The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 27.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st July 1884.

No. 167.—*Appointment.*—Mr. C. W. McMinn, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate, with effect from the 8th April last, as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Grace, or until further orders.

The 3rd July 1884.

No. 169.—The services of Mr. H. Z. Darrah, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 1st instant.

MEDICAL.

The 2nd July 1884.

No. 289.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, or until further orders.

The 3rd July 1884.

No. 291.—The services of Surgeon G. J. Shand, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

The 4th July 1884.

No. 194.—The following translation of the Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health for the Pilgrim Traffic of 1884, received by the Political Resident at Aden from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah are published for general information:—

TURKISH PILGRIM TRAFFIC REGULATIONS FOR 1884.

Article 1.

From the beginning of the month of Redjeb until the end of the month of Zilhidjé (April 27th to October 20th) the Lazaretto of Cameran is ready to receive arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

Cameran opens only on the 6th June, up to which date pilgrim-ships can land at Abow-Saad.
(L. S.) (Sd.) T. S. JAGO,
H. M.'s Consul.

Article 2.

During the period of the six months above mentioned (Redjeb, Shaban, Ramzan, Shawal, Zilcadé, Zilhidjé) pilgrim-ships bound from outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, no matter what be the tenor of their bill of health, must go directly to the Island of Cameran without touching at any other port of the Red Sea coasts.

Article 3.

Pilgrim-ships are those expressly chartered for the conveyance of pilgrims going to Mecca.

Article 4.

Vessels bound to the Red Sea having on board only 1 pilgrim for every 100 tons register are not

included in the class of pilgrim-ships, nor are mail boats or vessels passing through the Red Sea bound to the Mediterranean and carrying such a number of pilgrims as does not exceed 5 pilgrims for every 100 tons register.

Article 5.

Vessels of the two categories mentioned in the preceding article are not obliged to go to Cameran. They must go to Abow-Saad, where they will discharge their pilgrims as well as merchandise, subject to quarantine destined for the Hedjaz or for the Yemen.

Article 6.

For this purpose a Lazaretto is established at Abow-Saad as a branch of the Cameran Lazaretto, and which for arrivals specified in Articles 4 and 5 of the present regulation will work throughout the year.

Article 7.

Arrivals from Egyptian ports, sambouks and other coasters, navigating from one port to another of the Red Sea coast, will also perform quarantine at Abow-Saad in case of necessity arising.

Article 8.

On the arrival of a pilgrim-ship in Cameran Harbour, as also at Abow-Saad, according to circumstances all pilgrims shall be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the health of the ship is good and without anything suspicious having occurred on the voyage, the ship and the pilgrims shall undergo five full days' quarantine, baggage and effects will be disinfected, the ship shall be washed and purified, but the cargo shall not be landed nor purified nor taxed.

Article 9.

Ships arriving from infected ports, but which have had no cholera case during the voyage or after arrival, shall undergo, ship and pilgrims, a quarantine of ten days. Merchandise coming from places contaminated by cholera shall remain on board the ship, if there has been no cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, and is exempt from disinfection and from sanitary fees. Exception, however, is made for old personal effects and stuffs already used—unwashed wool, old cottons, hair and feathers, raw skins and hides, and other raw animal remains, as also rags.

Article 10.

Ships having had cholera cases during the voyage, or after arrival, or suspected of such, shall be subjected, ships and pilgrims, to a quarantine of at least 15 days. This quarantine shall be renewed each time a cholera case again occurs among crew or passengers after their arrival in Lazaretto, and shall date from the day of the last case of sickness. In this case the clauses in the Regulation of 1867 for cholera shall be strictly applied.

Article 11.

No pilgrim-ship shall leave Cameran for good without having re-shipped, at the expiration of the quarantine, all the pilgrims brought by her. Still vessels which have completed their quarantine without cholera cases or suspected cases among the crew, shall have a right to free pratique.

Article 12.

Sambouks coming from outside Cape Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims are in every way assimilated to vessels specially chartered for pilgrims. They must go directly to Cameran, and shall be repulsed from all other Arabian ports of the Red Sea.

By exception, vessels coming from Bassora with pilgrims on board bound for the Hedjaz must also go to Cameran, where they will be treated according to the tenor of their bill of health and the general regulations.

PORT BLAIR.

The 1st July 1884.

No. 408.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 193 of the 10th April 1884, for "Surgeon W. N. Keefer" *read* "Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer."

The 4th July 1884.

No. 412.—Mr. A. J. King, Manager of the Government Tea Garden at Port Blair, is appointed to be *ex-officio* an Extra Assistant Superintendent in that Settlement.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st July 1884.

No. 107.—The services of the Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 30th June 1884.

No. 681.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 90 of 1883.—Robert Gordon, Civil Engineer in the Public Works Department at Rangoon, in the Province of British Burma, for improved means for conveying grain and all such things as are now usually conveyed in bulk.

No. 160 of 1883.—William Barclay Wishart, of Cawnpore, India, for shelling Indian-corn, *i.e.*, separating the grain from the head or cob.

No. 168 of 1883.—William Henry Hook, of London, in the County of Milddlesex, England, for improvements in the manufacture of envelopes and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein; also applicable to other purposes.

No. 184 of 1883.—James Kerr, of Bucklersbury, in the City of London, Merchant, for improvements in the permanent way of tramways, applicable also to railways of all kinds.

No. 195 of 1883.—James Longmore, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Chemist, for improvements in the utilization of residues obtained in the refining of cotton-seed oil and in valuable products obtained therefrom.

No. 198 of 1883.—Edward Jones, Mechanical Engineer, and Albert Edward Jones, Electrician, both of Leeds, in the County of York, formerly of Church Terrace, Queen's Road, Battersea, in the County of Surrey, for improvements in electric arc lamps.

No. 199 of 1883.—Navroji Mancherji Mobedjina, of No. 98, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay, Gentleman, for an improved conveyance convertible at pleasure into a full open, part open, and full closed carriage.

No. 215 of 1883.—Thomas Whitaker, of Horsforth, in the County of York, England, contractor, for improvements in self-acting excavators or dredgers, and in the apparatus connected therewith.

No. 6 of 1884.—Gustave Philippart, a resident of the City of Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in the construction of electric accumulators and secondary batteries.

No. 21 of 1884.—Bhanamal, of Delhi, head partner of the firm of Bhanamal Gulzarimal, of Chaori Bazar, Delhi, Engineers and Iron Founders, but at present residing at No. 60, Cotton Street, Calcutta, for improvements in sugarcane-crushing mills.

No. 57 of 1884.—David E. Gostling, Architect, of 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for an improved mill for grinding mortar, surki or brick-dust, and other materials.

No. 73 of 1884.—James Enright, of London, England, Electrician, for improvements in signalling mainly applicable to railways, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 81 of 1884.—Percy Swinburne, at present of Calcutta, Tea Planter, for an improvement in the method of gathering or collecting the tea leaf from tea bushes.

No. 82 of 1884.—Percy Swinburne, at present of Calcutta, Tea Planter, for an improvement in the method of gathering or collecting the tea leaf from tea bushes.

No. 83 of 1884.—Robert Wilcox, of Fawkner Street, St. Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for improvements in steam ship propellers and in machinery for driving same.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1884.

No. 674 *Ex.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XXII of 1876 (An Act to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Thuillier, Officiating Deputy Surveyor General, to be a Trustee of the said Museum, *vice* Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, retired.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 1st July, 1884.

No. 1293 *G.*—The services of Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of termination of the special boundary settlement duty upon which he is employed in Jhallawar.

The 2nd July, 1884.

No. 1296 *G.*—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1298 *G.*—Lieutenant C. Herbert, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1673 *E.*—Toloram, Tehsildar of Sibi, officiated as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan, at Sibi, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st November to the 4th December, 1883, inclusive.

REVENUE.

The 30th June, 1884.

No 2482 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that Rao Bahadur Amar Singh, Chief of Khilchipur, has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied within his State, with the exception of the duty on opium.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th July, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 373.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Brigadier-General (with temporary rank) *Sir* O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay S. C., Commandant, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, and Commanding the Quetta District, to be a Brigadier-General on the establishment, *vice* Brigadier-General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., transferred to the Bombay District.—Dated 1st November, 1883.

Captain W. R. Routh, Suffolk Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Murree, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Major H. R. Young, whose tenure of appointment has expired.—Dated 16th June, 1884.

No. 374.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, appointed Officiating Surgeon-General, Bengal.

Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to officiate as Medical Storekeeper, Allahabad, during the absence on furlough of Brigade Surgeon G. A. Watson.

No. 375.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 4 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant C. D. Scott, R.A., to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant A. H. C. Birch, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 376.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain T. T. Vaughan, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under article 824, Army Regulations, India, volume I, Part I, with effect from the 17th June, 1884.

Second Class Assistant Apothecary R. Nugent, (u. p. a.) for one year, under rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

No. 377.—Captain and Brevet Major J. M. Trotter, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 24th Native Infantry, has been granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for 98 days, under the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 1st April, 1884.

No. 378.—Lieutenant R. B. Shawe, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 16th Native Infantry, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 262 of 1884.

No. 379.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Major R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for 92 days.

Major D. W. Inglis, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 380.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 3rd June, 1884, pages 2439 and 2440.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 3rd June, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William Wild, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 18th February, 1884.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Crawford, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 1st February, 1884.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Pearson, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 18th February, 1884.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Chooet, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd March, 1883.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Paterson Carson, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 19th February, 1884.

Apothecary Richard Stratheden Dawson, Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon. Dated 4th June, 1884.

INDIA OFFICE;

3rd June, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Arthur William Brooke, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 11th July, 1882, but to rank from 29th May, 1882.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Augustus Carleton, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 5th July, 1882, but to rank from 9th October, 1877.

Lieutenant Frederick William Repton, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 25th July, 1882, but to rank from 12th February, 1881.

Lieutenant George Frederick Dashwood Hamilton, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 5th July, 1882, but to rank from 1st July 1881.

PENSIONS.

No. 381.—Conductor William Carew, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 382.—Under the provisions of the Royal warrant of the 10th November 1881, the name of Colonel G. W. Fraser, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian gradation list, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian gradation list) C. S. Elliot, Madras S. C., on the 14th April, 1884.

No. 383.—The names of the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian gradation list, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881 :—

Placed on the list of Major-Generals.

Colonel A. Drury, Madras.
Colonel J. I. Willes, Bengal.
Colonel W. A. Gib, C.B., Madras.

Placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Biddulph, Bengal, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of the undermentioned officers on the 1st January, 1884 :—

Major-General F. Schneider, Bombay S. C.
Major-General G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal S. C.
Major-General R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., Bombay S. C.

NOTE.—Colonel T. Nuttall, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian gradation list, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, on

the 10th December, 1883, and not as stated in G. G. O. No. 59 of 1884.

No. 384.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Thomas Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay S. C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1884.

Major William Henry Beckett, Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General F. Schneider, Bombay S. C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1884.

Major Thomas James Quin, Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal S. C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1884.

Major Neville Fraser Parker, Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General R. M. Macdonald, Madras S. C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1884.

Major Charles Nesbit Hodgson, Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General J. C. P. Baillie, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 1st January, 1884.

Alterations of rank.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet to be antedated as follows :—

Major William Douglas Brodie Ketchen, Madras General List, Cavalry, to the 10th December 1883, in succession to Major-General C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Major Harvey Young Murray, Bengal Cavalry, to the 16th December, 1883, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian gradation list) A. B. Marsack, Madras S. C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Major Adam Wilson Graham, Bengal General List, Infantry, to the 16th December 1883, in succession to Major-General J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

No. 385.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Bengal Lancers.

Kote-Duffadar Sedu Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Amir Chand, deceased—16th May, 1884.

3rd Native Infantry.

Havildar Mirza Bubbun Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Seetul Ditchit, invalided,—1st May, 1884.

15th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Wazir Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Nehal Singh, invalided ;

Drill-Havildar Nowrung Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Abloo Singh, invalided ;

Pay-Havildar Bissen Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Khooshial Singh, invalided,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884.

21st Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shere Khan to be Subadar ; Havildar-Khoda Bux to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Didar Bux, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided,—1st May, 1884.

No. 336.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Subadar ;

Havildar Wazir Khan to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Subadar Meah Singh, invalided.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Essur Singh to be Subadar ;

Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Kala Singh invalided,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 387.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Doveton Battye, Bengal S. C.,—25th August, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Riners Mantell, M.B.,—16th July, 1884.

No. 388.—Surgeon-Major Frederick William Alexander de Fabeck has been permitted to retire from the Service, with effect from the 24th April, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th June, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 17th and the 30th June, 1884:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant E. A. F. H. Day ...	10th June, 1884...	Khyragully (Murree Hills).	...	...
The Cheshire Regiment ...	Lieutenant C. C. Thackeray ...	23rd June, 1884...	Solon ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 17th and the 30th June, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
William Alexander Garden.	Colonel ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	12th December, 1883.	Intestate	49 8 8	*Nil*	30th August, 1884.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July 1884.

No. 146.—Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, was on extraordinary leave without allowances from 5th to the 19th May 1884, both days inclusive.

No. 147.—The services of Mr. R. A. Way, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, of the Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, with effect from the 6th July 1884, the date on which his furlough expires.

No. 148.—The services of Mr. P. Rainier, in Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways (Traffic Department), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 149.—*Erratum.*—In the last line of Public Works Department Notification No. 119, dated 15th May 1884, promoting Mr. E. J. Mitchell to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, for *15th May 1884*, read *1st January 1884.*

No. 150.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following sub. *pro tempore* promotions in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 27th May 1884:—

To Superintending Engineer, Class I.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Superintending Engineer, Class I, *temporary rank.*

To Superintending Engineer, Class III.

Mr. H. F. Storey, Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank.

The 2nd July 1884.

No. 151.—Mr. L. H. Butcher, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 4th July 1884.

No. 152.—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' special leave under Public Works Code, V-I-14B (Fourth Edition), with effect from the 1st July 1884.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th June 1884.

No. 448.—Mr. E. A. Wainright, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 5 or Mirzapur Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 23rd June 1884, under Sections 71 to 76, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th June 1884.

No. 449.—The following promotion is made, *vice* Mr. J. F. McCarthy, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, who has not rejoined from leave, with effect from 1st April 1884 :—

Mr. E. B. M. Drew, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 450.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd instant, consequent on the appointment of Mr. G. A. McGill, Surveyor, 1st Grade, as Chief Draftsman, Survey of India Office, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. A. Chamarett, retired :—

Mr. A. J. Wilson, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. M. Lawson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Christie, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Connor, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. Newland, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. E. S. P. Hill, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*

Surveyor General of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Supplementary B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Ram Sahay	Patna College.	
2	Nandi, Sitanath	G. A. Institution.	

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	Rajshahye College.
	Bagchi, Debendraprasad	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas, No. 1.	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Srimanta	F. C. Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Jnanadagobidna	G. A. Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Ramchandra	Benares College.
	" Saratchandra	G. A. Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	F. C. Institution.
10	" Upendranath	B. C. E.
	Das, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
	" Harinath	G. A. Institution.
	" Nabakumar	Dacca College.
	Datta, Lambodar	G. A. Institution.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	Teacher.
	" Parbaticharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gokal Prasad	Agra College.
	Gupta, Brajendramohan	G. A. Institution.
	Harris, S. S.	Lahore College.
20	Madanmohan Lal	Muir Central College.
	Mallik, Priyalal	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Baradakanta	G. A. Institution.
	" Binodbihari	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	Presidency College.
	" Upendrachandra	G. A. Institution.
	Palit, Amritalal	Presidency College.
	" Sibchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Harendralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hemchandra	Dacca College.
30	" Taranimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Srischandra	Presidency College.
	Sahay, Mahabir	Patna College.
	Sarkar, Adharchandra	G. A. Institution.
	Sen, Ambikacharan	Teacher.
	Sil, Aghornath	Presidency College.
	" Gokulnath	Hughli College.
	Tapeswari Prasad	Patna College.
38	Thomas, D.	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Hamid	Patna College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	G. A. Institution.
	" Debendranath	Presidency College.
	" Haripada	F. C. Institution.
	" Kanailal	G. A. Institution.
	Barik, Nilmadhab	Patna College.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Atulyacharan	Presidency College.
	" Bholanath	G. A. Institution.
10	" Jadunath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Tarinicharan	Dacca College.
	Bhabani, Sitanath	Teacher.
	Bhatta, Tridharacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	Presidency College.
	" Bishnucharan	F. C. Institution.
	" Krishnanath	Rajshahye College.
	Bhowal, Gobindachandra	Patna College.
	Biswas, Dinanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Girindranath	G. A. Institution.
20	" Sasthibar	Teacher.
	Chakrabarti, Aghornath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	Teacher.
	" Kalipada	Presidency College.
	" Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Bhagabaticharan	F. C. Institution.
	" Jaychandra	Presidency College.
	Das, Adharchandra	G. A. Institution.
	" Debendranath	Dacca College.
	" Harendrakumar	G. A. Institution.
30	" Kalikamal	Teacher.
	" Lalitmohan	Dacca College.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	Teacher.
	" Janakinath	Canning College.
	" Jaykali	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Madhusudan	G. A. Institution.
	Dattaray, Anandakisor	Ditto.
	Deb, Nandalal	Ditto.
	Goswami, Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Aghornath	Teacher.
40	" Asutosh	Presidency College.
	" Bipinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jaganmohan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Guha, Gurucharan	Dacca College.
	" Kaliprasanna	Presidency College.
	" Rajanikanta	G. A. Institution.
	Jagannathprasad	Benares College.
	Jash, Bholanath	Dacca College.
	Kar, Haricharan	Dacca College.
	Laha, Nagendranath	G. A. Institution.
50	Maitra, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	" Purnachandra	Krishnagar College.
	Majumdar, Rohinikumar	Teacher.
	Misra, Gauriprasad	Patna College.
	Mitra, Gopalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalitmohan	G. A. Institution.
	" Upendragopal	F. C. Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	Presidency College.
	" Jogindranath	Muir Central College.
	" Piyarilal	Metropolitan Institution.
60	" Sasibhushan	G. A. Institution.
	" Tripuracharan	Dacca College.
	" Upendranath	Teacher.
	Palit, Baikunthanath	G. A. Institution.
	Ray, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Radhaballabh	G. A. Institution.
	" Sasikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satyanath	Krishnagar College.
	" Umeschandra	G. A. Institution.
	" Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
70	Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar	F. C. Institution.
	" Sibkrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sajjad Husain	M. A. O. College.
	Samir-ul-din Ahmed	Presidency College.
	Sanyal, Durgananda	Rajshahye College.
	Sarkar, Becharam	Hughli College.
	" Benimadhab	M. A. O. College.
	" Paresnath	F. C. Institution.
	Sen, Kalicharan	G. A. Institution.
	" Kasibhushan	Teacher.
80	" Pranhari	G. A. Institution.
	" Satiskamal	Ditto.
	" Syamlal	Presidency College.
	" Upendranath	F. C. Institution.
	Sheo Sahay	Canning College.
	Sheucharanlal	Muir Central College.
	Suryya Sahay	Canning College.
87	Thakur, Rajendranath	G. A. Institution.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 27th June 1884.

The following selections and text-books are appointed for the Examinations of 1886-87 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1886.

English.

Washington Irving . Sketch Book. The portion to be read to be notified later.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1887.

Greek.

Xenophon . . . Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer . . . Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos . . Vitae.

Sanskrit.

Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari Sahityasar.

Arabic.

Selections from Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

Persian.

Maulavi Muhammad Muhiuddin . . Guldastai Danish.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections by Babu Nilmani Mukerjea.

Urdu.

Selections by Maulavi Kabír-ud-din Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.

Hindi.

Rámáyan . . . Bálkanda.
Rajniti . . . The last two Chapters.

Uriya.

Mahabharat . . . Udyoga Parva (miscalled Virat Parva) printed by the School Book Society.
Jivancharita . . . Translation from Iswarchandra Vidyasagar by Fakirchand Senápati.
Raghuvansa . . . The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia . Books I—II.

Burmese.

Zeneka.
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta . Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

Pali.

Pali Miscellany . . By Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakakajataka (36 pages of text).

French.

Lamartine . . . Christophe Colomb. An easy paper in Elementary Grammar and Composition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1887.

English.

Tennyson . . . Enoch Arden.
Macaulay . . . Lays of ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Swayne . . . Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Stopford Brooke . . Primer of English Literature VI—VIII.
Milton . . . Comus.
Wordsworth . . . Selections from, by Turner (omitting the Ode on intimations of Immortality,) in Rivington's English School Classics.
Macaulay . . . Essay on Clive.
Morison . . . Macaulay (in English Men of Letters Series).

Greek.

Herodotus . . . Book IV.
Euripides . . . Hecuba.

Latin.

Virgil . . . . Eclogues and Æneid, Lib. I.
Cicero . . . . De Senectute and De Amicitia.
With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Sanskrit.

Banabhatta . . . Sri Harsha Charita,—Uchchhvasa V.
Kalidasa . . . Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

Arabic.

Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Persian.

Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Amhad, Khan Bahadur.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

Pali.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV.—pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

Bengali Subjects for Female Candidates.

Sivanath Sastri . . Nirbásitárviláp.
Akshaykumar Dutt . Dharmaniti.

Physical Science.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition Book I, omiting articles 12, 13, and 62—75; Book II, omitting articles 107—110; Book III, omiting articles 124—131.
Book V. omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298.
Book VI, omitting articles 371—372; 374, 377; 378, 381—393; 396, 397.
Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

Mental and Moral Science.

Logic . . . . P. K. Ray's Text-book of Deductive Logic, omitting Chapter IX, and the Appendix.

History.

Smith . . . . Smaller History of Greece.
Crerghton . . . Primer of Roman History.

Mathematics.

Hamblin Smith . . Elementary Algebra, Indian Edition, omitting chapters XXII, XXXVII, and XXXVIII.
or
P. Ghosh . . . Elements of Algebra, omitting Articles 312 to the end.
Wilson . . . Elementary Geometry (Edition 1881) books I—V.
Wilson . . . Conic Sections, Chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of Chap. III.
Hamblin Smith . . Trigonometry.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare . . . Richard II, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice.
Tennyson . . . Oenone, Lady Clara; The Lotos-Eaters; A Dream of Fair Women; Morte d'Arthur; Dora; and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.
Landor . . . Selections from Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series.)
Milton . . . Paradise Lost, VII—IX.
Hales . . . . Longer English Poems, Dryden to Byron (omitting Burns).
Burke . . . . French Revolution.
Morley . . . Life of Burke (English Men of Letters Series).

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ben Jonson . . . Every Man in his Humour.
Tennyson . . . Princess.
Sir T. Browne . . Religio Medici.
Helps . . . . Realmah.

Permanent subjects.

Earle . . . . The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw . . . . Outlines of English Literature.

PASS COURSE.
Greek.

Sophocles . . . Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes . . De Corona.
Æschines . . . In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides . . . Book II.
Euripides . . . Bacchae.
Plato . . . . Phaedo.

Permanent subject.

Peile . . . . Primer of Philology.

Latin.

PASS COURSE.

Horace . . . Epistles Lib. I, Ars Poetica.
Cicero . . . . Pro. Cluentio.
Tacitus . . . Agricola.

With passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HONOUR COURSE.

Virgil . . . . Georgics, III and IV.
Persius . . . Satires.
Tacitus . . . Histories, I, II.

With passage from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent subject.

Peile . . . . Primer of Philology.

Sanskrit.

PASS COURSE.

Bánabhatta . . . Kádambari Uttarabhága, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end : (beginning with the words *Kádambarí vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattike kuto sya me, &c.*)
Bháravi . . . Kirátárjuniya, Cantos I—IV.

HONOUR COURSE.
In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.

Bánabhatta . . . Kádambári Uttarabhága the whole.)
Bharavi . . . Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Sayce . . . . Principles of Comparative Philology.

Hebrew.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

Arabic.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamani.
Mustatrif.
Hamasah. . . . 31 Pages.
Mutanabbi Madáih-i-Azududdaulah.

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i- Hariri . First half.
Tarikh-i-Timuri.
Hamasah . . . 84 Pages.
Banat Suad.
Nahfaut Qib . . . About half the Maqamat.

Persian.

PASS COURSE.

Wakai, Niamat Khan Ali The last half.
Firoz Shahi . . . The first 50 pages.
Shah Namah . . The first 50 pages.
Zahir Faryabi . . The first 50 pages.

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Akhláq-i-Jalali.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz . . . . First half, *i. e.*, pages 1—125.

Mental and Moral Science.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel . . . . Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine . . . Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood . . . Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.
Bain . . . . Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Ueberweg . . . History of Philosophy, Vol. II, and
Ueberweg . . . System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines, or
Flint . . . . Theism and
Butler . . . . Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

Mathematics.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson . . Elementary Mechanics.
Besant . . . . Elementary Hydrostatics, Chapters I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Salmon . . . Conic Sections (6th edition), Chaps. I—III, V—VIII to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson . . . Differential Calculus, Chaps. I—V, VIII, XI—XVII.
Todhunter . . . Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII, or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

History.

PASS COURSE.
History of England.

Green . . . . Short History of the English People.

History of India.

Wheeler . . . Short History of India.
Elphinstone . . . History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith . . . . Student's History of Greece.
Liddell . . . Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett . . . Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.
(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Capes . . . . The Early Empire.
Capes . . . . The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot . . . The English Constitution.
Mill . . . . Political Economy.

Physical Science.
Physics.

THE FULL COURSE.

Deschanel . . . Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell . . Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller . . . . Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, Sec. 2; Chap V, Sec. 2; Chap. VI, Secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

THE FULL COURSE.

Miller . . . . Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong . . . Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes . . . Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin . Elementary Biology.
Huxley . . . . Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thome . . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Botany.

Thome . . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey . . . Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver . . . . First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach . . . . Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Zoology.

Huxley . . . Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley . . . Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes . . . . Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson . . . Introductory Text-book of Zoology
Wallace . . . Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon . . . . Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald . . . Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Geology.

Geikie . . . . Text-book of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson . . . Palæontology.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Mineralogy.

Brooke and Miller . . Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford . Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

Physical Geography.

Huxley . . . Physiography.
Somerville . . . Physical Geography.
Blanford . . . Meteorology of India.
Scheerer and Blanford . Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner . . . Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons . . . . Principles of Science.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

English.

Spenser . . . . Faery Queene, Book II.
Shakespeare . . . King Lear; Much Ado about Nothing; King John; Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe . . . . Edward II.
Milton . . . . Paradise Regained.
Tennyson . . . Cabinet Edition, Vol. VII, omitting Pelias and Etarre.
Bacon . . . . Advancement of Learning.
Jane Austen . . . Emma.
Leslie Stephen . . Hours in a Library.
Lamb . . . . Essays of Elia.
Ainger . . . . Charles Lamb (English Men of Letters Series).

Permanent Subjects.

Morris . . . . Historical English Accidence.
Smith . . . . Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine . . . . History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden . . . . Shakespeare's Mind and Art.
Sweet . . . . Ang o-Saxon Primer.
Sayce . . . . Introduction to the Science of Language.

Greek.

Homer . . . . Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar . . . . The whole.
Æschylus . . . Prometheus, Agamemnon, Eumenides.
Sophocles . . . Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides . . . Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes . . Knights; Clouds; Frogs; and Birds.
Herodotus . . . Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides . . . Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes . . Orations against Leptines and Meidias and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato . . . . Republic; Theaetetus.
Aristotle . . . Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce . . . . Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy . . . History of Classical Greek Literature.

Latin.

Virgil . . . . Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgic; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace . . . . Odes; Epodes; Satires I (with the exception of 2 and 8); epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal . . . Satires (except II, VI, and IX).
Persius . . . Satires.
Lucretius . . . Books I, V, and VI.
Catullus . . . 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus . . . Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence . . . Andria, Heauton-Timoroumenos.
Livy . . . . Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust . . . Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero . . . Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus . . . Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce . . . . Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell . . . History of Roman Literature.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása . . . S'akuntalá.
Bhavabhuti . . . Mahávíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta . . Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta . . . Kádambarí, Purvabhága.
Srí Harsha . . . Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha . . . . Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and S'ánkara . Vedánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Vísvanatha Panchánana . Bháshaparichchheda with Siddhanta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Anumitim vyutpadayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and Vyatireka-vyápti and Upádhi.
Mammata Bhatta . . Kávya Prakása.
Vachaspati Misra . . Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.
Rigveda Sanhitá . . 1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Panini . . . . Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams . . Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller . . . History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber . . . . History of Indian Literature.
Muir . . . . Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV and V.

Hebrew.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith . . Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson . . . Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald . . . . History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce . . . . Introduction to the Science of Language.

Arabic.

Muqaddamai-i Ibn Khaldún . . . 50 pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri . . 1st half.

Poetry.

PROSE.

Hamásah	The whole.
Mutanabbi	
Sabai Muallaqah	

History.

(*a*) No text books.

(*b*) Hallam	Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, Part 3, and notes.
Hallam	Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May	Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) As a period :—

The History of Europe during the 16th Century.

Hume	History of England.
Froude	History of England.
Robertson	Charles V.
Prescott	Philip II.
Motley	Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley	United Netherland.
(*d*) Guizot	History of Civilization.
Mill	Representative Government.
Austin	Jurisprudence, Chap. V and VI.
Wheaton	International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*) Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations.
Mill	Political Economy.
Leone Levi	History of British Commerce.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

(In addition to the books prescribed for Pass and Honour Course B. A.)

Mansel	Prolegomena Logica.
Mill	Logic.
Jevons	Principles of Science.
Hamilton	Lectures, Vols. I and II.
Mill	Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh	Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Kant	Prolegomena and Critique of Pure Reason, by Mahaffy.
Descartes	Discourse of Method.
Berkeley	Principles of Human Knowledge.
Archer Butler	Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Sidgwick	Methods of Ethics.
Mill	Utilitarianism.
Bain	The Emotions and the Will.
Butler	Dissertation on Virtue; Sermons 1—3.
Herbert Spencer	First Principles.

Natural Theology.

Flint	Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh	Method of Divine Government.
Caird	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Max Müller	Lectures on the Science of Religion.

Evidences of Christianity.

Paley	Evidence of Christianity.
Butler	Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part II.
Christlieb	Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.
Mozley	Lectures on Miracles.

Mathematics.

Todhunter	Algebra.
Todhunter	Trigonometry.
Todhunter	Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon	Conic Sections.
Frost	Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson	Differential Calculus.
Williamson	Integral Calculus.
Poole	Differential Equations, Chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter	Statics.

(Or the corresponding Articles in Minchin's Statics).

Tait and Steele	Dynamics of a Particle.
Besant	Hydromechanics.
Parkinson	Optics.
Todhunter	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey	Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton	Principia (edited by Main).
Routh	Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies and principal axes), Chaps. II—IV.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A. Chemistry.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin	Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B. Electricity and Magnetism.

Faraday	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clerk Maxwell	Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Linnæus Cumming	Introduction to the Theory of Electricity.
H. Lloyd	Magnetism.

C. Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

Maxwell	Theory of Heat.
Tait	Thermodynamics, Chaps. I and II.
Baynes	Lessons on Thermodynamics.
Dixon	Treatise on Heat.
Fourier	Analytical Theory of Heat, Chaps. I and II.

D. Botany.

Asa Gray	Structural Botany.
Sach	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bonnet and Dyer.)
Balfour	Palæontological Botany.
Lyell	Elements of Geology (the sections on Palæobotany).
Roxburgh	Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E. PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the Text books for the B. A. Examination).

Gegenbauer	Comparative Anatomy.
Foster	Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour	Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer	Principles of Biology.
Darwin	Origin of Species.

F. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell	Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie	Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson	Palæontology.
Woodward	Manual of the Mollusca.
Owen	Palæontology.
Ramsay	Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
	Palæontologia Indica.
Blanford and Medlicott	Manual of the Geology of India, Vols. I and II.
Brooke and Miller	Mineralogy.
Dana	System of Mineralogy.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 12th June 1884.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June 1884.

No. 16.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the military establishment are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam :—

1st Class, No. 52, Kurreem Ally.
3rd „ „ 249, Himmut Deen.
„ „ „ 360, Edu Bux.
„ „ „ 368, Sheik Amirudin.
„ „ „ 395, Shufqut Husain.
„ „ „ 457, Ram Churn.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1884.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. H. Gray has been appointed to act as Agent at Nagpore, *vice* Mr. Fred. Burns.

Mr. Fred. Burns has been appointed to act as Agent at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. T. Smith, who has been granted twelve months' leave.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 27th June 1884.

No. 6.—ERRATUM.—In Central India Public Works Department Notification No. 3, dated 2nd June 1884, *read* "Professional" *for* "Departmental Standard" Examination.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd June 1884.

No. 1855 *G.*—Surgeon D. ff. Mullen, Medical Officer of the Meywar Agency, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st July 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1864 *G.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Foreign Department Notification No. 99 I.-J., dated 27th April 1881, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is hereby pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section 32 of Act X of 1882, the Criminal Procedure Code, together with all the powers mentioned in Sections 37 and 191, paragraphs 2 and 3, of Act X of 1882, to be exercised within such portions of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad Railway as lie within the States of Meywar and Tonk.

The 24th June 1884.

No. 1868 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Gunga Sehaie was transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Hospital of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency on the 7th April 1884, and from the latter appointment to the Government Reserve List on the 1st June 1884.

No. 1869 *G.*—The six months' leave granted to 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Rajjub Ally in this Office Notification No. 8 G., dated the 3rd January 1884, is commuted into furlough for one year on medical certificate.

The 27th June 1884.

No. 1881 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, availed himself on the 22nd June 1884 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1427 G., dated 22nd May 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 28th June 1884.

No. 508.—Under Section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Lieutenant C. Herbert is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, within the limits of the Nusseerabad Cantonment, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his Office as Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June 1884.

No. 32.—Lieutenant C. E. Norton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on expiry of the three months' language leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 18 of 2nd April 1884, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Head-quarters staff of the Inspector General, Military Works.

The 28th June 1884.

No. 33.—Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 25th day of June 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. E. Y.—526, Private John Fitzpatrick.	At what Place Enlisted,—York.
Age,—25 years 9 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Limerick, Limerick.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Marks.—Circular scar on left cheek.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—21st June 1884.	Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Waistcoat,— } Uniform.
Date of Enlistment,—24th May 1883.	Breeches or Trowsers,— } Uniform.
	REMARKS,—Under 2 years' service.

R. L. DASHWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., East Yorkshire Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on or about the 7th day of June 1884, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at R19, was found hidden by (1) Chinta Latsaya, and (2) Vanjarapu Musalaya, within the limits of the backyard of the house of Buddharazu Kondrazu, in the village of Vuttaraville, in the Taluq of Bobbili, Vizagapatam District :—

Description of the Property.	R	a.	p.
One large and two small pieces of a female ornament called Tige (necklace) weighing $\frac{11}{16}$ tolas .	12	0	0
Two silver bracelets and a piece of silver Kadiyam weighing $7\frac{1}{8}$ tolas	7	0	0
TOTAL .	19	0	0

Claimants to the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of the Vizagapatam District on the 1st day of December 1884, and to put forth their claims to it.

H. VENKATARUN,
Actg. Try. Deputy,
for *Acting Collector.*

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th June 1884.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under Rule XII of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 421, of the 12th December 1877, it is hereby notified that the following monuments in the Lower Circular Road Cemetery, Calcutta, are in a ruinous condition and will be levelled with the ground unless the owners thereof, or the relatives or friends of the deceased, arrange for their repair at once :—

Hewick, Caroline.	Court, Horatio.
Copeland, Robert.	Lamborn, C. W.
Little, W. H.	Pratt, Frank.
Constable, infant child of Major.	Rollo, C. E.
	Northam, Anne.
White, William.	Sinclair, William.
Mandall, James.	Ricketts, Caroline.
Paxton, Thomas.	Ratsey, Eleandra.
Burroughs, Jeremy.	Schruder, Daniel.
Black, John.	Faris, Sarah Julia.
Byrne, F. H.	Hawkins, John Henry.
Ashworth, James.	Beatson, William H.
Dodds, Henry.	Gilbert, Charles.
Stone, H.	McCann, Elizabeth.
Cogan, Arabella.	

By Order,

J. A. C. MEAME,
Secretary, Burial Board.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
June 23	. . .	. . .	. . .	31	80,59,574	63,37,711
„ 24	. . .	. . .	. . .	31	80,59,574	63,37,711
„ 25	. . .	. . .	. . .	31	80,59,574	63,37,711
„ 26	3,996	. . .	. . .	4,027	80,59,574	63,37,711
„ 27	1,26,549	. . .	. . .	1,30,576	80,59,574	63,37,711
„ 28	1,016	. . .	. . .	1,31,592	80,59,574	63,37,711

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th June 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
84	P 77—94075	100	Messrs. Ahmed Shaw, Mohamed Shaw, & Co., Ludiana.
85	P 45—04666	500	Sookdial Byjnath, No. 9, Juggomohan Mullick's Street, Calcutta.
86	P 9—88108	50	Hossein Ali, No. 37, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
87	R 9—28257	100	The Post Master General, Bengal.
	„ —28258	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 4th July 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
6	E 1—68954	1,000	Ahmed Shaw, Mohamed Shaw & Co., Shawl Merchants and Loongee Contractors, Ludhiana.

LAHORE,
The 27th June 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
15	B 84—02805	100	Dr. Gerard McKee, Palamcottah
	„ —02806	100	
	„ —02807	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 23rd June 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd July 1884.

Agent, American Colonization Society.	Estere, Mrs. M. C.	Robertson, C. H. E.
Allen & Hayes.	Fisk, F. M.	Schneider, Friedr.
Argaunath, Dr.	Fraser, Douglas & Co.	Smallwood, George.
Byrne, Thomas.	Glasgow, D.	Smith, W. F. F.
Cockerell, A. Smith.	Grinberg, Jacob.	Standish, Miles & Co.
Collard, Paul.	Hammond, Mrs.	Street, James.
Crake, W. P.	Hockaday, J.	Turner, J. C.
Davency, P.	Macdonell, Mrs. A.	Weatherall, W. G.
Donovan, J.	McCombie, F.	Williams, J. Maurice.
Eastern Telegraph Co.	Middleton, T. B.	Wilson, L.
	Monnier, J. A.	Wishart, D. D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Geddard, George J.	Mylne, F.
A. V.	Glasson, J. St. Clair.	Norman, Frank.
"Admirer."	Goddard, G.	Oliman, T.
"Agency House."	Graham, R. W.	Parker, F. W.
Anderson, Hubert.	Greenfield, A. J.	Paul, Crawford.
Andrews, J.	H. C	Perreau, J. C.
Biggs, W. H.	H. M. W.	Peter, William.
Bell, William.	H. S. W.	Phœnix, J.
Bernon, T.	Hennis, W.	Piper, R.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.	Huddlesson, S. E.	Roda, Augusto.
Braunstein, N.	Issac, Margaret.	Rodgers, Paul.
Brincat, Salvator.	Jackson, J. A.	Rono, T.
Britton, M.	Johnston, R. T.	Rubete, Manuel G.
Chapman, Frank.	Jones, Frank M.	Sadler, W.
Cherkis, Herah.	K. M. W.	Shuttleworth, Major.
Clark, W. H.	Kleyn, F. A.	Smith, J. B.
Clifton, Mr.	Knap, L.	Spencer, Mrs.
Crolly, Austin.	Lebarbier, Monsieur.	Tabone, Govanni.
DeBretton, Mrs.	Lister, S. Cunliffe.	Thomas, D.
Douglas, E. G.	Lockhart, G.	Tod, Peter.
DeLittle, E.	Lynum, R.	Twyman, Dr. G. E.
"Errol."	MacIntyre, Alfred H.	Vaz, Richard.
E. B.	Mackinnon, T. A. B.	Virtes.
Farrow, Mrs. E.	Matson, E.	Waller, G.
Ferrell, J. H.	Milner, R.	Want, Mrs. J. H.
Fleming, Miss.	Mitchell, B.	Wasserman, Lasor.
Foulkes, H.	Morier, W.	Williams, Mostyn.
Freese, G.	Morris, Pierce M.	Williamson, W. F.
Gabriel, J.	Myers, Mrs. J. G.	Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Dixon, Mrs. L.	Gray, Mrs. Alice.	Perie, E. D.
Fernandez, G. W.	Greenberg, Frederick.	Rustomjee, S.
Graham, E.	Magnoli, Crescenta.	Sheriff, Colonel.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd June 1884.

Cadd, A.	Harrison, H. J.	Nedham, E. M.
Campbell, Mrs.	Hickman, A., M.D.	Read, G. H.
Creak, Mrs.	Mitchell, Mrs. R.	Sullivan, D. O., M.D.
Drew, Mrs.	Nation, Miss.	Worgan, J.
Evans, Esq.		

Calcutta, the 5th July 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	5th July	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	9th July	P. & O. Str. *Bokhara.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	8th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	12th ,,	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	11th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	9th ,,	Str. *Madura.*‡
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	9th ,,	Str. *Busheer.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	14th ,,	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *viâ* England can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape of Good Hope *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Natal can be forwarded.

‡ Also for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,

Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارهه آنه ،

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنکونا فبریفیوج - یعنے تپ کي دوا

سرکاري کارخ میں سرخ سنکونا کي چھال سے ایک نئي ور اصلاح کي ہوئي دواے رکب تیار کي گئي ھی - کونیاین کے عوض میں یہہ دوا بہ نسبت معمولي غیر صاف کیئے ہوئے فبریفیوج کے زیادہ تر بے نقص ھی - یہہ دوا عہدہداران سرکار عام خلایق اور خیراتي کامون کے لیئے اور ہر شخص جو بیس پونڈ یا اوس سے زیادہ ایک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف کہ کمپني باغ کلکتہ کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قیمت پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خرید کر سکتا ھی - اور جملہ خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف انقد قیمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا فروشون سے بھي بہ قیمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي ھی - مگر محصول ڈاک پارہ آنہ علاوہ ھی ؛

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II. 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages . .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . .	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) . . .	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates .	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1879, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1882, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

On and from the 1st January, 1884, the terms of subscription and sale will be reduced as follow :—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

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For the Calcutta Series . .	R10 0	R12 8
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„ Allahabad „ . . .	„ 5 0	„ 6 0
Complete set	„ 20 0	„ 22 8

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Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
„ Thacker & Co., Bombay.
„ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
„ „ Book Depôt, Allahabad.

Orders and subscriptions for 1884 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 15	R10	R 6
„ three issues	„ 40	„ 25	„ 14
„ six „	„ 70	„ 40	„ 25
„ twelve „	„ 110	„ 70	„ 45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a set.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

New publication.

	R	a.
Susruta Samhita, (Eng.) fasci. I	1	0
1. Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.) fasci. I—V, at annas 10 each	3	2
2. Ás'valáyana Grihya Sútra, (Sans.) fasci. I—IV, at annas 10 each	2	8
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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

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By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED S. F. P. FUND;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th June 1884.

NOTICE.

The Depositors of the late Punjab Bank, "Limited," are required, on or before the 31st August 1884, to apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office at Lahore for payment of the Interest due upon their Claims.

Interest will be allowed from date of suspension of the late Punjab Bank to the date payment of the principal sums was made.

By order of the Court, no application received after the 31st August 1884 will be admitted.

JAMES WALKER,
for *Alliance Bank of Simla, "Limited,"*
Official Liquidator, Punjab Bank, in Liquidation.

LAHORE,
The 31st May 1884.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Stephen Cummins O'Brien Gray in our firm ceased on 30th June 1884.

LYALL, GRAY & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st July 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 078830 and 081284, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000 and R500, respectively, originally standing in the names of Parbutty Churn Mookerjee and Ram Jeebun Ghose, respectively, and last endorsed to Dwarka Nath Sarkar (on behalf of Shatish Chunder Roy, minor), the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

KISHORI LAL SARKAR,
93, Cornwallis Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th June, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1884.

An Act to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.

XX of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1884; and shall come into force at once.

Definition of zamíndár in Act XX of 1881 amended.

XX of 1881.

2. To the definition of zamíndár in the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, the following shall be added, namely:—"and a person holding lands in Sindh which, having been comprised in the jághír lands of a jághírdár, and having ceased to be jághír lands, are assessed by the Government on account of land-revenue at a sum not less than three hundred rupees per year, and, where a joint family or any other body of co-owners holds lands of either of those descriptions, each member of that family or body who would be entitled to demand a partition of the lands."

New section to follow section 5 of same Act.

3. After section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, that is to say:—

Interim order of protection.

"5 A. When the Commissioner has directed an inquiry under section five, he may, if he thinks fit, further direct that, until he dismisses the application or appoints an officer under section seven,—

"(a) all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of any of the debts and liabilities to which the debtor is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property, shall be stayed, and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended; and

"(b) no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities."

Amendment of section 8 of same Act.

4. In section 8, after the words "all immoveable property" the words "including any interest in joint immoveable property" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 9 of same Act.

5. In section 9 of the same Act, after the words "Civil Court," in both places where they occur, the words "or Revenue Court or Office" shall be inserted.

New section to follow section 24 of same Act.

6. After section 24 of the said Act the following shall be inserted:—

Separation of part of jághír lands subject to lapse.

"24 A. When jághír land under management is held on this condition, that on the happening of a certain event a share of the land shall lapse, but that it shall be in the discretion of the person then entitled as jághírdár to divide off and relinquish in respect of the lapse such part of the land, being a fair equivalent of that share, as he thinks fit, the manager may, if he deems it convenient for the better exercise of the powers conferred by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, at any time, after such consultation with persons interested as he thinks necessary,

allot by written order, for relinquishment on the happening of the event, such part of the land as he thinks fit; and thereupon that part and no other shall, on the happening of the event, be relinquished."

Amendment of section 27 of same Act.

7. In section 27 of the said Act, after the words "Civil Court" the words "or Revenue Court or Office" shall be inserted.

Time for making applications under same Act.

8. *(1)* When any person would not have been a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act before the passing of this Act, but is a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act as amended by this Act, an application in respect of his estate under section 4 of the said Act may be made at any time within six months from the passing of this Act.

(2) A member of a joint family or other body of co-owners holding zamíndárí land shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a person who would not have been a zamíndár within the meaning of the said Act before the passing of this Act.

Order of management under same Act to be deemed in accordance with law.

9. Every order of management made under the said Act whether before or after the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Power to revise scheme of management under same Act.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the Commissioner may, at any time after he has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under the said Act, revise and modify the same, but not so as to affect the right of any person to receive in full before the termination of the management the amount finally awarded to him under Chapter IV of the said Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th June, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1884.

THE RANGOON WATER-WORKS BILL, 1884.

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A Bill to confer powers and impose duties on the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon in respect to the construction and maintenance of Water-works and the supply of water in that Town.

WHEREAS a scheme has been settled and to some extent carried out for the construction and maintenance of water-works and the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon by the Municipal Committee for that town;

And whereas it is necessary for the purposes of the scheme that the Royal Lake at Rangoon, and all existing tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, should vest in, and be under the control of, the Municipal Committee for that town;

And whereas it is expedient that powers should be conferred and duties imposed upon the said Municipal Committee with respect to the construction and maintenance of the proposed water-works and the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon, and otherwise in relation thereto, and that all acts already done by the said Municipal Committee which could have been lawfully done if this Act had been in force should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Rangoon Water-works Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1885.

(3) But all acts done before that date which could have been lawfully done if this Act had been in force shall be deemed to have been lawfully done.

Amendment of section 13 of the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the following amendments shall be made in the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 13, namely:— VII of 1874.

(a) the second paragraph shall be repealed; and

(b) in the 3rd paragraph, for the words "either of the rates" the words "the rate," and in the fourth paragraph, for the words "every rate" the words "the rate," shall be substituted.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "town" means the local area for the time being comprised within the municipal limits of the Town of Rangoon, and includes the cantonment of Rangoon and the Central Jail:

(2) "public street" means any street, road, thoroughfare, passage or place over which the public have a right of way; and includes the surface-soil and sub-soil of any such street, and the footway and drains of any such street, and any bridge, culvert or causeway forming part of any such street: [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 3, & Act XXII of 1883, s. 2.]

(3) "owner" includes— [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 3.]

(a) the person who is for the time being entitled to the rent of the house or land in respect of which the word is used and who is not liable to pay rent for that house or land to any other person;

(b) an agent of that person; and

(c) a trustee for that person:

(4) "house" includes schools; also factories and other buildings in which persons are employed: [38 & 39 Vic., c. 55, s. 3.]

(5) "water-works" includes all lakes, streams, tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things for supplying, or used for supplying, water under this Act to the Town of Rangoon: [Cf. 38 & 39 Vic., c. 55, s. 4.]

(6) "the Committee" means the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon for the time being constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874: VII of 1874.

(7) "water-rent" includes any rent, reward or payment to be made to the Committee in connection with the supply of water under this Act, but does not include the rate leviable under Chapter V: and

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter II.—Vesting of Property. Sec. 4.)
(Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Water-works. Secs. 5—8.)
(Chapter IV.—Supply of Water. Secs. 9—11.)

[26 & 27 Vic., c. 93, s. 12: Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 130.]

(8) a "supply of water for domestic purposes" does not include a supply of water for cattle, or for horses, or for washing carriages, where the cattle, horses or carriages are kept for sale or hire or by a common carrier, or a supply for any trade, manufacture or business, or for watering gardens, or for fountains or for any ornamental purpose.

CHAPTER II.

VESTING OF PROPERTY.

Vesting of Royal Lake and cisterns, &c., in Committee.

4. There shall vest in, and be under the control of, the Committee, freed and discharged of and from all manner of rights, titles, privileges or claims whatsoever of any other person,—

[Cf. Bom. Act III of 1872, s. 64.]

(a) the Royal Lake at Rangoon and all the land adjacent thereto and included within the limits delineated in a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and authenticated by the signature of the Chief Commissioner and marked A; and

[Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 158.] See also 38 & 9 Vic., c. 55, s. 64.]

(b) all existing tanks, cisterns, springs, wells, pumps, reservoirs, conduits, aqueducts and works, used or intended to be used for supplying water to the public in the town, and all land, bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto:

Provided as follows:—

(1) Any person may at any time, subject to such rules as the Committee make in this behalf, row, sail or fish on or in the waters of the Royal Lake:

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the land adjacent to the Royal Lake and known as the Dalhousie Park, but that land shall be preserved as a public park for the use of the public.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER-WORKS.

[Cf. 10 Vic., c. 17, s. 35.] [Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 129.]

Duty of Committee to construct works for supply of water.

5. Subject to rules to be made under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, the Committee shall cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such water-works to be constructed, as may be necessary for the supply of pure and wholesome water sufficient for the use of the inhabitants for domestic purposes in all parts of the town:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, from time to time exempt any part of the town from the provisions of this section, and cancel any such exemption.

[Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 129.]

Duty of Committee to erect stand-pipes.

6. The Committee shall cause such stand-pipes or pumps to be erected at such intervals, as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes, in all the chief public streets in those parts of the town in which mains or pipes have been laid under the last foregoing section.

Power for Committee to execute works.

7. The Committee may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining any water-works for the supply of water to the town, enter upon any land and take levels of the same, and set out such parts thereof as they think necessary, and dig and break up the soil of the land:

Provided that, in the exercise of these powers, the Committee shall do as little damage as may be, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage sustained by them through the exercise of these powers, and the amount of such compensation shall be determined as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. X of 1870.

Power for Committee to break up streets.

8. The Committee may open and break up the soil and pavement of the public streets, and lay down and place pipes, conduits, and other works and engines, and, from time to time, repair, alter or remove the same, and do all other acts which the Committee, from time to time, deem necessary for supplying water to the town.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

A.—Supply of water for domestic purposes to Occupiers of Houses or Lands.

Right of occupier to certain supply of water for domestic purposes.

9. *(1)* Every occupier of a house or land situate in a part of the town not exempted under the proviso to section 5 shall be entitled to have free of further charge, through the communication-pipes constructed as hereinafter provided, a supply to the house or land of *fifteen hundred gallons* of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes for every *rupee* paid to the Committee as hereinafter provided for water-rate on account of the house or land. [Ben. Act V of 1876, s. 133.]

(2) If the Committee have reason to believe that the occupier of any house or land consumes more water than he is entitled to have free of further charge under this section, they may provide a water-metre at their own expense, and attach it to such part of the communication-pipes as they think fit.

(3) If the occupier consumes any water over and above the quantity to which he is entitled free of further charge under this section, he shall pay for it at the rate of *one rupee* for every *fifteen hundred gallons, or part of fifteen hundred gallons.*

Right of occupier paying water-rate to bring water into his house or land.

10. Every occupier of a house or land who is entitled to a supply of water free of further charge under the last foregoing section shall, subject to the following provisions, be entitled to have communication-pipes laid down from the service-pipes of the Committee, for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water: [Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 136.]

Provided that the Committee may cut off the supply of water to any house or land while the house or land is unoccupied.

Construction of communication-pipes.

11. The communication-pipes leading the water from the service-pipes of the Committee into the house or land of any occupier, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions and material as the Committee fix and approve, and shall be constructed at the expense of the person requiring them.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter V.—Water-rates and Water-rents. Sec. 21.)

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 146.]

Inspection of works, pipes and fittings before connection with service-pipes.

12. *(1)* Before a connection for the supply of water from the service-pipes of the Committee to any house or land is sanctioned by the Committee, the Committee shall cause all the works, pipes and fittings within the house or land to be inspected by such officer as the Committee appoint in this behalf.

(2) The cost of an inspection under this section shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the connection, at such rate as the Committee, at a special meeting, from time to time, direct.

(3) Until the officer has certified that the works, pipes and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Committee's service-pipes shall not be permitted.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 471.]

Connection with service-pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Committee.

13. *(1)* The connection with the service-pipes of the Committee, and the laying of communication-pipes under any public street, shall be executed by an officer of the Committee authorized in that behalf.

(2) The expense of making the connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same, at such rates as the Committee, at a special meeting, from time to time, direct.

[Ben. Act IV of 1878, s. 138.]

Power for officer of Committee to enter premises.

14. *(1)* The officer authorized in that behalf by the Committee may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works and fittings connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there is any waste or misuse of the water.

(2) If any such officer at any such time is refused admittance into any such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or is prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Committee may forthwith turn off or cut off the water from the house or land.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 139.]

Power for Committee to turn off water when pipes are out of repair.

15. If any pipes, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land are at any time found, on examination, by any officer of the Committee authorized in that behalf, to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Committee may, after the expiry of twenty-four hours from the service of notice in writing to this effect, cause the water to be turned off or cut off from the house or land, and may recover the expense incurred for turning off the water from the occupier of the house or land.

B.—Supply for gratuitous use in Stand-pipes.

Duty of Committee to supply water for gratuitous use in stand-pipes.

16. The Committee shall cause a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water to be supplied for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the town for domestic purposes in the stand-pipes to be erected by the Committee under section 6.

C.—Supply of water for extinguishing fires and cleansing streets.

[Cf. 10 Vic., c. 17, s. 38.]

Duty of Committee to fix fire-plugs in mains.

17. The Committee shall fix and renew and keep in effective order such fire-plugs in such of the mains and other pipes laid by them, and shall deposit keys of the fire-plugs at such places, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time, by rules made under this Act, directs.

[Cf. 10 Vic., c. 17, s. 37.]

Duty of Committee to supply water for cleansing sewers and drains.

18. In all the mains and pipes to which any fire-plug is fixed, the Committee shall provide and keep constantly laid on, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable accident, a sufficient supply of water for use with fire-engines, for cleansing the sewers and drains, and for cleansing and watering the streets.

D.—Supply of Water for other than domestic purposes.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 132.]

Supply for other than domestic purposes.

19. *(1)* The Committee may, from time to time, supply any person with water by measurement for other than domestic purposes, for such remuneration and on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed on between the Committee and the person:

Provided that,—

(a) notwithstanding any such agreement, a person shall not be entitled to such a supply whenever and as long as the Committee are of opinion that the supply would interfere with the proper supply of water for domestic purposes under this Act; and

(b) the Committee shall not be liable, in the absence of express stipulation under any such agreement, to any forfeiture, penalty or damages for not supplying the water if the want of the supply arises from unusual drought or other unavoidable cause or accident.

(2) When any such agreement has been entered into by the Committee with any person, the Committee may, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Committee at a special meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Committee, for supplying the person with water in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

E.—Pressure of water supplied.

[Cf. 10 Vic., c. 17, s. 35: Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 131.]

Pressure at which water must be kept.

20. From such a day as the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the local official Gazette, directs in this behalf, the supply of water in the mains and pipes which the Committee are required to lay under this Act shall be laid on at such pressure as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

CHAPTER V.

WATER-RATES AND WATER-RENTS.

[Cf. Act VII of 1874, s. 13.]

Power for Committee to impose water-rate.

21. *(1)* To provide for the supply of water under this Act the Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, impose an annual rate on all houses and lands situate in the town or any part thereof not exceeding two per centum of their annual value calculated on such principles as the Chief Commissioner, by rules made under this Act, prescribes.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VI.—Reciprocal Rights of Owners and Occupiers to supply of Water to Houses. Secs. 28—30.)

(2) It shall be at the option of the Committee, when a rate under sub-section *(1)* has been imposed, to levy in lieu thereof on any house of which the annual value is less than one hundred rupees an annual rate not exceeding one pie for every three square feet of the ground covered by the house.

(3) The rate leviable under this section in respect of any house or land shall be payable by the occupier of the house or land.

[Cf. Act VII of 1874, ss. 11 and 25.]

Power to abolish or reduce tax, or exempt from taxation.

22. The Committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, may abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the last foregoing section, or exempt any house or land, or description of house or land, from the tax.

Power to Chief Commissioner to suspend levy of tax.

23. *(1)* If it at any time appears to the Chief Commissioner, on complaint made or otherwise, that the tax imposed under section 21 is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is obnoxious to the interests of the general public, or that any houses or lands, or description of houses or lands, should be exempted from the payment of the same, he may require the Committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection, or grant the exemption, as the case may be; and if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, he may, by notification in the local official Gazette, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed or the exemption granted.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time, by a like notification, rescind any such suspension.

[Cf. Act VII of 1874, s. 27.]

Constitution and application of water-supply fund.

24. *(1)* A separate fund, to be called the water-supply fund, shall be established, and there shall be credited to it the existing balance (if any) of the water-rate levied under section 13 of the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the proceeds of the rate leviable under this chapter and all water-rents.

VII of 1874.

(2) The water-supply fund shall, subject to such rules as may be made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, be applicable at the discretion of the Committee to the supply of water in the town and to no other purpose.

[Cf. Act VII of 1874, s. 29.]

Custody of, and disbursement from, fund.

25. *(1)* The balance standing to the credit of the water-supply fund shall be kept in the Government treasury.

(2) No payment shall be made out of the fund except under the signature of the President or Vice-president and one other member of the Committee.

[Act VII of 1874, s. 44.]

Recovery of arrears of water-rates and water-rents.

26. All arrears of water-rates or water-rents under this Act may be recovered, on application to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

[Ben. Act VI of 1876, s. 140.]

Power for Committee to turn off water on neglect to pay the rate or charge.

27. If any person supplied with water neglects to pay—

(*a*) the rate leviable under this chapter, or

(*b*) any water-rent payable by him to the Committee,

the Committee may turn off or cut off the water from the house or land in respect of which the rate or water-rent is payable, by cutting off the pipe to the house or land, or by such other means as the Committee think fit, and may recover in manner provided by the last foregoing section the expense of turning off or cutting off the water from the person:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he has otherwise incurred.

CHAPTER VI.

RECIPROCAL RIGHTS OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS TO SUPPLY OF WATER TO HOUSES.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 10.]

Power for occupier of house to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

28. *(1)* Any occupier holding direct from the owner of a house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of the house to construct all such works as may be necessary for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes.

(2) Every notice under this section shall contain an undertaking on the part of the occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per centum per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of the works during the residue of his term of occupation.

(3) If the house, or the land attached thereto, does not abut upon a street in which there is a supply-main, the occupier shall undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

[Ben. Act VI of 1876, s. 151.]

Power for occupier to make works in default of owner.

29. *(1)* If the owner does not, within three months from the service of the notice mentioned in the last foregoing section, cause such works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier may cause the works to be completed, and may deduct the cost of the works from the rent payable by him in respect of the house:

Provided that the occupier shall not deduct from the rent on account of the cost—

(*a*) a sum exceeding the amount of six months' rent; or

(*b*) where the house or the land attached thereto does not abut upon a street in which there is a supply-main, the cost of connecting the house with a supply-main.

(2) The deduction which an occupier is authorized to make under this section shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

(3) Interest on each instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per centum per mensem from the time when it is deducted.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 152.]

What works are sufficient for supply of water to house.

30. The works shall not be deemed sufficient for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes unless the following taps, with the necessary works in connection therewith, are provided, namely:—

(*a*) two taps in the house;

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VII.—Rules. Secs. 37—39.)

(*b*) one tap in the cook-room of, or other building attached to, the house, and

(*c*) one tap in or near the stables or other out-houses belong to the house:

Provided that, if the annual rent of the house with the buildings and land attached thereto is less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only, together with the necessary works in connection therewith, within the house and the buildings and land attached thereto.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 153.]

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

31. Works for introducing a supply of water to a house shall not be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such a specification and estimate to the owner.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 154.]

Power to refer to Committee.

32. If there is any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer the difference to the Committee, and the written award of any officer authorized by the Committee in this behalf shall be final and binding on the owner and the occupier.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 155]

Fee on reference.

33. There shall be payable by the person making a reference to the Committee under the last foregoing section a fee (not exceeding ten rupees) at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the house in respect of the water-supply to which the difference has arisen.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 156.]

Duty of owner to keep works in repair.

34. *(1)* The owner of any house or land shall keep all works connected with the supply of water to the house or land in substantial repair.

(2) If the owner fails to put any such works in substantial repair after being requested by the occupier to do so, the occupier may cause the necessary repairs to be made, and may deduct the cost of the repairs from the rent payable by him in respect of the house or land.

[Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 157.]

Power for owner to recover sums payable by occupier.

35. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under section 28 or section 29 may recover the sum from the person liable to pay it as if it were rent payable by that person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Saving of contracts between owners and occupiers.

36. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any contract in writing between the owner and occupier of any house or land.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES.

Power for Chief Commissioner to make rules.

37. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to prescribe the size and nature of the mains and pipes to be laid and the water-works to be constructed by the Committee for the supply of water under this Act;

(*b*) to prescribe the size and nature of stand-pipes or pumps to be erected by the Committee under this Act, and the intervals at which they must be erected;

(*c*) to prescribe the mains or pipes in which fire-plugs are to be fixed, and the places at which keys of the fire-plugs are to be deposited, by the Committee under this Act;

(*d*) to prescribe the pressure at which the water supplied by the Committee under this Act is to be laid on either generally or at specified times;

(*e*) to regulate the assessment and collection of the rates leviable under Chapter V, and the mode in which the proceeds of the rates are to be applied; and

(*f*) generally to define and regulate the powers and duties of the Committee under this Act.

Power for Committee to make rules.

38. *(1)* The Committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for regulating rowing, sailing and fishing on the Royal Lake; and

(*b*) for preventing the waste or misuse of water supplied by them, and for defining the nature of the pipes, casks, cisterns and other apparatus to be used by every person supplied by them with water.

In making a rule under this section the Committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. [Act VII of 1874, s. 42.]

(2) If any person, having or requiring a supply of water from the Committee, fails to comply with any rules made under clause (*b*) of this section, the Committee may refuse to supply water to him, and may cut off the water supplied to him, unless and until the rules are complied with:

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he has otherwise incurred.

Procedure for making rules.

39. *(1)* The Chief Commissioner or Committee shall, before making any rules under section 37 or section 38, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons interested.

(2) The publication shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of rules under section 37, in such manner as in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner is sufficient; and

(*b*) in the case of rules under section 38, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner, by order, directs.

(3) A notice shall be published with the draft rules specifying a date at or after which the draft shall be taken into consideration.

(4) The Chief Commissioner or Committee shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which is made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

Rangoon Water-works Bill.
(Chapter VIII.—Penalties.—Secs. 41—44.)

Publication of rules.

40. Every rule made under section 37 or section 38 shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner directs, and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by section 39.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES.

[Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 149.]

Penalty for obstructing, diverting or wasting water.

41. If any person unlawfully obstructs the flow of, flushes, draws off, diverts or takes, water from any water-works belonging to, or under the management or control of, the Committee, or from any water or streams by which these water-works are supplied, or wastes any water supplied to him under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[26 & 27 Vic., c. 93, s. 18.]

Penalty for unauthorized application of water.

42. If any person—

(*a*) uses for other than domestic purposes any water supplied under this Act for domestic purposes; or

(*b*) where water is supplied under section 19 for a specified purpose, uses that water for any other purpose,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, without prejudice to the right of the Committee to recover from him the price of the water misused.

Penalties for causing the water of the Committee to be fouled, &c.

43. *(1)* If any person— [Cf. Ben. Act IV of 1876, s. 159.]

(*a*) bathes in any water-works, or washes, throws or causes to enter therein any dog or other animal, or

(*b*) throws any rubbish, dirt, filth or other noisome thing into any water-works, or washes or cleanses therein any cloth, wool, leather or skin of any animal, or any clothes or other thing, or

(*c*) causes the water of any sink, sewer or drain, or of any steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy water belonging to him or under his control, to turn or be brought into any water-works, or does any other act whereby the water in any water-works is fouled,

he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and to ten rupees in addition for each day (if more than one) during which the offence continues.

Prosecutions.

44. Prosecutions under this Act or the rules made under this Act may be instituted by the Committee or any person authorized by them in this behalf, and not otherwise. [Act VII of 1881, s. 41.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill, which relates to the Rangoon water-works now in process of construction, is twofold.

2. The first is the vesting in the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon of the Royal Lake at Rangoon and the water-works connected therewith. The Dalhousie Park, in which the lake is situated, was dedicated by the Marquis of Dalhousie to the use and recreation of the public. At present the public enjoy the privilege not only of boating and fishing, but also of bathing in the waters of the lake. As one of the main features of the scheme of the new water-works is that the town should be supplied with water for drinking as well as other purposes by a main led from the lake, it is essential to take steps for ensuring the purity of the water of the lake. The best means of doing this seems to be to vest the control of the lake in the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon, to whom under the present scheme is assigned the duty of constructing and maintaining the new water-works. This is accordingly done by Chapter II of the Bill. In order, however, that the existing privileges of the public may not be interfered with more than is necessary to prevent any defilement of the water, the same chapter specially reserves the right of the public to row, sail or fish in or on the lake at any time, subject only to such rules as the Municipal Committee may make in this behalf. In order further to make it perfectly clear that nothing in the chapter affects the rights of the public with respect to the Dalhousie Park, a clause to this effect has been added.

3. The second object of this Bill is to confer powers and impose duties upon the Municipal Committee with respect to the construction and maintenance of the proposed water-works, and to the supply of water to the Town of Rangoon. And to this object the other provisions of the Bill are directed.

4. Chapter III deals generally with the construction and maintenance of the water-works. It imposes on the Committee a duty to construct the works necessary for supplying a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes, and confers on them the requisite powers of entering private land and breaking up streets.

5. Chapter IV provides, first, for the supply of water for domestic purposes to occupiers of houses or lands. It declares the right of every occupier, in a part of the town in which it is the duty of the Committee to supply water, not only to a certain supply of water for domestic purposes, but also to have communication-pipes laid down for the purpose of bringing the water into his house or land. The communication-pipes must, however, be made to the satisfaction of a municipal officer, by whom also the connection with the service-pipes must be made. A municipal officer is also authorized to enter the premises at certain times and to

inspect the pipes and works connected with the supply of water; and, if the pipes and works are found to be at any time out of repair so as to cause any waste of water, the Municipal Committee are empowered, after notice, to cut off the supply of water to the house or land.

The chapter further imposes a duty on the Municipal Committee to supply a sufficient quantity of water for gratuitous use in stand-pipes.

Then the duty of the Committee to fix fire-plugs and supply water for cleansing sewers and drains is prescribed.

Next, there are provisions for the supply by measurement, under special agreement, of water for other than domestic purposes.

Lastly, there is a provision declaring that, on and after such day as the Chief Commissioner may fix, the water shall be kept at such pressure as the Chief Commissioner, by rules, prescribes. This provision cannot be put in force at once, inasmuch as the water is at present driven through the pipes by the force of gravitation only, and the pressure cannot, therefore, be artificially increased or reduced. But as it may, perhaps, be hereafter decided to provide the necessary tanks and pumping apparatus required to raise the pressure of the water, it has been thought advisable to insert a provision of this nature.

6. Chapter V deals with water-rates and water-rents. In lieu of the existing provisions on this subject contained in the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, which are repealed by the Preliminary chapter of the Bill, this chapter empowers the Committee, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to impose an annual water-rate on all houses and lands situate in the town, not exceeding two per cent. of their annual value, calculated on such principles as the Chief Commissioner by rule prescribes, and also empowers the Committee, with the like sanction, to abolish or reduce any such tax, or to exempt any houses or lands from taxation. The Chief Commissioner is authorized to suspend the levy of the tax if it appears to him that the tax is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is obnoxious to the interests of the general public, or that any houses or lands should be exempted from payment of the same, and the Committee refuse to remove the objection or grant the exemption. The chapter also provides for the constitution and application of a water-supply fund, and for the recovery of arrears of water-rates and water-rents.

7. Chapter VI is concerned with the reciprocal rights of owners and occupiers in respect to the supply of water to houses. These provisions are modelled on the similar provisions in force in Calcutta, and may generally be described as empowering the occupier, after notice to and default by the owner, to construct such works as may be necessary for bringing into the house a supply of water for domestic purposes, and to deduct the cost from his rent. The occupier, however, will be required to pay, in addition to his rent, interest at the rate of one per cent. per month on the money expended by the owner on the construction of such works or recovered from him under the provisions just referred to. The other provisions of the chapter are subsidiary to the above, and among other matters provide for the reference of matters of difference between the owner and occupier to the Committee. Lastly, there is a clause saving from the chapter contracts in writing between the owners and occupiers of houses or lands.

8. Chapter VII empowers both the Chief Commissioner and the Committee to make rules for regulating subsidiary matters connected with the subject of the Bill, and prescribes the procedure for making such rules and the mode in which the rules are to be published; while Chapter VIII enacts penalties for obstructing, diverting, wasting or misusing and for fouling the water contained in the water-works, and provides for the institution of prosecutions under the Bill by the Committee.

9. Lastly, it may be noticed that, as the water-works to which the Bill relates have been to a great extent practically carried out, a clause has been inserted in the Preliminary chapter validating all acts already done which would have been lawful had the provisions of the Bill been in force.

The 11th June, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th June, 1884:—

No. 5 OF 1884.

A Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize Marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864.

WHEREAS by section 4 of Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) it was enacted that, from and after the first day of July, 1864, certain Governments therein named should have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to such Governments respectively;

And whereas, in exercise of the authority so conferred, the Governments therein named granted licenses to certain ministers of religion to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865 (*to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*);

And whereas by section 9 of the latter Act it was enacted that, from and after the commencement of that Act, all marriages which should be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of that Act should be null and void;

And whereas by section 6 of the same Act it was enacted that marriages might be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion who, under the provisions of that Act, had obtained a license to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act V of 1865 was repealed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; XV of 1872.

And whereas by section 4 of the latter Act it is enacted that every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and that any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be null and void;

And whereas by the next following section of the same Act it is enacted that marriages may be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion licensed under the same Act to solemnize marriages;

And whereas neither in Act V of 1865 nor in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was there or is there any provision either saving licenses granted under Act XXV of 1864 or permitting a marriage to be solemnized by a minister of religion who had obtained a license to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864 only; XV of 1872.

And whereas certain marriages have been solemnized both while Act V of 1865 was in force and since the passing of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, by ministers of religion who had obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864, but had never obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act V of 1865 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as the case may be, and doubts have therefore arisen as to the validity of such marriages; XV of 1872. XV of 1872.

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts and to declare the continued validity of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864.

1. A license to solemnize marriages granted to a minister of religion under Act XXV of 1864 shall be deemed, if in force on the date on which Act V of 1865 came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the date on which the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, came into force, to have been since that Act came into force, and to be a license granted under that Act. XV of 1872.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY section 4 of Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) it was enacted that, from and after the first day of July, 1864, the Governor General of India in Council, the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb should have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to such Governor General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors respectively. In exercise of the authority conferred by this section, the Governments therein named licensed certain ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to them respectively. Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865 (*to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*). The ninth section of this Act declared that, from and after the commencement of that Act, all marriages which should be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the Act should be null and void; and the sixth section of the Act, which specified the persons by whom marriages might be solemnized in India, only permitted a minister of religion who, under the provisions of that Act, had obtained a license to solemnize marriages. Act V of 1865 was in turn repealed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. The fourth section of this Act declares that every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and that any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be void; and the following section of the Act, which specifies the persons by whom marriages may be solemnized in India, only permits a minister of religion licensed under the Act to solemnize marriages. There was no provision in Act V of 1865, and there is none in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, either saving licenses granted under Act XXV of 1864 or permitting ministers of religion licensed under that Act only to solemnize marriages.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that marriages have been solemnized in India, both since the commencement of Act V of 1865 and since the passing of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, by ministers of religion who were not licensed under either of these Acts but under the Act of 1864. As it seems to the Government that the effect of section 9 of the Act of 1865 and of section 4 of the present Act is to make such marriages of doubtful validity, and as it is desirable to remove such doubts, the present Bill has been prepared. It simply declares that a license to solemnize marriages granted to a minister of religion under Act XXV of 1864 shall be deemed, if in force on the date on which Act V of 1865 came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the date on which Act XV of 1872 came into force, to have been since that Act came into force, and to be, a license granted under that Act.

The 6th June, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th June, 1884:—

No. 6 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exclude the Province of Sindh from the operation of those portions of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, which do not extend by their own operation to the whole of British India, and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which have been raised as to the meaning of the words "importation of salt" in section 27 of the same Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

XII of 1882.

Repeal of words "to the Province of Sindh" and "Province" in section 1 of Act XII of 1882.

1. From such day as the Governor of Bombay in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, fixes in this behalf, the words "to the Province of Sindh" and the word "Province," in paragraphs three and four respectively of section 1 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall be repealed.

Amendment of section 27 of the same Act.

2. For the word "importation" in section 27 of the same Act, the word "bringing" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE object of this Bill is to make two amendments in the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

2. It has been found that certain provisions of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, are not suitable to the circumstances of the Province of Sindh, to which they at present extend, and it is proposed to replace them by an enactment to be passed by the local legislature providing for the requirements of the whole Presidency of Bombay inclusive of Sindh. It is doubtful, however, whether this course can be adopted until the words in section 1 of the Act which bring the Province of Sindh within the operation of those provisions have been repealed. Those words are accordingly repealed by section 1 of the Bill, and, in order that the repeal may be made to operate from the date on which the proposed new Act of the local legislature comes into force, it is left to the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix the date from which the section shall have effect.

3. The object of the amendment made by section 2 of the Bill is to remove a doubt as to the meaning of section 27 of the Act, raised by a ruling of the Judicial Commissioner in Sindh, who has held that the words "importation of salt" in that section cover only the bringing in of salt as merchandize for the purposes of commerce and in merchantable quantities. The Bill substitutes for the word "importation" the word "bringing."

The 19th June, 1884.

A. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th June, 1884:—

No. 7 OF 1884.

THE PANJÁB COURTS BILL, 1884.

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A Bill to amend the Law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Panjáb Courts' Act, 1884.

Local extent.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb; and

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1884.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Assistant Judge" includes a Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge.

(2) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(3) "Revenue Court" means the Court of a Financial Commissioner, of a Commissioner, of a Deputy Commissioner, of an Assistant Commissioner or of a Tahsíldár exercising jurisdiction in suits of any of the classes mentioned in section 48.

(4) "Interlocutory order" means an order not having the force of a decree under the Civil Procedure Code or any other enactment, nor being a judgment, order to give security, order of acquittal or order under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the disposal of property or the proceeds thereof, passed or made by a Criminal Court. XIV of 1882. X of 1882.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of the Courts.—Sections 4-16.)

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other law for the time being in force, there shall be the following grades of Courts (namely) :—

(1) the Chief Court;
(2) the Divisional Court;
(3) the Court of the Assistant Judge;
(4) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class;
(5) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the second class;
(6) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the third class;
(7) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the fourth class.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 5.]

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.]

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Constitution of Divisional Courts.

7. *(1)* Each Divisional Court shall consist of two or more Judges who shall be appointed by the Local Government, and may be transferred, suspended or removed by the Local Government.

(2) The Commissioner of a Division may be appointed Judge of a Divisional Court, in addition to his other duties.

Seniority of Judges of a Divisional Court.

8. *(1)* When the Commissioner of a Division is one of the Judges of a Divisional Court, he shall be deemed the Senior Judge of the Court.

(2) The seniority of the other Judges shall be regulated by the seniority of their appointments as Judges of a Divisional Court:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Appointment of Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges.

9. *(1)* The Assistant Judges and the Subordinate Judges of the first class shall be appointed, and may be transferred, suspended or removed, by the Local Government.

(2) The Subordinate Judges of the second, third and fourth classes shall be appointed, and may be transferred, suspended or removed, by the Chief Court, subject to the control of the Local Government, and to rules which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Subordinate Judge.

(3) The present Munsifs shall be deemed to have been duly appointed, and shall be, Subordinate Judges under this Act, and their classification as Subordinate Judges of the second, third or fourth class shall be determined by the Chief Court.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

10. Every person appointed under this Act to be or to act as Judge of a Divisional Court, Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge shall, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which he may, from time to time, be posted, have the powers of a Judge of a Divisional Court, of the Court of an Assistant Judge, or of the Court of a Subordinate Judge of the fourth class, as the case may be. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 7.]

Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Subordinate Judges, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs may be invested with powers.

11. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Judge, or upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Subordinate Judge of any class, or upon any Subordinate Judge not being an Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the second or of the third class, or upon any Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the third or of the fourth class, and may withdraw any powers so conferred. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 8.]

(2) Any officer invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or sub-division of a district to which he may, from time to time, be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

12. The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the five grades last mentioned in section 4, and may withdraw any powers so conferred. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 9.]

Exercise of such powers by benches.

13. *(1)* The Local Government may direct any three or more persons invested with powers of the same description under section 12 to sit together as a bench; and those powers shall, while such direction remains in force, be exercised by the bench so constituted, and not otherwise. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 10.]

(2) The decision of the majority of the members of a bench constituted under this section shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

14. Except for the purpose of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section 12 or section 13 shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 11.]

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

15. Any person or bench invested under section 11, section 12 or section 13 with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 12.]

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

16. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the six grades last mentioned in section 4. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 13.]

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Chief Court.—Sections 17-24.)

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 14.]

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

17. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 15; *Cf.* Crim. Pro. Code, ss. 4 (*i*) and 266.]

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

18. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to try European British subjects.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 16; Civil Pro. Code, s. 25.]

Power to withdraw and try, or to transfer, suits.

19. The Chief Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 17.]

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

20. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section 19; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):—

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order, from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 19, extended to Divisional Courts.]

Delegation of powers to its members.

21. *(1)* Except as by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it, and for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of a Divisional Court of any of the powers conferred on that Court, by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Proviso.

Provided that no order not being an interlocutory order, and no decree, sentence or decision of any Court, shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court or of a Divisional Court sitting alone.

(2) When the Chief Court consists of more than three Judges, it may make rules declaring what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Court, and may by these rules prescribe the mode of determining what Judges shall sit as a full bench, when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(3) The Chief Court may, from time to time, delegate to one of its Judges the power of determining, subject to any rules made under this section, what Judge in each case shall sit alone and what Judges of the Court shall constitute any bench of Judges. [See 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, s. 14.]

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

22. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say: [Act XVII of 1877, s. 20.]

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section 20 applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section 6;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

Power to refer question to full bench.

23. *(1)* Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 21.]

(2) Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

24. *(1)* The Chief Court may, from time to time, appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court, and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 22.]

(2) The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Subordinate Courts.—Section 34.)

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.]

Powers and duties of such officers.

25. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may, from time to time, direct.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 24.]

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

26. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court:

Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 25.]

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

27. The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the six grades last mentioned in section 4, and over all Courts of Small Causes, shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 26.]

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

28. *(1)* The Chief Court may, from time to time, make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

(2) Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 27; see also Criminal Procedure Code, s. 553, and Civil Procedure Code, s. 652.]

Power to make rules as to other matters.

29. The Chief Court may, from time to time,—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms for seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary to be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such enquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 28.]

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

30. *(1)* The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts, and statements of the work done in the Court, as may, from time to time, be required by the said Government.

(2) The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may, from time to time, be made by the Governor General in Council, or by the Local Government, for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Courts.

Chief Court to take evidence and record judgments according to its own rules, and to frame forms for proceedings.

31. *(1)* The Chief Court, when sitting as a Court of civil judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in such manner as it, by rule, from time to time, directs, and may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding in that Court in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction. [Sec. 29, Act XVII of 1877, and ss. 638 and 639, Civ. Pro. Code.]

(2) The following provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 119, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189 to 191 (both inclusive), 192 (so far as it relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198, 200 to 204 (both inclusive), and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum; XIV of 1882.

And sections 571 to 573 (both inclusive), 554 (so far as it relates to the time of dating and signing judgment) and 579 shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

32. *(1)* Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which the Civil Procedure Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394 of that Code, may be done by the Registrar of the Court, or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 29.] XIV of 1882.

(2) The Chief Court may, from time to time, by rule, declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

Delivery of judgment in the absence of Judge who recorded it.

33. When any appeal, reference or case heard in the exercise of revisional jurisdiction has been heard by a bench consisting of two or more Judges, a judgment or dissent written by any member of the bench, but not pronounced, may be delivered by any other member of that bench. [New. *Cf.* s. 199, Civ. Pro. Code.]

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Controlling powers of Divisional Court and of Assistant Judges.

34. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court— [Sec. 30, Act XVII of 1877.]

every Divisional Court shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Assistant Judges or officers invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge within its division, and (*b*) the Courts controlled by the Assistant Judges or Deputy Commissioners invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge within its division;

and, subject to the control of the Divisional Court—

every Assistant Judge and every Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assist-

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Subordinate Courts.—Sections 35-41.)

ant Judge shall control (*a*) all Courts of the four grades last mentioned in section 4, and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons other than the Deputy Commissioner of a district invested under section 11 or section 12 with the powers of an Assistant Judge within the area subject to his jurisdiction.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

35. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in its division:

Provided that the Local Government may empower any Assistant Judge or any Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge to exercise all or any of the powers of a District Court within the area subject to his jurisdiction.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 32.]

No pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of Divisional Court or of Assistant Judge.

36. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force—

(*1*) the Divisional Court, and (*2*) the Court of the Assistant Judge, shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits; and

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of civil suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the table:—

COURT.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class.	5,000
(*b*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the second class.	1,000
(*c*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the third class.	500
(*d*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the fourth class.	100

[Section 33, Act XVII of 1877.]

Powers of Divisional Court and of Court of Assistant Judge.

37. (*1*) Any Divisional Court or any Assistant Judge, or Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of Assistant Judge, may exercise, as regards the Courts under its or his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section 19 on the Chief Court.

(*2*) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

(*3*) The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Judge under this section, and withdraw the same.

[Section 34, Act XVII of 1877.] XIV of 1882.

Power to distribute business.

38. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Divisional Court, Assistant Judge or Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of Assistant Judge may, by written order, direct that any civil business cognizable by it or his Court and the Courts under its or his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as it or he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section 15 or 16.

[Section 35, Act XVII of 1877.]

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

39. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the Courts of Assistant Judges and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Divisional Court, be final, and in the case of any other Court be subject to the general control of the Divisional Court.

(*2*) The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by an Assistant Judge, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Assistant Judge, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court.

(*3*) Every appointment under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes in this behalf.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 36.]

Power to fine ministerial officers.

40. (*1*) The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of an Assistant Judge may fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

(*2*) The Assistant Judge, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify any such order made by any such Judge or officer, other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

(*3*) Any Divisional Court or Assistant Judge, and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes, may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

[New. *Cf.* Act VI of 1871, s. 29, and Act XIII of 1879, s. 24.]

Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

41. The Local Government may invest, within such local limits as it, from time to time, fixes, any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge of the first class with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Subordinate Judge of the second or third class with similar jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the jurisdiction so conferred.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter V.—Of Appellate Jurisdiction in Civil Cases.—Sections 42-47.)
(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Section 48.)

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES.

First appeals to whom to lie.

42. *(1)* Appeals from the decrees and orders of a Court of any of the three grades last mentioned in section 4 in suits of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, and in suits of any other class which the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, determine to place on the same footing, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, and the value or amount of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed five hundred rupees, lie to the Court of the Assistant Judge.

(2) Appeals from the decrees and orders of the Court of the Assistant Judge in original suits, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, and appeals from the decrees and orders of the Divisional Court in original suits, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court.

(3) Appeals from decrees and orders in original suits not hereinbefore provided for shall, when such appeal is allowed by law, lie to the Divisional Court.

Further appeal to lie to the Chief Court on the certificate of the Divisional Court that the case is a fit one for further appeal.

43. When two Judges of a Divisional Court are unable to concur in a judgment varying or reversing the decree or order appealed against, or when some question of law or custom, or of general interest, is involved, the Judges may, if they regard the case as of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, or if, when the certificate is applied for, one of the Judges who passed the decree is no longer attached to the Court, the remaining Judge may, if he regards the case as of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, grant a certificate to any party to the appeal that the case is a fit one for a further appeal; and on such certificate being granted a further appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from the decree or order of the Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree or order had been passed in an original suit:

Provided that no further appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, or other suit placed on the same footing under section 42 when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Appellate decision of Assistant Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.

XIV of 1882.

44. Subject to the provisions of section 43, and of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 595 and 622, the decision of the Court of the Assistant Judge or of the Divisional Court passed in appeal shall be final.

[*Cf.* Act XXII of 1879, s. 22.]

Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.

45. For the purposes of sections 42 and 23, all decrees, orders and decisions passed before the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed—

(a) if passed by a Commissioner or Additional Commissioner, or by the Civil Judge of Pesháwar, to have been passed by the Divisional Court;

(b) if passed by a Deputy Commissioner or other officer invested with the appellate jurisdiction of a Deputy Commissioner, to have been passed by an Assistant Judge;

(c) if passed by an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge of the first class;

(d) if passed by an Assistant Commissioner not invested with full powers or with the appellate powers of a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Honorary Civil Judge, or by a Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár, to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge of the second, third or fourth class:

Provided that—

(1) no right of appeal which has accrued under the existing law shall be taken away, and no certificate shall be required for a further appeal;

(2) if the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal, if any is allowed by law, shall lie to the Chief Court; but in other cases in which the appeal now lies to the Commissioner's Court, the appeal shall lie to the Divisional Court.

Period of limitation.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 40.]

46. *(1)* The period of limitation for an appeal under section 41 or section 42 shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(a) when such appeal lies to the Court of the Assistant Judge or to the Divisional Court—sixty days.

(b) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

(2) In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

[Act XVII of 1877 s. 41.]

47. The Chief Court, the Divisional Court or the Court of an Assistant Judge may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself, or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

CHAPTER VI.

OF REVENUE COURTS.

Certain classes of suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

48. Suits of any of the following classes instituted on and after the first day of October, 1884, shall be heard and determined in Revenue Courts and not otherwise:

(a) suits by tenants to establish a claim to a right of occupancy under Chapter II of the Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868; XXVIII of 1868.

(b) suits by landlords under section 6 of the same Act to prove that a tenant presumed to have a right of occupancy under that section has no such right;

(c) suits for enhancement or abatement of rent under Chapter III of the same Act;

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Sections 49-55.)

(*d*) suits for ejectment of a tenant under Chapter IV of the same Act;

(*e*) suits under section 25 of the same Act to contest liability to be ejected when notice of ejectment has been served;

(*f*) suits under section 40 of the same Act to determine the amount or value of the compensation to be paid or the terms of a lease to be granted to a tenant under section 39 of the same Act, or both;

(*g*) suits for arrears of rent on account of land, or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(*h*) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent;

(*i*) suits by lambardárs for arrears of land-revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers, or for village-expenses or other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(*j*) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or part thereof after payment of the land-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*k*) suits by assignees of land-revenue for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(*l*) suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such; and

(*m*) suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act to recover possession of land assessed to the land-revenue or liable to be so assessed, or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned. 1 of 1877.

Procedure when question of proprietary title or of existence of relation of landlord and tenant arises.

49. If in any suit of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*l*) of the last preceding section it appears that the parties are at issue on any question of proprietary title, or on the question of the existence of the relation of landlord and tenant between them, the Revenue Court shall not determine such question, but may either proceed to decide the case by passing a decree contingent upon the determination of such question by a Civil Court, giving such directions as it may think proper as to the party with whom it shall rest to institute a suit for the purpose, or, on the application of either party, may stay proceedings to enable the party applying to institute a suit for the purpose in a Civil Court; but the proceedings shall not be stayed under this section for more than three months unless such suit is in the meantime instituted; nor, when a decree has been passed contingent upon the determination of such question by a Civil Court, shall any execution be issued, property sold or person ejected or imprisoned thereunder until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the Civil Court on the question, unless the decree has been passed against the party whose duty it is to sue and he fails to institute the suit for more than three months from the date of the decree.

Certain revenue powers of Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs to be exercised *ex officio*.

50. All Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs shall have power to try suits of the classes mentioned in section 48, clauses (*g*), (*i*), (*k*) and (*l*), when the amount or value of the claim does not exceed one hundred rupees; and the Local Government may invest Náib Tahsíldárs with the same powers.

Additional powers with which Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs may be invested.

51. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár with power to try all suits of the classes mentioned in the same section, clauses (*d*) and (*f*) to (*m*), both inclusive.

Revenue powers of Deputy Commissioners and power to invest Assistant Commissioners therewith.

52. The Deputy Commissioner shall have power to try suits of any of the classes mentioned in section 48, and the Local Government may specially invest any Assistant Commissioner with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for the trial of suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the same section.

Procedure of Revenue Courts how to be regulated.

53. *(1)* The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue Courts in cases under this chapter for which a procedure is not prescribed thereby; and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, with or without modification, to all or any classes of cases before Revenue Courts. [*Cf.* Act XVIII of 1881, s. 19.] XIV of 1882.

(2) Until such rules are made, Revenue Courts shall be guided in cases under this chapter by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 2, Part I, except Chapters XVI and XX, Parts II, III and IV, Chapters XXXVII and XXXVIII, XLI, XLIII and XLIV, and Parts VIII and X, so far as applicable; and the Court of the Financial Commissioner shall, in respect of such cases, be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of the said Code, and shall exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by sections 19 and 47 on the Chief Court; and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner shall respectively exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by sections 37 and 47 upon a Divisional Court and an Assistant Judge. XIV of 1882.

Power to distribute business.

54. Every Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may, by written order, direct that any business cognizable under this chapter by his Court, and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction which it is not empowered to exercise under section 50, section 51 or section 52.

Cases appealable to Deputy Commissioner.

55. All decisions and orders (except decisions and orders in suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act) of Assistant Commissioners not invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under section 52, and of Tahsíldárs, shall be appealable to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final, unless when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, when a 1 of 1877.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Sections 56-64.)

Further appeal in certain cases.

further appeal shall lie to the Commissioner, or, in case the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Financial Commissioner.

Cases appealable to Commissioner or Financial Commissioner.

56. *(1)* All decisions and orders of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of section 48, and in other suits (except suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act) in which the value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, shall be appealable to the Commissioner, or in case the amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Financial Commissioner.

of 1877.

Other judgments to be final.

(2) In all other cases their judgments and orders shall be final.

Further appeal to Financial Commissioner in certain cases.

57. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner on appeals in suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of section 48 shall lie to the Financial Commissioner, unless when the Commissioner dismisses the appeal. All other judgments and orders of the Commissioner on appeals shall be final, subject to revision by the Financial Commissioner.

Other judgments of Commissioner to be final.

Revisional jurisdiction of Financial Commissioner.

58. The Financial Commissioner may at any time call for any case which has come before any Commissioner or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon consistent with the law applicable thereto as he thinks fit.

Limitation of appeals under this chapter.

59. *(1)* The period of limitation for an appeal under section 55, section 56 or section 57 shall run from the date of the decree, order for decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or of the Commissioner—sixty days ;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Financial Commissioner—ninety days.

(2) In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Controlling powers of Financial Commissioner, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

60. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Financial Commissioner, every Commissioner shall control the Revenue Courts of all Deputy Commissioners and the Revenue Courts controlled by Deputy Commissioners within his Division ; and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control the Revenue Courts of all Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs and officers invested with the powers of Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár within his District.

Persons invested with powers under this chapter to be deemed to be Courts of corresponding grades, and where and in what cases to exercise their powers.

61. Except for the purpose of exercising control over any other Revenue Court, any person exercising the powers of a Revenue Court of any grade under section 49 or section 51 shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act, and shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Distribution of business between Financial Commissioners.

62. When more than one Financial Commissioner is appointed, the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules as to the distribution of revenue, judicial and other business between the persons so appointed ; and, until such rules are made, the Financial Commissioner who is senior in respect of his appointment as such may transfer such business as he thinks fit to the other Financial Commissioner for disposal, and may withdraw and himself dispose of any business so transferred and not disposed of.

Consultation between Financial Commissioners.

63. If either Financial Commissioner desires to obtain the opinion of the other upon any question arising in any appeal under this chapter pending before him, he may forward the record to the other Financial Commissioner with a statement of the question upon which he desires his opinion ; and the latter, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall record his opinion upon the question referred to him ; and the Financial Commissioner who made the reference shall proceed to dispose of the appeal after considering the opinion so obtained.

Power to invest Settlement-officers with powers of Civil or Revenue Courts in certain cases.

64. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement, either by name or in virtue of his office, with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 49.]

(2) The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

(3) The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

(4) While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested, and not otherwise :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published :

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous and Supplementary Provisions.—Sections 65-73.)

disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 50.]

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 64.

65. For the purposes of section 64 the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from time to time direct that any of the Courts mentioned in this Act (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those specified in this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 46; compare Act VI of 1871, s. 25; Act XVII of 1875, s. 19; and Act XIII of 1879, s. 23.]

Presiding Officer of Court not to try certain suits and appeals.

66. *(1)* Except with the consent of the parties, no presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall try any suit or appeal to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit or appeal.

(2) When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

(3) The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 47.]

Rules when to have force of law.

67. All rules made and forms prescribed under section 28 and section 29, clauses *(a)*, *(b)*, *(d)* and *(e)*, shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 48.]

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 27 to a single Judge.

68. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section 27, and may cancel such notification.

(2) While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby, and not otherwise.

[*Cf.* Act XIII of 1879, s. 27.] IV of 1869.

Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

69. For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, any Judge of the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Judge throughout the Division over which that Court has jurisdiction.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 17; Act XIII of 1879, s. 38].

Vacations.

70. *(1)* Subject to such orders as may, from time to time, be issued by the Governor General in Council, and to the approval of the Local Government, the Chief Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) Such list shall be published in the official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

Pending proceedings.

71. *(1)* All cases or proceedings pending in any Civil Court on the first day of October, 1884, may be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed, unless the Chief Court directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases or proceedings shall be transferred for disposal to the Courts established under this Act which would have had jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such cases or proceedings were instituted.

(2) For the purposes of this section, all appeals in civil suits or proceedings pending on the said day shall—

(a) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Commissioners, Additional Commissioners or the Civil Judge of Pesháwar be deemed to be appeals from the Divisional Court;

(b) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Deputy Commissioners or officers invested under section three of Act XIV of 1875 with the appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners, or with the full powers of an Assistant Commissioner, be deemed to be appeals from the Court of the Assistant Judge; and

(c) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Assistant Commissioners not invested with full powers, or with the appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners, or of Honorary Civil Judges not invested with the full powers of an Assistant Commissioner, or of Tahsíldárs or Náib Tahsíldárs, be deemed to be appeals from Subordinate Judges of the second, third or fourth class.

Explanation of sections 617 and 622, Civil Procedure Code.

72. For the proposes of sections 617 and 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, the decree of an Appellate Court subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to be final when no certificate permitting a further appeal to the Chief Court under section 43 has been granted, and a case decided by an Appellate Court in which no such certificate has been granted shall be deemed to be a case in which no appeal lies to the Chief Court. XIV of 1882.

Amendment of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870.

73. To the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following shall be added :— VII of 1870.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
3. Application to the Chief Court of the Panjáb for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees.	Two rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five rupees.	The fee leviable on memorandum of appeal.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.

(Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous and Supplementary Provisions.—Sections 74-75.)

Refund of fee paid on application for revision. XIV of 1882.

74. If the Chief Court, on an application under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, on which a fee has been paid under the last preceding section, sets aside or modifies the decree or order of a subordinate Court, or remands the case for a fresh decision, it may grant to the applicant a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the application, or any smaller amount which, with regard to the circumstances of the case, it may think proper to order to be refunded.

Saving of certain appointments, rules and forms, notifications, powers and orders.

75. All appointments made under sections 5 and 22 of Act XVII of 1877, directions given under section 23, rules and forms prescribed under sections 26 and 27, and notifications published, powers conferred and orders issued under section 49, of the same Act, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, given, prescribed, published, conferred and issued under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1869	The Indian Divorce Act.	So much of section 3 as defines "District Judge" in the Panjáb to mean the "Commissioner of a Division."
Act X of 1870	The Land Acquisition Act, 1870.	So much of section 3 as defines "Court" in the Panjáb to mean the "Commissioner of a Division."
Act XIV of 1875.	The Panjáb Judicial Administration Act, 1875.	So far as it relates to civil or criminal judicial powers.
Act XVII of 1877.	The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

AN essential portion of the scheme for the reorganization of the civil administration in the Panjáb, which has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, is to be found in the improvement of the judicial agency and the reform of the appellate system. The arrangements proposed for this purpose render necessary very large changes in the law under which the Panjáb Courts are now constituted (the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877), and the most convenient mode of giving effect to them appears to be to repeal that Act and re-enact its provisions with the necessary additions and modifications. This it is proposed to do by the present Bill.

2. The changes in the law which it is intended to make will now be noticed.

3. Chapter II deals with the constitution of the Courts. The present law confers the civil judicial powers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court upon the executive officers of Government from the Commissioner down to the Tahsíldár, though Act XIV of 1875 enables the Local Government to confer the powers of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Tahsíldár upon other persons, and under that Act civil judicial powers have been conferred upon a number of officers known as Judicial Assistants and Munsifs, whose functions are mainly, though not always exclusively, judicial. Similarly, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Pesháwar and certain Additional Commissioners have been invested with the judicial powers of Commissioners under Act XVII of 1877. It is now proposed to relieve Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, as a rule, of civil judicial functions, though they will continue to exercise jurisdiction in certain classes of cases which will be transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, and they may also be invested with civil judicial powers where the judicial work is so light as not to require the creation of special Courts. Commissioners will likewise be, as a rule, relieved of the functions as Sessions Judges which now devolve upon them, but this can be done under the Criminal Procedure Code, without special legislation.

4. Special designations which do not imply the exercise of executive functions are accordingly given to the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court (section 4).

5. With a view to strengthen the Courts of appeal in order to admit of greater finality being given to appellate decisions, it is proposed that the Court immediately subordinate to the Chief Court should ordinarily consist of two Judges, and that, while one of these Judges may be enabled by rule to exercise certain of the powers of the Court, a single Judge should not have power in the exercise of his appellate jurisdiction to reverse any order other than an interlocutory order passed by any Court.

6. Power is also taken (in section 7) to appoint the Commissioner of a Division to be one of the Judges of a Divisional Court in addition to his other duties, as it is in contemplation to establish one of the Divisional Courts at Derá Ismaíl Khán, and only one Judge will be available for that Court unless the Commissioner of the Deráját Division is appointed as one of the Judges.

7. The appointment of Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges of the first class by the Local Government, and of Subordinate Judges of the second, third and fourth classes, corre-

sponding to the present Munsifs, by the Chief Court, subject to rules to be made by the Local Government, is provided for by section 9. The Court of the Assistant Judge will replace the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or Judicial Assistant under the present law, and no provision has hitherto been made by law as to the authority by which Munsifs may be appointed or removed.

8. The other differences between Chapter II of the Bill and the corresponding chapter of Act XVII of 1877 follow upon those which have been already described.

9. The third chapter, which provides for the jurisdiction and powers of the Chief Court, only differs from the corresponding chapter of Act XVII of 1877 in that section 19, relating to the transfer of suits, is assimilated to section 25 of the Civil Procedure Code; section 21 is modified so as to enable the Chief Court to make rules for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of a Divisional Court of the powers of that Court, except as regards the reversal of decrees, sentences or decisions of any Court, to provide by rule for the constitution of a full bench of the Chief Court, and to delegate to one of its Judges the power of determining what Judges shall sit alone or as a bench of the Court, and power is also taken to enable a single Judge of the Chief Court or of a Divisional Court to reverse an interlocutory order; sections 31 and 32 replace the reference in section 29 of the present Act to sections 633 and 637 of the Civil Procedure Code, and add what is necessary of sections 638 and 639 of that Code; and section 33 provides for the delivery of the judgments of a bench of Judges by any Judge who was a member of that bench, in accordance with existing practice, and with the analogy of section 199 of the Civil Procedure Code.

10. Chapter IV relates to the jurisdiction and powers of Courts subordinate to the Chief Court. The Divisional Court is declared to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but the Local Government is enabled to empower any Assistant Judge or Deputy Commissioner with the powers of an Assistant Judge to exercise any of the powers of a District Court, so as to obviate the inconvenience of unduly limiting the number of Courts which can exercise jurisdiction under certain laws, *e. g.*, Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and IX of 1861.

11. While the jurisdiction of the Divisional Court and of the Court of the Assistant Judge is unlimited as respects the value or amount in litigation, thus corresponding with the jurisdiction now exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, that of the Subordinate Judge of the first class is limited to Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 10,000, which is the limit of the present jurisdiction of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, and that of other Subordinate Judges may extend either to Rs. 100, to Rs. 500 or to Rs. 1,000.

12. In section 41 power is taken to invest Assistant Judges or Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by a Small Cause Court within certain limits of value or amount.

13. The other changes in Chapter IV are those which are rendered necessary by the alterations of the law already described.

14. Chapter V relates to appellate jurisdiction in civil cases. It embodies the modifications proposed in the appellate system with the view of restricting the right of appeal so far as it is considered that the improved organization of the Courts will admit of this. The second appeals allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, and the further appeals allowed by the present Panjáb Courts Act are abolished, and the decisions of appellate Courts are made final, except that the Judges of a Divisional Court are enabled, when they differ as to the judgment which should be passed, or when some question of law or custom or of general interest is involved, if they think the case of sufficient importance to justify further appeal, to grant a certificate permitting a further appeal to the Chief Court.

15. Appeals to Assistant Judges are confined to suits not above Rs. 500 in value, either of the Small Cause Court class or of any other class which the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may determine to put upon the same footing, and appeals in suits above Rs. 5,000 in value, as well as appeals from decrees of the Divisional Court, will, when allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court, all other appeals allowed by law lying to the Divisional Court.

16. Section 47, relating to the transfer of appeals, has been modified to the same extent as section 19.

17. Chapter VI, which deals with Revenue Courts, is new, having been rendered necessary by the transfer of certain classes of suits enumerated in section 48 from the Civil to the Revenue Courts. It provides for the jurisdiction and powers of these Courts, for their procedure, for appeals from their decisions, for the revisional jurisdiction of the Financial Commissioner, and the controlling powers of the Financial Commissioner, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, respectively, for the transfer of suits and appeals, and for the distribution of business between Financial Commissioners when more than one such officer is appointed, the sanction which has been given by the Secretary of State to the appointment of a second Financial Commissioner rendering a provision of this nature necessary. Sections 64 and 65 correspond with sections 49 and 50 of the present Act, enabling the Local Government to confer judicial powers upon Settlement-officers, the only addition being that the officer may be so empowered either by name or in virtue of his office.

18. Chapter VII contains miscellaneous and supplementary provisions, some of which correspond with sections 46 to 48 of the present Act. Of the others, section 69 provides that any Judge of the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Judge throughout its jurisdiction for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act; section 70 provides for vacations; and section 71 for proceedings pending when this Bill becomes law; section 72 interprets certain expressions in sections 617 and 622 of the Civil Procedure Code so as to prevent doubt as to the cases in which the revisional jurisdiction of the Chief Court may be exercised; section 73 amends the Court-fees Act so that the fee leviable on a memorandum of appeal, when it exceeds the fee leviable on a petition to the Chief Court, may be charged on an application to it for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code; and section 74 enables the Court in certain cases to grant a certificate authorizing the refund of the fee so charged.

The 25th June, 1884.

D. G. BARKLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

№ 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																				TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.													
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		TAVOY.		CEYLON.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Share.	No.	Indian Share.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹		₹ a.		₹ a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent	3,638	14,887 1	133	429 15	72	266 13	3,989	12,193 5	. .	. .	380	1,125 11	724	2,195 8	5	65 0	2,024	3,780 6	548	832 2	11,513	35,775 13
Received	2,510	12,481 5	86	599 5	37	314 8	4,377	16,349 4	. .	. .	458	1,402 12	661	1,850 0	5	60 6	1,931	3,517 11	.	. .	10,065	36,575 3
TOTAL	6,148	27,368 6	219	1,029 4	109	581 5	8,366	28,542 9	. .	. .	838	2,528 7	1,385	4,045 8	10	125 6	3,955	7,298 1	548	832 2	21,578	72,351 0
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Recd. Viâ Madras	185	1,923 6	2	8 4	6	16 14	5,264	21,291 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,457	23,240 0
Recd. „ Rangoon	5	37 14	. .	. .	1	2 10	286	1,042 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	292	1,083 2
Recd. „ Tavoy	2	13 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	40	183 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	42	196 14
Recd. Ceylon	51	166 13	. .	. .	. .	. .	510	1,351 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	561	1,518 8
From West to East—																						
Sent. Viâ Madras	999	5,308 3	118	345 3	4	12 12	3,998	14,446 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,119	20,112 14
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	157	642 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	157	642 4
Sent. „ Tavoy	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10
Sent. Ceylon	105	416 0	7	2 11	. .	. .	276	969 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	388	1,388 2
From West to West—																						
Recd. Viâ Bombay	. .	. .	4	13 8	2	4 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	17 12
Sent. Viâ Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
From East to East—																						
Recd. Viâ Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95	319 5	11	28 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	106	347 8
Recd. „ Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	81	295 1	. .	. .	81	295 1
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	13 10	. .	. .	3	13 10
TOTAL	1,347	7,865 12	131	369 10	13	36 8	10,532	39,935 4	. .	. .	95	319 5	11	28 3	. .	. .	84	308 11	. .	. .	12,213	48,863 5
GRAND TOTAL																					33,791	1,21,214 5
Adjustments																					. .	—1,670 15
NET TOTAL																					33,791	1,19,543 6

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Viâ Teheran	2,510	3,638	6,148	35·80	46·45	41·42
INDO-EUROPEAN	„ Turkey	86	133	219	1·23	1·70	1·48
INDO-EUROPEAN	Persian Gulf viâ Karachi	37	72	109	0·53	0·92	0·73
RED SEA	Viâ Suez	4,377	3,989	8,366	62·44	50·93	56·37
	TOTAL	7,010	7,832	14,842	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd June 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 2nd June 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st May 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 31st May 1884. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
7th June 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	80,954	471	176	69,820	396	8,31,231	537	6,03,246	393	. . .	2,27,985
31st May 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,19,207	218	547	1,12,917	206	12,69,839	258	11,30,488	237	. . .	1,39,351
7th June 1884	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,47,080	333	754	2,14,431	284	20,72,728	213	20,06,218	305	. . .	66,510
31st May 1884	Madras	861	1,36,492	159	861	1,61,253	187	12,05,599	156	11,95,306	160	. . .	10,293
31st ditto	South Indian	655	88,840	136	654	90,200	138	7,18,865	122	7,76,565	137	57,700	. . .
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,90,610	611	1,458	9,23,819	634	91,92,780	701	82,07,560	646	. . .	9,85,220
31st ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,09,699	672	461	3,51,148	762	28,39,626	684	30,27,062	753	1,87,436	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	18,72,882	383	4,911	19,23,588	392	1,81,30,668	412	1,69,46,445	396	. . .	11,84,223
	State.												
7th June 1884	East Indian	1,509	10,47,907	694	1,509	8,39,750	556	96,04,812	707	82,20,838	625	. . .	13,83,974
7th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	5,728	102	56	7,120	127	53,845	120	52,116	107	. . .	1,729
7th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,662	61	27	1,190	44	15,207	62	11,964	50	. . .	3,243
7th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	35,745	155	249	45,790	184	3,67,690	178	3,37,350	159	. . .	30,340
7th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,535	48	32	2,097	66	18,376	64	22,414	81	4,038	. . .
31st May 1884	Tirhoot	166	19,678	119	193	22,504	117	1,60,393	110	1,99,108	118	38,715	. . .
7th June 1884	Patna-Gya	57	6,512	114	57	7,278	127	93,015	181	78,180	157	. . .	14,835
7th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,544	76	206	13,461	65	1,00,071	80	1,27,129	71	27,058	. . .
7th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,089	91	12	1,457	121	11,848	110	12,233	117	385	. . .
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,77,735	249	1,119	2,36,340	211	25,27,125	252	25,95,511	266	68,386	. . .
7th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	7,985	90	140	15,600	111	51,117	64	1,54,482	127	1,03,365	. . .
7th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,638	258	45	21,780	484	1,52,121	376	1,33,067	339	. . .	19,054
7th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	42,119	283	149	39,376	264	4,32,193	322	4,16,852	321	. . .	15,341
7th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	32,570	202	208	38,051	183	3,36,899	233	4,27,338	237	90,439	. . .
7th ditto	Sindia	75	5,948	79	75	7,488	100	59,176	88	68,100	104	8,924	. . .
31st May 1884	Punjab Northern	422	64,155	152	447	54,236	121	5,66,393	149	5,24,052	134	. . .	42,341
7th June 1884	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,79,408	272	660	1,48,600	225	12,31,004	207	12,90,575	225	59,571	. . .
7th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,579	70	. . .	. .	28,722	64	28,722	. . .
	TOTAL	3,436	7,04,051	205	3,726	6,65,947	179	61,76,473	200	64,79,193	200	3,02,720	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
7th June 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,324	66	126	9,744	77	19,502	62	74,758	70	55,256	. . .
31st May 1884	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	4,462	64	. . .	. .	31,259	67	31,259	. . .
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,413	34	. . .	. .	21,111	59	21,111	. . .
24th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	2,140	29	. . .	. .	(b)17,272	27	17,272	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,324	66	310	17,759	57	19,502	62	1,44,400	55	1,24,898	. . .
	Native States.												
31st May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	31,877	165	193	46,118	239	2,92,321	168	3,37,466	200	45,145	. . .
7th June 1884	Jodhpore	19	799	42	19	1,030	54	7,517	44	10,139	61	2,622	. . .
31st May 1884	Nizam's	121	14,013	116	121	18,824	156	1,37,612	126	1,98,089	188	60,477	. . .
31st ditto	Mysore	86	5,478	64	86	6,090	71	46,196	60	52,923	71	6,727	. . .
	TOTAL	419	52,167	125	419	72,062	172	4,83,646	128	5,98,617	164	1,14,971	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,294	36,79,331	357	10,875	35,19,106	324	3,44,15,101	372	3,23,89,493	342	. . .	20,25,608
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,54,86,795	167	1,48,99,167	157	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,89,28,306	205	1,74,90,326	185	. . .	14,37,980

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway. | (b) Total receipts from 2nd April to 31st May 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1002 AND 1003 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th JUNE 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p. per md.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	23 12	23 12	19 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16	16	17 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 9 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 14
Partábgarh („)	19 1	19 1	14 8½	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	10 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	29 11	19 11	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 6	17 13	17 12

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

KHOJÁ SUCCESSION BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and define the law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojás. He said :—

"The Khojás are a small sect who were converted from Hinduism to Muhammadanism about 400 years ago, but who notwithstanding their conversion still retain to a great extent their Hindu laws and usages. They are, as a rule, traders by occupation, and they are to be found in almost all the trading communities of Western India, and on the seaboard of the Indian Ocean,—not only in British India but in such places as Cutch, Muscat and Zanzibar. It appeared, from some enquiries made in a lawsuit heard about 18 years ago, that there were then about 2,800 Khojá houses or families in Sindh, about 5,000, in Kathiawar, a considerable number (the precise number is not stated) in Cutch and Guzerat, 450 in Zanzibar, 400 in Muscat, and about 1,400 in Bombay and the immediate neighbourhood. There are Sunni Khojás and Shia Khojás, but the great majority of them are Shias, of the particular variety known as Shia Imámí Ismailís, who owe spiritual allegiance to the hereditary Imáms of the Ismailís. The representative of these hereditary Imáms was, at the time when the present legislation was first contemplated, and until quite recently, a Persian nobleman, known as His Highness Aghá Khán, a man of romantic history and romantic lineage, claiming descent in direct line from Alí, the Vicar of God, through the seventh and (according to the Ismailí creed) the last of what are called the revealed Imáms—Ismail, the son of Jaffir Sadiq. This nobleman, after a series of adventures in his own country, in the course of which he seems to have seized and held for some time the Province of Kirman, fled to Sindh and there raised a body of light horse which was of some service to General Nott and General England during the first Afghan war (in the years 1841 and 1842), and afterwards to Sir Charles Napier in his conquest of Sindh. In 1845 he went to Bombay, and there spent, with one short exception, the remainder of his days, living in considerable state and enjoying the homage of his spiritual followers. This homage appears to have been of some substantial value, for it is stated that his yearly income, derived from his votaries in various parts of India, and, it is said, in some remote parts of Asia, averaged

about £10,000 sterling. The greater part of this income is said to have been spent by his late Highness in horse-racing, a pursuit of which he was for some time one of the most munificent patrons in Bombay. His Highness Āghá Khán died last year, and has been succeeded in the Imámship by his son, who is known as His Highness Āghá Alí Sháh. So much for the spiritual head of the Shia Khojás, whose peculiar relation to his adherents has a very intimate bearing on some of the provisions of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce.

"Now, the Khojás are, as I have said, subject partly to the Hindu and partly to the Muhammadan law, and they retain the former law to such an extent in matters connected with property and succession that it is presumed to apply to them until the contrary is proved. The extent to which it does apply to them has always been a matter of considerable doubt, and, as they are a wealthy community, the doubts on the subject have given rise to a great deal of litigation, insomuch that the Khojás occupy a space in the reports of the Bombay High Court quite disproportionate to their numbers.

"Among the suits relating to them are three of especial importance—one decided by Sir Erskine Perry in 1847 and reported by him in his volume of Oriental cases; another decided in 1866, after a hearing of 24 days, by Sir Joseph Arnould, whose elaborate and most interesting judgment is our principal source of information about the Khojás; and a third, decided in 1875, by Sir Michael Westropp, after a hearing which occupied the Lower Court for twenty-four days, and the Appellate Court for four days. In this last case Sir Michael Westropp, the then Chief Justice, after describing the state of the law, went on to remark:—

'It is, however, evident that the Khojás are not as firmly bound in matters of succession and inheritance by the Hindu law as Muhammadans proper are by the Muhammadan law and the Hindus by the Hindu law, and hence it is that it would not be reasonable to require such stringent proof of a custom of inheritance amongst them differing from ordinary Hindu law as from a Hindu.

'Now, it is manifest that such a state of the law must greatly encourage litigation, and we cannot help thinking that it would be most desirable that the Government should take steps, as was done in the case of the Pársís, to ascertain the views of the majority of the community on the subject of succession, and should then pass an enactment giving effect to those views. Unanimity, of course, could not be expected, but the rules which were found generally to prevail might be made law; and though the religious differences existing among members of the Khojá caste might create some difficulty, it would not, we think, be insuperable.'

"Sir Richard Temple's Government acted on this suggestion and appointed a Commission, of which Mr. Justice Maxwell Melvill, of the Bombay High Court, was President, and of which the other members were His Highness Āghá Alí Sháh and three other gentlemen representing the Shia Khojás, one gentleman representing the Sunni Khojás, and Mr. Spencer, then Acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay.

"The Commission took the greatest pains to ascertain the customs and views of the Khojá sect in the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of the country, and after much consideration and discussion agreed on a draft Bill, subject to a dissent on certain specific points which was signed by His Highness Āghá Alí Sháh and by one only of the three other members representing the Shia division. This Bill was approved by the Government of Bombay and sent up to the Government of India, and it constitutes the basis of the Bill which I am now asking leave to introduce. It raised several difficult questions, and it has been the subject of a great deal of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay—a correspondence which I found in active progress when I came out here, and which continued until the latter end of last year.

"I do not propose to trouble the Council with the details of the Bill, but to confine myself to the more important of the questions of principle which it raises, and to explain the course which it is proposed to take with respect to each of those questions and the reasons for adopting that course.

"The first of these questions is raised by a section of the Bill, which defines the application of the measure—a matter which was not clearly provided

for in the Bill prepared by the Commission. The section proposes to enact that the property, whether moveable or immoveable, in British India of a Khojá dying after a specified day shall be regulated by the rules contained in the Act wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. If you compare this provision with the corresponding section of the Indian Succession Act, you will find that, whereas it coincides with it as respects immoveable property, it involves an important deviation from it as respects moveable property; for section 5 of the Indian Succession Act says:—

'Succession to the immoveable property in British India of a person deceased is regulated by the law of British India wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. Succession to the moveable property of a person deceased is regulated by the law of the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death.'

"Whereas the Bill proposes to disregard domicile in the case of moveable as well as in the case of immoveable property. Now, the rule embodied in the Indian Succession Act is not only the rule of one of the most important of our Codes, but also, as a rule of what is called private international law, has obtained general acceptance among the civilized nations of the West; and we should not be justified in departing from it unless there appeared to be good reason for supposing that it is not suitable to the peculiar circumstances of the Khojás. I think that there are such reasons.

"In determining the question by which rule the succession to moveable property should be regulated, the choice is practically between the law of the domicile of the deceased and the law of the situs of the assets; that is to say, the law of the place where the man had his home and the law of the place where he left his property. Western nations have generally agreed to apply to succession to moveable property the former rule—the rule of domicile—and not the latter. The objections urged against applying the law of the situs to moveable property are chiefly that a man's moveables are apt to be scattered over many jurisdictions each of which has a readily ascertainable law of its own; that accordingly, if the law of the situs is applied to them, his estate will be broken up into many fragments, all governed by different laws; that a man's moveables may change their place; that the most important of them—goods employed in commerce—are constantly changing their place; that accordingly, if the law of the situs is applied, it will be impossible to foresee the particular law under which they will fall on his death; and, lastly, that the rule of the law of situs does not clearly provide for the portion of the assets which consists of debts or other obligations existing in favour of the deceased. Various theoretical reasons have also been adduced for preferring the law of the domicile, but it is probably practical considerations of the kinds to which I have referred that have turned the scale in its favour.

"Now, do these considerations apply to the case of Khojás dying domiciled out of British India and leaving moveable property in British India? The places out of British India in which Khojás are principally found are, as I have said, such places as Cutch, Zanzibar and Muscat. Now, at a place like Zanzibar there is nothing that can be called a territorial law of succession, and the Courts would probably try to apply the personal law of the deceased, which in the case of the Khojá is *ex hypothesi* unsettled and unascertainable. Thus, there would be, in such a case, no local law of the situs which would conflict with the law applying to the assets in British India, and no law of the domicile to which recourse could be had; so that to give the law of the domicile a preference over British Indian law would be to substitute a congeries of indefinite and half established customs for a law to the application of which no reasonable objection could be made. This being so, the balance of convenience would appear to be, in the case of the Khojás, against allowing the law of the domicile to prevail as to British Indian assets. And a further advantage of adopting the other rule would probably be that, as Consular Courts at Zanzibar and elsewhere would naturally apply British Indian law, the rule would probably come in course of time to be adopted as a personal law applicable to Khojás in all foreign States in this part of the world.

"This was the first question of principle which we had to settle. The next related to the difficult subject of mixed marriages. The Khojás are a

very exclusive community, and look with great disfavour on marriages with any person outside their body. None of them deny—at least so we are informed by the president of the Commission—that the marriage of a male Khojá to a female who is not a Khojá is perfectly valid if within the limits allowed by Muhammadan law. But at the same time they are anxious to go as far as they can in the direction of discouraging marriages of this kind. Accordingly, all the Khojá members of the Commission agreed that only a Khojá widow should be entitled to inherit from her husband; but the Sunni Khojás, who in this matter appear to hold views of a slightly more liberal shade than their brethren of the Shia division, were willing that the sons of a non-Khojá's wife should take some share in the inheritance. Eventually the Commission agreed upon what they called a compromise. They confined to a Khojá widow the rights of a widow in her husband's inheritance, but they invented a term—'alien son'—which they defined as meaning 'the male offspring of a male Khojá and of a female, not being a Khoja, legally married according to the rules of Muhammadan law in force in the sect to which the Khojá in question belongs.' But when you came to see what the rights of the alien son were to be in the inheritance, it turned out that he had no rights at all, and that he was in all respects, except the mere name, treated as if he were illegitimate. I do not refer to daughters, because daughters were placed on an entirely different footing with respect to inheritance. This so-called compromise approved itself not only to the Commission but to the Bombay Government; but with all deference to those high authorities it appears to me that, so far from being a compromise, it was a complete surrender of the principle at stake. The practical effect of the proposals of the Commission would be to place the non-Khojá widow for all the purposes of the Bill on the same footing as a concubine, and the children of a non-Khojá wife on the same footing as bastards; and there is not much difference between doing this and declaring the marriage invalid.

"Now, there are to my mind serious objections on principle to the acceptance of this proposal. Although in legislation of this kind, which is avowedly an attempt to define and make more precise certain usages and customs, we are bound to follow as closely as we can the usages and feelings of those for whom we are legislating, yet there are limits to the distance which we are justified in going in this direction, and the legislature cannot, in my opinion, go as far as the Courts of law. There are, as we all know, certain customs and usages which a Court of law declines, and very properly declines, to enforce on the ground that they are immoral and contrary to public policy. But there are also customs which a Court of law might feel itself bound to recognise or even to enforce, but which nevertheless the legislature would hesitate to impress with the seal of its authority. It is one thing to recognise a rule as existing, but quite another to give it the *imprimatur* of the legislature as a rule which ought to exist. Under what circumstances and to what extent the legislature would be justified in interfering to set aside restrictions on marriage based on religious or caste differences is a question on which I need not enter, and about which there would probably be some difference of opinion. But on one point I think we should be all agreed, and that is that we should not interfere by legislation to enforce such restrictions. At least I for one would never be a party to any legislation which should throw a doubt on the validity of mixed marriages.

"But the argument against adopting the proposals of the Commission goes further than this; for although the majority of Khojás look with disapproval on marriages of this kind, and possibly regard them as sinful,—opinions with which we have not the slightest wish to interfere,—yet, as I have said, it does not appear to have been even asserted that such marriages are by existing Khojá law or custom invalid. We are not now proposing to pass a law defining or amending the law of marriage among Khojás; and in a Bill which is not dealing specifically with the subject of marriage it would be manifestly improper to throw doubt by a side wind on the validity of certain marriages which, according to existing law and usage, are perfectly valid.

"Accordingly, in the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce you will find no distinction made between Khojá widows and non-Khojá widows, and no definition of an 'alien son.' The Bill defines 'son' to be a legitimate son, and leaves

'widow' undefined, and then proceeds to declare the rights of sons and widows, trusting to the Courts to decide as they will on principles lying outside the law of succession who are legally entitled to the status of sons and widows.

"Whilst I am on the subject of definitions, I may mention that I have omitted the definition of 'undivided family,' which was to be found in the Commission's Bill. The institution of the undivided family appears to prevail among the Khojás, and to resemble, but to be by no means identical with, the undivided family of Hindu law. Now, he would be a bold man who would attempt to define precisely and exhaustively the characteristics of the Hindu undivided family, but it would require still greater boldness to attempt to define the undivided family with a difference which is to be found among the Khojás. It is true that the Commission had attempted such a definition, but when the matter came to be examined it was found that the definition would not hold water. Under these circumstances, we thought it the more prudent course to leave the term undefined.

"The next point on which the Bill departs from the recommendation of the Commission relates to the succession of remote relations to the inheritance of a person who dies intestate. The Commission's Bill admitted to the succession only those of the 'more distant relatives' of the intestate who were on the father's side, and confined it to such of them as are within the seventh degree of kindred. On failure of this limited class of distant kindred, section 12 gave the property 'to the *jamát* of that sect of the Khojás to which the intestate belonged at the time of his death, to be held and applied according to to the customs of the said *jamát*.' Even this did not satisfy the two dissenting members of the Commission and some of the other adherents of His Highness Ághá Khán, who, as Imám, was the person chiefly interested in the succession of the *jamát*. They contended that the *jamát* should come in after the nearer relations. This point was very carefully considered by the Government of India in consultation with the Bombay Government, and the conclusion they came to was that it was impossible to exclude the heirs of deceased persons in favour of any such institution as a '*jamát*' or any person or authority representing such an institution. Of course, it is quite open to any Khojá who desires that his property should be devoted to any charitable or religious purpose, or should be enjoyed by any spiritual person for whom he entertains a special veneration, to dispose of his property by will, or otherwise in accordance with law; but if he dies intestate, it would be contrary to all established principles to enact that his property should devolve otherwise than upon his relatives.

"Apart from this objection on the ground of principle, there appear to be practical objections to the proposal as formulated by the Commission. You ask what a *jamát* is. It appears from Sir Joseph Arnould's judgment in one of the cases to which I have referred that it is an assembly in council of all the adult male members of the Khojá community of the place. Now, of course, it is obvious that doubts might arise as to the constitution of a *jamát* with respect to the religious belief, the residence of the deceased, his attendance at the *jamát*, and on other similar matters. Then there might be doubts as to who were the other persons actually belonging to the *jamát* to which the deceased belonged so as to be entitled to the property; and further there might be doubts as to how the property of a deceased intestate Khojá was to be held and the objects to which it was to be applied. It is quite true that the Bill prepared by the Commission proposed to say that the property was to be held and applied according to the customs of the *jamát*; but if you refer to Sir Joseph Arnould's judgment, you will find that, as a matter of fact, there are no customs at all to look to." (The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS.—"Excepting as to dinners, I think.)" "There may possibly be customs as to dinners, but the fact appears to be that, though a *jamát* collects large sums of money through its officers, it only does so on behalf of the Imám; the money collected is passed on to him, and if the *jamát* wants any portion of it for its own purposes, such as the dinners to which Mr. Gibbs has referred, or the keeping up of the *jamát-khánd* (the council-room or guildhall of the community), it can procure it only as a grant from the Imám. Practically, therefore, to give the money to the *jamát* is to give it to the Imám, and it appears to be absolutely in the discretion of

the Imám to spend the money as he pleases; and it appears from the judgment of Sir Joseph Arnould that the late Imám used to devote the money derived from this source to such purposes as horse-racing. Practically, therefore, if you give the succession to the *jamát*, it is the same thing as giving succession to the Imám, and the property may be devoted by him to such purposes as he thinks fit, whether religious or secular. It has been said that there is practically no difficulty in ascertaining how the money ought to be spent, but it is quite clear that we cannot legislate on a basis such as this. We should have to define the constitution of the *jamát*, and we should have to define carefully how money belonging to the *jamát* should be applied, and it would be impossible to place the property at the absolute disposal of any individual, in whatever degree of veneration he might be held. That being so, we have excluded the *jamát* from the succession, and the Bill extends the succession to relatives of the intestate, both on the father's and on the mother's side, without limit of degree, and then goes on to apply the ordinary rule which makes the Crown the ultimate heir in the very rare occasions in which the owner of property dies and leaves no person entitled to succeed under the ordinary provisions of law.

"One of the most difficult parts of the Bill—to pass to another subject—was that which relates to the rights and interests of a widow or mother taking by succession in cases where there are in existence certain male relations entitled to the inheritance subject to her rights. The interest of a Khojá female succeeding under these circumstances resembles the well-known estate of the Hindu widow, but with very important differences, some of which are not easy to understand or explain. The provisions of the Bill on this subject have been worked out with very great care by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who has devoted an immense deal of trouble to the Bill, and are merely a development, with the requisite amplifications and the additions of the necessary machinery, of the proposals formulated by the Commission. On one point we have departed, not indeed from the substance, but from the language, of the Bill prepared by the Commission. They proposed to call the widow's interest a life-estate, and to describe those who came after her as 'reversioners.' But terms like these, borrowed from the highly technical and artificial nomenclature of English law, are always apt to suggest false analogies when applied to Hindu legal conceptions, and we thought it better to discard them. For the purpose of describing the position of the Khojá female taking the limited estate which is given her under this Bill, we have suggested the term 'restricted owner.' The chief advantage of this term is that it has not already any technical meaning, but it is quite possible that some one may be able to suggest some more appropriate phrase, and, if so, we shall be only too glad to adopt it. The rights and liabilities of this restricted owner are carefully defined in the Bill; but I will not dwell on them now, because they are of a very technical character and will be found fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. As to the power of alienation which should be given to a widow or mother taking by succession, there was not a complete agreement among the members of the Commission. His Highness Aghá Alí Sháh and some of his adherents were anxious to give her somewhat larger powers of alienation for religious purposes; but on this point the Government of India, after hearing the arguments adduced on both sides, came to the conclusion that they ought to support the views of the majority of the Commission. So much as to intestate succession.

"In dealing with the wills of Khojás, the Bill, following generally the lines of the Hindu Wills Act, proposes to apply to them certain sections of the Indian Succession Act with modifications; but there are difficulties, with which some of us are familiar, connected with the construction of the Hindu Wills Act, which made it necessary to depart in some points from the form and language of that measure. The difficulties to which I refer are these. The Succession Act contains provisions which give or assume the existence of a power of disposition by will in favour of unborn persons. The Hindu Wills Act applies these provisions to certain Hindus, but qualifies their application by the proviso that nothing in the Act is to authorize a Hindu to create in property any interest which he could not previously have created, that is to say, could not have created before the passing of the Hindu Wills Act. Now, in the famous

Tagore case, which was pending when the Hindu Wills Act was passed and was decided shortly afterwards, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that a Hindu could not under his own law, as unaffected by our legislation, make any disposition by will in favour of an unborn person; and the High Court at Calcutta, in a judgment delivered a short time ago, and against which no appeal has, so far as I know, been lodged, have decided that, under the proviso in the Hindu Wills Act, when read in connection with the decision of the Judicial Committee in the *Tagore* case, a Hindu has no power to make a disposition by will in favour of an unborn person, notwithstanding the incorporation in the Hindu Wills Act of certain sections which imply the existence of such a power; that is to say, they have held that the power of a Hindu to leave property by will to an unborn person is precisely the same as it was before the Hindu Wills Act was passed; in other words, that he has no such power at all. But the Judges made some strong remarks as to the inconsistency between the language of the incorporating Act and the language of the sections which it incorporated. After those remarks it was quite impossible to take the Hindu Wills Act as a precise model for legislation in the present case, and, practically, two courses lay open to us, either to give Khojás the same power of disposition in favour of unborn persons as is given by the Indian Succession Act, or else to place them in the same position as Hindus under the Hindu Wills Act are declared by judicial decision to occupy; that is to say, the position of not having any power to make such a disposition by will. It was clear that the question as to which of these two courses should be adopted stood on grounds altogether independent of those on which the perpetuity question among Hindus had been discussed; for it must be borne in mind that the Khojás are not Hindus, although they have in certain particulars retained some of their customs and usages. Under these circumstances, the Government of India consulted the Bombay Government as to which of the two courses should be adopted, and intimated in their communication that they would be willing to adopt whichever of the two courses might be considered most expedient having regard to existing practices and usages among the Khojás. The reply which we received was to the effect that, as far as appeared, there was no recognized definite rule among the Khojás bearing on the point; that it was unlikely that any attempt had hitherto been made among them to create by will an interest in favour of an unborn person; that there was thus a *tabula rasa;* and that it was quite open to the legislature to legislate on the subject as it thought best, without any fear of violating an existing custom or of running counter to any prejudice or desire of the Khojá community. This being so, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to confer by law on the Khojás any power of testamentary disposition in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the testator's death; and accordingly all portions of the Indian Succession Act which confer or assume the existence of such a power, have, as far as practicable, been omitted from the sections which we have incorporated, and we intend to insert a proviso to the effect that nothing in the portions of that Act made applicable shall confer such a power. It appears to me that, if the question is to be settled by reference to considerations of general expediency apart from any pre-established usage, the balance of convenience is in favour of not superadding to the complications which arise out of Hindu family law the further complications which we all know are apt to arise out of testamentary settlements.

"I may add that, in order to meet the objections which were urged by the Calcutta Judges against the practice of wholesale incorporation by reference, I propose to put in a schedule to the Bill those sections of the Indian Succession Act which are to be incorporated in it, showing precisely the modifications which are to be made in the sections as incorporated.

"These, I think, are the only points in connection with the Bill on which I need touch at the present stage, and I will merely conclude by apologizing for the length to which I have been compelled, by the nature of the subject, to carry my explanations."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT SAID:— "It is needless that I should say that ample time will be given for the consideration of this Bill by the parties concerned before it is proceeded with in its various stages."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB COURTS BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb. He said :—

"The object of this Bill is to make the changes in the law under which the Panjáb Courts are now constituted, which are required for the purpose of giving effect to the arrangements for the improvement of the judicial agency and the reform of the appellate system, which form part of the scheme for the reorganization of the civil administration in the Panjáb recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of Your Lordship's Government. These changes are so numerous that the most convenient mode of carrying them out appears to be to repeal the Panjáb Courts Act of 1877 and include the whole of the law on the subject, except so far as it is to be found in the Criminal Procedure Code, in the Bill which I have now the honour to ask leave to introduce.

"The arrangements proposed involve a further step in the direction of relieving from judicial duties officers employed in the revenue and general administration of the Province. When the Panjáb Administration was organized, thirty-five years ago, all its officers, from the members of the Board of Administration down to the Tahsíldárs, were invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction in addition to their revenue and executive functions, and there can be no doubt that this was the arrangement best suited to the earlier days of the administration of a new province, and that it was attended with many advantages so long as it was possible to maintain it. But it was almost inevitable, that, in the administration of an extensive province like the Panjáb, some division of labour should become necessary. The growth of population, the extension of agriculture, the development of trade, the steady increase of litigation, the introduction of a stricter system of law and procedure, and the increasing demands of the central administration upon local officers, have all added to the amount of work to be done, while the simplicity of system which enabled a single officer to control the administration of a district or division in all departments has disappeared as departments have been multiplied. It has therefore become necessary from time to time to increase the number of officers, and to arrange for the distribution of work between them. When the Board of Administration was dissolved, the Chief Commissioner was relieved of judicial functions by the appointment of a Judicial and a Financial Commissioner, of whom the former became the head of the Judicial Department. The duties of the Judicial Commissioner, however, were by no means purely judicial. He had the control of important branches of the administration, such as the police and the public works of the province, and it was not until the Chief Court took the place of the Judicial Commissioner, early in 1866, that any Court, except a few Small Cause Courts, could be said to be presided over by officers exclusively engaged in the judicial administration.

"In 1875, the increasing pressure of work made it necessary, in order to give Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs time for their other duties, to relieve them, in a large measure, of civil judicial work. This was done, under Act XIV of 1875, by the appointment of a number of special officers, known as Judicial Assistants and Munsifs, upon whom the powers of a Deputy Commissioner and of a Tahsíldár were respectively conferred, and these officers have been mainly, though not always exclusively, employed in the discharge of judicial functions. The Commissioner of Pesháwar has also been practically relieved of his judicial duties by the appointment of a Civil and Sessions

Judge, and some other Commissioners have been partially relieved of judicial work by the appointment of two Additional Commissioners.

"It has now become necessary to make further provision for the judicial duties at present performed by Commissioners and Additional Commissioners and by the Civil and Sessions Judge of Pesháwar, and as the number of appeals to the Chief Court is annually increasing and has for several years been greatly in excess of what three Judges—the permanent strength of the Court—could dispose of, it has been thought advisable to reduce the number by giving greater finality to the decisions of Courts subordinate to the Chief Court. It is, therefore, now proposed to constitute seven Divisional Courts, consisting ordinarily of two Judges each, which will take the place of the Commissioners' Courts and of that of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Pesháwar, and at the same time to make considerable alterations in the law regarding the right of appeal in civil suits. The number of Judges sanctioned for these Divisional Courts being thirteen, it is proposed, in order to complete the seven Courts, to take power to appoint the Commissioner of a Division to be one of the Judges; but, unless where this is done, Commissioners will be relieved of the judicial duties now devolving upon them. It is, however, proposed to transfer certain classes of suits relating to land, which can be better disposed of by Revenue-officers than by purely judicial officers, from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, and in these cases Commissioners will still exercise appellate jurisdiction. There is no doubt that, in consequence of the proposed changes, the work of Commissioners will be greatly reduced, and this renders possible a reduction in the number of Commissioners east of the Indus, as well as the abolition of the appointments of the Civil and Sessions Judge of Pesháwar and the Additional Commissioners.

"It is proposed to empower the Chief Court to make rules for the exercise of the powers of the Divisional Court by one of the Judges of that Court, subject to the proviso that no order other than an interlocutory order, and no decree, sentence or decision of any Court, should be reversed by any Judge sitting alone. The Chief Court at present possesses an analogous power to make rules for the exercise of its own powers by one or more of its Judges.

"The reason for proposing that these Courts should consist of two Judges was that it was considered that this would strengthen them for appellate purposes and allow of finality being given to their decisions passed in appeal. There is of course the drawback that more Judges will be required to do the same work, and this may make it more difficult to fill up the appointments properly at first. But the greater number of appointments of this class may induce more officers to prepare themselves to fill them; and, where two Judges concur in reversing or modifying the decision of a subordinate Court, there will be less reason for allowing a further appeal than where a single Judge of appeal has come to a different decision from that of the first Court on the same evidence.

"For the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, again, it is proposed to substitute the Court of the Assistant Judge, and to relieve Deputy Commissioners of their civil judicial functions, except in a few of the lightest districts, where the Deputy Commissioner may be empowered to act as Assistant Judge in addition to his other duties.

"It is provided that the new Divisional Court should be the District Court or principal Court of original civil jurisdiction within its division, power being reserved to Government to confer all or any of the powers of a District Court upon an Assistant Judge, in order to provide for the disposal of certain classes of cases which are only cognizable by a District Court.

"The jurisdiction of the Divisional Court and of the Assistant Judge in original civil suits will, like that of the Deputy Commissioner at present, be unlimited as respects the value or amount in litigation, and power is taken to give certain Subordinate Judges jurisdiction extending to Rs. 5,000, to take the place of the officers now exercising the full powers of an Assistant Commissioner, whose jurisdiction extends to Rs. 10,000. All other officers empowered to decide civil suits, including the Munsifs, will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the second, third or fourth class, that is, with powers to decide suits the amount or value of which extends to Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 or Rs. 100, respectively.

"Power is also taken to invest Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges with certain Small Cause Court jurisdiction, as may now be done in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under the corresponding Acts applicable to those provinces.

"The changes made by the Bill in the appellate system are mainly directed to reducing the number of appeals at present allowed. The second appeal on a question of law or custom now allowed by the Civil Procedure Code in suits other than those which would be cognizable in a Small Cause Court, and the further appeal on the whole case, when an Appellate Court has reversed or modified the decree of a Court of original jurisdiction, which is permitted by sections 38 and 39 of the Panjáb Courts' Act of 1877, are both taken away, and the decisions of Appellate Courts are made final, except that the Judges of a Divisional Court are enabled, when they differ as to the judgment which should be passed on an appeal, or when some question of law or custom or general interest is involved, to grant a certificate permitting a further appeal to the Chief Court, if they think the case of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal. The abolition of second appeals takes away a great part of the appellate work for disposal by the Chief Court, while the abolition of further appeals, with the above exception, will greatly relieve the Divisional Courts.

"To admit of finality being given, as far as possible, to appellate decisions, appeals to Assistant Judges are confined to suits not above Rs. 500 in value, either of the Small Cause Court class, or of any other class which the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may determine to put on the same footing for purposes of appeal; and appeals in suits above Rs. 5,000 in value, as well as appeals in any other suits decided by the Divisional Court, are declared to lie to the Chief Court, while all other appeals allowed by law will lie to the Divisional Court. A few first appeals now cognizable by Commissioners and all further appeals hereafter to be allowed will thus lie to the Chief Court, while appeals in some cases now cognizable by Deputy Commissioners will lie to the Divisional Court, which will be relieved of all further appeals and a few first appeals.

"It being proposed, as already mentioned, to transfer the jurisdiction in certain classes of suits relating to land to the Revenue Courts, a chapter has been added to the Bill making these cases cognizable by the Revenue instead of by the Civil Courts, and containing other provisions rendered necessary by the transfer. Most of these classes are similar to those made cognizable by Revenue Courts by section 93 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881; and, while appellate jurisdiction is not given, as in that Act, to the Civil Courts of appeal, but to the superior Revenue-authorities, thus entirely relieving the Civil Courts of a class of cases which Revenue-officers are likely to be in a better position to dispose of satisfactorily, the provisions of the Bill as to the powers of Revenue Courts and as to the cases in which first and further appeals should lie are in part based on the model furnished by that Act. This part of the Bill has undergone less discussion than the chapters relating to the Civil Courts, but it would be difficult to adapt the provisions of the Bill as to appeal in civil suits to the Revenue Courts, which will be differently constituted from the Civil Courts; and it is at the same time not desirable to continue the system of second appeals allowed by the Civil Procedure Code, or to allow further appeals to the same extent to which these are now permitted by the Panjáb Courts' Act. The provisions now proposed will restrict further appeals to a few of the more important classes of cases, the first appeal in which will lie to Commissioners and the further appeal to the Financial Commissioner.

"Power is taken for the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules regulating the procedure of the Revenue Courts in the cases thus transferred to their jurisdiction, it being at the same time provided that, until such rules are made, these Courts should be guided by certain parts of the Civil Procedure Code, and that the Financial Commissioner should be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of that Code.

"As sanction has been given to the appointment of a second Financial Commissioner, provision is also made for the distribution of business

between Financial Commissioners, and power is given to one Financial Commissioner to refer any question arising in an appeal pending before him to the other for his opinion thereupon.

"Owing to the greater finality given to appellate decisions by the provisions of this Bill, the revisional jurisdiction of the Chief Court under the Civil Procedure Code, sections 617 and 622, is certain to be more largely resorted to than hitherto, and some supplementary sections have, therefore, been added to the Bill, interpreting certain expressions to be found in those sections, and increasing the fee leviable on an application to the Chief Court under section 622 for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, but empowering the Court to direct the refund of this fee when the application has been successful, if it thinks proper to do so.

"Other minor modifications of the law will be found to be sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The only one of these which need be mentioned now is that, in section 21, interlocutory orders are excepted from the proviso declaring that a single Judge of the Chief Court, in the exercise of his appellate jurisdiction, may not reverse the order of any Court; and the Chief Court is also enabled to provide by rule for the constitution of a full bench of the Court, and to delegate to one of its Judges the power of determining what Judges shall sit alone or as a bench of the Court. This is necessary, as, although the present Panjáb Courts' Act provides for the disposal of certain cases by a full bench, it contains no explanation of this expression, and a doubt has therefore arisen whether a full bench can be constituted when, from any cause, it is not possible for all the Judges for the time being appointed to the Court to be present. Thus, if a Judge is absent on leave and no successor has been appointed, as happened on two occasions last year, or if a Judge is from illness unable to attend Court, it is doubtful whether, under the present law, a full bench sitting can be held. To remove this difficulty, it is proposed that, when the Chief Court consists of more than three Judges, it may by rule declare what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench and prescribe the mode of determining what Judges should sit together for the purpose.

"In the High Courts established by Royal Charter, the Chief Justice, under the Act of Parliament providing for the establishment of those Courts (24 & 25 Vic., c. 104, section 14) regulates the sittings of the Judges either alone or as division benches. In the Chief Court, there being no Chief Justice, and no such power being given to one of the Judges by the existing law, the power to regulate the sittings of the Judges resides in the Court as a whole; and, unless this power is conferred by law upon the senior Judge (who is declared to be the Chief Justice within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code), the Court should be authorized to delegate the power subject to any rules it may make for its exercise.

"I need only, in conclusion, refer to two other questions which have been discussed in connection with the subject of the present Bill, but with which it does not deal. These are the amendment of the description of the cases cognizable by Small Cause Courts contained in section 6 of Act XI of 1865, and the mode of determining the value of a suit for purposes of jurisdiction, which, is, in many cases, very different from its value for the purpose of levying a court-fee on its institution. These questions are as important in other parts of India as in the Panjáb, and can be more appropriately dealt with in connection with the amendment of the general law than in a local Bill; and the former of them, at least, will, it is understood, be taken up separately."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY then moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th July, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 1st July, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ALTERATION OF CLAUSE 6 OF THE "NOTICE TO PILGRIMS" ATTACHED TO PILGRIM PASSPORTS.

No. $\frac{5}{175-91}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department,—(Sanitary), under date Simla, 3rd July 1884.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{4}{108-214}$, dated 12th July 1882.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 20th February 1884.

Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 22nd February 1884.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 57 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 24th April 1884.

RESOLUTION.

It having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that Clause 6 of the "Notice to Pilgrims," attached to the passport issued under the Resolution cited in the preamble, is liable to be understood as implying that the pilgrim holding the passport is entitled to pecuniary assistance from the British Consul at Jeddah, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Clause be altered as follows :—

"This passport is granted solely for the convenience of the pilgrim. The holder thereof should apply to the British Consul at Jeddah for advice in case of difficulty."

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the several Departments of the Government of India for information and guidance. Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and in all Local Gazettes for general information. Local Governments should arrange for its translation and publication in the Vernacular Gazettes, and amend the passports issued accordingly.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons proposing to make a pilgrimage to Mecca are hereby warned that they will be required by the Turkish Government to perform quarantine for at least 10 days on the Island of Camaran before being allowed to go on to Jeddah, during which period the pilgrims will have to provide for all their expenses. They should, therefore, make certain in taking their passages that the steamer starts so as to arrive at Jeddah in time for the Haj, after making due allowance for the detention at Camaran. During the quarantine at Camaran the Turkish Government require the pilgrims to pay certain fees besides arranging for their own provisions, and ships which have evaded quarantine are not allowed to land their pilgrims at Jeddah.

Pilgrims are, therefore, warned that before starting they should see that they have sufficient funds for the expenses of quarantine and of the Haj, and for their journey back to India. The Mahomedan Vice-Consul at Jeddah, Abdur Ruzzak, suggests that each pilgrim should have at least Rs. 300 with him when he leaves India after having paid his passage to Jeddah. No pecuniary assistance can be obtained from the British authorities at Jeddah.

Intending pilgrims should apply to the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, and to the Port Officer at other ports for information as to the latest safe date for sailing.

HOME DEPARTMENT;
SANITARY,
Simla, 3rd July 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2nd JULY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency. In Mysore the fall is still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg continues to receive good rain. Showers have fallen in most districts of the Bombay Presidency, but more is generally wanted everywhere to facilitate *kharif* sowings. In the Berars and Hyderabad there has been very little rain during the week. The Central India States and Rajputana report rain from most parts, but it was deficient compared with that of the previous week. In the Central Provinces good rain continues to fall and was especially heavy in the eastern districts. Good rain has also fallen in all districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Farukhabad, Meerut, and Saharanpur, where the weather is close. In the Punjab the fall has been much below that of last week and more rain is much wanted, especially in the south-east. British Burma continues to have heavy rain, and in Assam the fall has been above that of last week. The rains appear to have set in throughout Bengal, and heavy falls are reported from several districts. More rain is however wanted in places to facilitate transplanting operations.

The latest weather report of the Meteorological Department, dated the 3rd instant, states that on the 2nd idem there was no rain over the Deccan, the Carnatic and Ganjam coasts, nor over Rajputana, Sind, or a large portion of Central India, but that in all other places there have been falls of more or less importance.

Agricultural operations are in active progress throughout India and prospects are so far not unfavourable. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops in that Presidency and in Mysore are generally in fair condition. Rice is being transplanted in Bengal and Assam, and standing crops are in good condition. In Cachar the prospects of tea continue unfavourable; the plants are suffering from blight, and it is expected that the yield of tea will be much below that of last year. Rice sowings have commenced in British Burma.

Cholera and small-pox are generally prevalent throughout the country, but are abating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Bengal, and British Burma.

Prices are generally stationary, with local fluctuations.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 2nd)		
Bellary ...	·08 (average)	More rain much wanted. 17 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·09 (average)	Progress of sowing arrested from want of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·85 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight in parts.
Kistna ...	·53 (average)	River below anicut. Small-pox and fever in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·04 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts. Harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox prevalent; 15 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·08 (average)	Standing crops generally fair but in want of rain. *Cholum* damaged by insects in two talukas. Harvest dry crops outturn below average. Fever in three talukas; 9 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·30 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but in want of rain in parts. Rivers very low. Harvest paddy and indigo outturn below average. 611 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·10 (average)	Standing crops fading from want of rain. Small-pox slight in parts; 8 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	3·62 (average)	More rain wanted in parts for transplanting young paddy. Small-pox slight in 9 talukas and fever in 8; 8 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·33	Rain insufficient. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects moderate.
Bombay—(July 2nd)		
Karachi ...	Rain previous week ·78; average of 13 stations.	River at Kotri on 30th, 14 feet 9 inches against 11 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in five talukas. Cattle-disease in three talukas. *Kharif* sowings not yet over. Small-pox in 19 villages in districts; 14 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 13 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 32, in Dadu, 36, and 40, in Tatta, 26, 30 and 32, and in Mirpur Batoro, 22, 34 and 34 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 1st, 14 feet 9 inches against 11 feet 8 inches on same date last year. High winds prevail. Small-pox in eight, fever in four, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 28, *bajri* 35, *juari* 38, red rice 25 and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	No rain	Manuring operations continue. One cholera case in the city which was fatal. Wheat 30 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	No rain	Cholera subsiding; 4 deaths. Small-pox in Damnagar, Und and Amreli. Sowing operations commenced in many places. *Bajri* 27 and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	·06	Total rainfall 4·35. Sowing progressing. 2 cases of cholera in Jalalpur. *Juari* 30 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Rain holds off; it is much wanted. Public health generally good. Small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Chandor and Kalvan. Cattle-disease in Kalvan. Measures in progress to kill locusts in Niphad. *Bajri* 28¼, wheat 34½ and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Light showers daily, except on 25th and 30th. Total of week ·37.	Total rainfall to date 13·43 being 8·98 below average. Average abnormal temperature 1° warm; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	Light showers in all talukas, except Indapur.	Rain wanted throughout collectorate except for rice in Junnar and Naval talukas. No crops yet sown. Prices—*bajri* 33 and *juari* 36, in Poona, *bajri* 25 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	·91 Akola; ·79 Sangamner; ·74 Parner; none in Nagar, and slight in other talukas.	Sowing of early *kharif* crops in progress in Sheogaon, Sangamner and Akola. Sowing operations delayed elsewhere for want of sufficient rain. Slight cattle-disease in Nowasa and Kopargaon. A few locusts have appeared in Kopargaon. *Jowari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 30 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	·11; Barsi, ·02; Madha, ·20; Karmala, ·03; none elsewhere.	*Kharif* sowings delayed for want of rain, which is urgently wanted. *Juari* 40 pounds 4 tolas and *bajri* 40 pounds 4 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	·02 at Banyal; none in Navalgund, Nargund, elsewhere varying from ·06 in Mundargi to ·93 in Kod.	Rice sowing prevented in Dharwar and Bankapur talukas for want of moisture. Sowing of other crops also retarded owing to the same cause and in some places seed has been sown in dry ground. Heavy rain required throughout the district as scarcity of drinking-water is becoming worse. Epidemic cholera in all talukas, severe in Hubli, Gadag and Karajgi talukas. Prices rising.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·73; Kumpta, 2·29; Sirsi, ·5; and Haliyal, ·95.	Total rainfall 22·0. Rice plants coming up in Karwar. Common rice, 12 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Siddapur, 6 cases; 2 deaths in Karwar, 8 in Kumpta, 6 in Bhatkal, 5 in Sirsa, 1 in Haliyal and 1 in Supa.
Rajkot ...	No rain	Weather cloudy. Sowing operations in progress. 60 cases of cholera in Bodia and Bhavnagar, 55 fatal. Fever in Navanagar and Jetpur. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of 14 districts. *Kharif* sowing retarded in most districts for want of sufficient rain. Scarcity of drinking-water in several talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of 10 districts. Fever, cattle-disease and small-pox continue in some districts.
Bengal—(July 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	1·76	Weather bright. Transplanting of *amun* continues. Early paddy progressing. Prices of food-grains steady. Sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Dacca ...	3·29	Harvesting of *aus* paddy continues. Sowing of *roachia* paddy commenced. Prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Sowing of *amun* going on. Early paddy, jute, and sugarcane doing well. Price of common rice varies from 13½ seers to 16 seers per rupee. Public health good. Cattle-disease in thanas Hasanabad and Diamond Harbour. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	1·25	Weather fine and hot. A break in the rains. Prospects of crops still good. Recent rainfall was insufficient for the time of the year and *amun* seedlings want more rain. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·94	Prospects of standing crops generally favourable. Health good.
Burdwan ...	·76	Agricultural operations going on favourably. More rain wanted. Prospects of crops good.
Rungpore ...	3·54	Transplanting of *amun* paddy commenced. Prospects of crops favourable. Price of rice from 3 to 4 rupees per maund. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	3·62	Paddy and *rahur* being sown. Transplanting of *aghani* paddy going on. Prospects of crops hopeful. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	3·07	Prospects of crops very fair; weeding continues. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Rivers rising. Health fair.
Patna ...	4·63	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on. *Makai* and *kowni* doing well. More rain required for transplanting paddy. Paddy seedlings look well. Public health good.
Durbhunga ...	2·65	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops nearly complete. Transplanting of paddy going on and that of *murwa* commenced. Prices falling slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	2·70	Weather seasonable. Cultivation going on rapidly; *bhadoi* crops being sown. Prices of food-grains continue high. Cholera, small-pox and cattle-disease still continue in some places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	4·52	Weather seasonable. *Sarad* paddy germinating and plants growing well. Price of rice rising; sporadic cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rains appear to have set in throughout the province. The rainfall was heavy in Koolna, Bogra, Darjeeling and Dacca. More rain is required in some places for transplanting *amun* paddy. Agricultural operations going on vigorously. Transplanting of *amun* commenced in many places. Cotton being gathered in a few districts and a fair outturn expected. Early paddy progressing well. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Public health good, though cholera and small-pox still linger in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 1st)	1·1 at Chandauli and Gangapur.	Slight cholera, small-pox and fever linger in places. Sugarcane prospects fair average. Ploughing commenced generally. Sowing in places where rain has fallen. Prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Heavy shower last night and another this morning.	Weather dry and hot with west winds during greater part of the week; but rain has recommenced. There is every sign of abundant rain. Health good. Prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur (June 30th)	Sadr, 8·8; good rain everywhere.	Rice sowings in progress. Health good. Prices rising.
Jhansi (July 1st)	No rain in pargana Jhansi; good rain elsewhere.	Cholera confined to one village in which there were eight deaths. Scarcity of water and fodder much felt in pargana Jhansi.
Agra (June 30th)	Rain in five parganas, but not general.	*Kharif* sowings begun where rain has fallen. Cholera now very slight in one pargana only, also a little fever in one pargana. Prices steady.
Bareilly (July 1st)	About 1·0 on 24th of last month.	Ploughing progressing. Market slightly rising. Public health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Hot westerly winds drying up moisture. Sowings stopped. Ploughing continues. Health good. Supplies sufficient. Prices fairly steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain in early part of week.	There has been a break since. Crop prospects good. Cholera lessening. A few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	Rain during the week from 1·2 to 2·7.	Weather continues cloudy. *Juar, kodon, sawan,* and *arhar* are being sown in places where the fall was sufficient. Health of people and cattle good. Prices steady.
Partabgarh (June 27th)	Rain fell during the week at Sadr 3·0; Kunda 5·5; Patti 2·1.	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings in full swing. Sugarcane doing well. Small-pox abating very considerably.
Sitapur (July 1st)	Rain general and favourable.	Sowings progressing. No sickness reported. Prices show a tendency to fall.
Fyzabad („ „)	Rain during the week 3·5 to 7·6.	Ploughing commenced. Small-pox still in parts of districts. Prices steady.
Rae Bareli (June 30th)	Rain during the week from 1·4 to 3·8.	Small-pox disappearing. Cholera still continues. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·3 to 2·7, rain in district during the week.	Weather close and cloudy. More rain is wanted for *kharif* sowings. Market well supplied and prices show a tendency to rise. General heath of people good.
Farukhabad (July 1st)	.....	Ploughing general since late rain. West winds again during the last few days; but to-day east winds with clouds. No sickness. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in all districts, except Farukhabad, Moradabad, Meerut and Saharunpore where the weather is very close. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* are in progress. Prices are rising slightly in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bareilly and Moradabad and are falling in Sitapur. Elsewhere they are stationary. Markets are well supplied. The condition of cattle continues good, though scarcity of fodder and water is still felt in Jhansi. Small-pox and cholera have abated and the general health of the population is normal.
Punjab—(July 1st)		
Delhi ...	.....	Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Prospects improved by recent rainfall; grass springing up. Sowings commenced on lands dependent on rainfall. Cattle-disease in Sirsa. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Jullundur ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. Sugarcane being irrigated. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Prices rising.
Amritsar ...	·60	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health of district good. Small-pox in city abating. Ground being prepared for *kharif*. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	·10; at Moga, ·70.	Health good. *Kharif* ploughings commenced. Slight rise in prices of wheat and gram.
Lahore ...	1·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* outturn above average.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crops good. Prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Prospects fair. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health fair. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in a few districts, but more wanted, especially in the south-east. Cholera continues in the Kangra district. Small-pox abating in Sialkot city; elsewhere health of the province is generally good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress.
Central Provinces—(July 2nd)		
Nagpur ...	·47	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Lands being prepared for sowings. More rain wanted. Small-pox and cattle-disease abating. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·20	Weather cloudy with copious rain throughout the district. Sowings continue. Health good. Wheat 27 and rice 13 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Saugor ...	Rain on 1st July 1·47	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* sowings in hand. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	3·64	Weather rainy and impeding sowings. Some cattle-disease. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	2·07	Weather cloudy. Sowings commenced. Small-pox 18 cases. Wheat 21 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather cloudy and windy. More rain wanted. Health good. Wheat 21¾, *juari* 22½ and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	15 75	Rain heavy and incessant, retarding sowings, Health good. Common rice 23½, and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	3·13	Weather rainy and cool. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 26¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Seasonable rain has fallen throughout the provinces, the fall having been very heavy in the Eastern districts. *Kharif* sowings being pushed on but are in places impeded by excessive moisture.
British Burma— (July 2nd)		
Akyab (June 28th)	9·90	Total rainfall 56·76. Cattle-disease in three townships.
Rangoon („ „)	2·82	Total rainfall 27·54. One death from small-pox.
Bassein („ „)	5 59	Total rainfall 23·03. Very little small-pox and cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein) „)	8·02	Total rainfall 36·92. One death from small-pox.
Toungoo („ „)	3·56	Total rainfall 20·91.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	12·45	Total rainfall 45·17.
Sandoway („ „)	.....	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	3·60	Total rainfall 31·0. Sowings commenced.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	2·90	Total rainfall 25 95. Slight cholera still exists.
Prome („ „)	1·12	Total rainfall 12·86. Some cholera and small-pox.
Thonegwa („ „)	3·57	Total rainfall 35·14. One death from small-pox.
Henzada („ „)	2·38	Total rainfall 22·69. Slight small-pox in town. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 8·79. Slight small-pox in town. Sowings commenced.
Shwaygyin („ „)	5·74	Total rainfall 35·53.
Tavoy („ „)	9·34	Total rainfall 37 51. Some small-pox; slight cholera.
Mergui („ 14th)	4·96	Total rainfall 23 64.
„ („ 21st)	6·53	Total rainfall 30·17.
		General Remarks.—Health good. Rainfall seasonable. Progress of agricultural operations satisfactory.
Assam—(July 2nd)		
Gauhati ...	1·08	Weather hot and dry. Gathering of *aus* commenced. Prospects good. Sugarcane doing well. Rain wanted for *sali* crop. Prospects of tea fair. Cholera prevalent in portions of the district.
Sylhet ...	5·44	Paddy crops doing well. Tea prospects fair.
Cachar ...	1·12	Weather intensely hot. Reaping of *aus* and cultivation of *sali* and *asra* crops progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not very favourable. Blight extending, but its scope is limited. Red spider diminishing; yield much behind that of last year. A few scattered cases of cholera and small-pox.
Dibrugarh ...	5·18	Transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced. Prospects of *ahu* good. Cattle-disease and small-pox reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	·17	Slight rain has also fallen generally throughout the province; but in parts the deficiency up to date is beginning to be felt. Crops in fair condition. *Ragi*, gram and *juari* are being sown. Agricultural operations however retarded for want of more rain. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·07	
Mercara ...	4·17	Moonsoon light; short but welcome break at end of week. Ryots engaged on their rice nurseries, coffee berries are swelling, few in number and size irregular.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 2nd)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy and rainy. Cotton sowings progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·67	Cotton sowings continued.
Hyderabad ...	·42	Total rainfall from 1st January 4·66. Not a single copious shower since beginning of monsoon. Sowing operations not commenced. No sickness, except in one taluka, where cholera prevails. Prices rising; wheat 14, course rice 11, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 19¾ and *tur* 19 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (July 2nd)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 5·7. More rain much wanted. Ploughing operations will suffer if rain does not fall soon. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 2·48. Heat intense.
Sutna ...	2·17	Health good. Sowings commenced. No opium under cultivation at this season.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—*contd.*		
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and pleasant though warm. Public health good.
Goona ...	2·3	Weather clear. Health good.
Agar ...	1·52	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	1·9	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	5·21	Total rainfall 7·12. Ploughing and *kharif* sowings commenced. Weather seasonable. Slight cholera reported in Chhatarpur.
Manpur ...	.....	The sowing of the *kharif* crops has commenced and is in progress. Health good.
Rajputana—(July 2nd)		
Abu (July 2nd)	·05	Weather windy and cloudy. Slight rain this morning.
Sirohi (June 29th)	·43	Little water in tanks. Wells fair. Health good. Sowings deferred till more rain falls. Weather windy, cloudy and cool. Rain wanted.
Marwar („ 27th)	1·16	About two months' water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. Ploughing general. Weather cloudy. Prices falling. No rain since 23rd.
Meywar („ 29th)	·28	Tanks, wells and health good. Sowing operations continue for which weather favourable.
Harowti („ 28th)	Deolee, ·84; Kotah, ·88; Tonk, 1·60.	Weather fair. *Kharif* operations retarded for want of rain. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 27th)	2·93	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Health good.
Ajmere (July 1st)	No rain	Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Ploughings begun. Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	Average 1·90	No rain since 24th. Strong wind. Rain anxiously looked for. Health good.
Nepal—(June 26th)		
Katmandu ...	2·32	Weather hot and close. Transplanting of rice still in progress.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 28.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1884.

No. 14.—Mr. G. T. Spankie, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Allahabad, has been granted leave of absence from the 26th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 30th November next.

No. 15.—Mr. Arthur Strachey, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court, Allahabad, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. G. T. Spankie, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th July 1884.

No. 172.—Mr. F. H. Pellew is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th August 1884.

The 11th July 1884.

No. 178.—*Appointment.*—Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., is appointed to officiate as Judge and Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th May 1884, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.S., or until further orders.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 8th July 1884.

No. 91.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Government of Bombay is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Section 14 (providing for the regulation of brothels) of Act XLVIII of 1860 to the city of Hyderabad.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th July 1884.

No. 923.—Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Recorder of Rangoon, substantive *pro tem.* during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Agnew, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 8th July 1884.

No. 203.—The services of Mr. G. J. Cawley, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st December 1883.

The 11th July 1884.

No. 211.—The services of Mr. J. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he reports his return from furlough.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 8th July, 1884.

No. 1326 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 700G., dated the 9th April, 1884, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Harold Curjel as Acting Consul for Denmark, at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 9th July, 1884.

No. 2588 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sher Singh, late Head Camel Chaudhari with the Kuram Field Force, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

The 10th July, 1884.

No. 1346 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 989G., dated the 12th May, 1884, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. L. Foucar as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Moulmein, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July 1884.

No. 2094.—Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Officiating Post Master General, Madras, and Rai Saligram Bahadur, Officiating Post Master General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are confirmed in those appointments, respectively, with effect from the 1st June 1884.

No. 2115.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following:—

At the Fifth Meeting of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, held at the Comptroller General's Office on Wednesday, March 12th.

PRESENT:

BABU DURGA CHURN LAW,
J. WESTLAND, Esq.,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. } *Commissioners.*

I

The following statement of the Account for 1882-83 was laid before the meeting:—

	£
Amount spent in Famine Relief	22,103
Protective Works—	
Railways	—129,101
Irrigation	263,443
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	156,445
Balance available for Reduction of Debt	1,343,555
TOTAL ...	1,500,000

The latter amount had been charged off and credited to the account of the Commission, of which the actual transactions for 1882-83 stand as follows :—

Account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, 1882-83.

		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance brought over from last Account ...		54,10,972 10 8	Amount ordered to be written off by the Commissioners at their second meeting held on 8th September 1882, being the amount of debt discharged in the five months April to August 1882 ...	55,70,740 0 0
Balance of the sum of Rs. 84,13,206 provided by Government for the reduction of debt, in orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 683, dated 3rd February 1882 ...		9,13,206 0 0	Amount ordered to be written off by the Commissioners at their third meeting held on the 12th July 1883, being the amount of debt discharged in the months of September to March 1883 ...	2,05,666 10 8
Amount placed at credit of the Commission in 1882-83 for meeting the payments to be made on account of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold by the Secretary of State on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to provide Funds for the reduction of the sterling debt in England—				57,76,406 10 8
	Rs. A. P.		Secretary of State's Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in 1882-83—	
Calcutta	53,02,000 0 0			Rs.
Madras	6,33,000 0 0		Calcutta ...	20,10,000
Bombay	63,42,000 0 0		Madras ...	5,50,000
		1,22,77,000 0 0	Bombay ...	22,50,000
				48,10,000 0 0
Amount placed at credit of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt in India, being the difference between Rs. 1,50,00,000, the annual assignment under the head Famine Relief and Insurance and the total of Rs. 2,21,029-10-9 actually expended on Relief, Rs. 13,43,421-8-4 charged under Protective Works and Rs. 1,22,77,000 credited to the Commission for meeting the Secretary of State's drawings ...	11,58,548 12 11			1,05,86,406 10 8
Less the amount already placed at credit of the Commission in the Accounts of 1882-83 as above ...	9,13,206 0 0		Balance on 31st March 1883 carried forward ...	82,60,114 12 11
		2,45,342 12 11		
TOTAL ...		1,88,46,521 7 7	TOTAL ...	1,88,46,521 7 7

The account of the Commission, as printed in the Finance and Revenue Accounts accordingly stood as follows :—

No. 47A.—ACCOUNT of the COMMISSION *for the* REDUCTION *of* DEBT *for the Year ended 31st March 1883.*

		India.	England.	Total.
		£	£	£
Balance remaining unspent on 1st April 1882 ...		541,098	...	541,098
Amount credited to this account by *per contra* charge to Reduction of Debt under Famine Relief and Insurance for the Reduction of Debt in India...		115,855	...	115,855
Amount transferred from Reduction of Debt under Famine Relief and Insurance for Remittance to England by Bills drawn on—				
	£			
Calcutta ...	530,200			
Madras ...	63,300			
Bombay ...	634,200			
		1,227,700	...	1,227,700
Amount received for Bills drawn on India		...	1,001,393	1,001,393
TOTAL ...		1,884,653	1,001,393	2,886,046

		India.	England.	Total.
		£	£	£
Amount ordered to be written off by the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, being the amount of Government Securities discharged by payment at the Bank of Bengal in 1882-83 as per following details :—				
Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881		22,550		
4 per cent. of 1824-25 ...		6,197		
4 per cent. of 1828-29 ...		4,694		
5 per cent. of 1867-68 ...		544,200		
		577,641	...	577,641
Secretary of State's Bills paid at—	£			
Calcutta ...	201,000			
Madras ...	55,000			
Bombay ...	225,000			
		481,000	...	481,000
		1,058,641	...	1,058,641
Balance on 31st March 1883—				
Outstanding Bills and Telegraphic transfers		746,700	...	746,700
Unappropriated		79,312	1,001,393	1,080,705
TOTAL ...		1,884,653	1,001,393	2,886,046

The following duties remained with reference to the expenditure of 1882-83 :—

(1) To receive and pass the Audit Certificates for the expenditure of the abovementioned £156,445.

(2) To receive the account of the Secretary of State of his disposal of the sterling received £1,001,393. (*See* proceedings of the fourth meeting.)

II

The following estimate of the state of the account for 1883-84 and 1884-85 was laid before the Commissioners :—

FAMINE AND REDUCTION OF DEBT.

Estimate for all India. (Revised to 3rd March 1884.) (Thousands of Rupees.)

The only famine charges provided in the Revised Estimate for 1883-84 are—Bengal 7, North-West Provinces 2, Madras 42, and Bombay 47; total 98.

From the Public Works Estimate we get—

	Revised. 1883-84.	Budget. 1884-85.
Protective Works, Railways	62,59	88,86+25,00
" " Irrigation	29,10	31,01
Total ...	91,69	1,14,87

Now the accounts from the beginning have been as follow :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
32.—Famine	3,18	2,21
33.—Protective Works, Railways	61,46	—12,91
34.— " " Irrigation	13,54	26,34
35.—Reduction of Debt	71,52	1,34,36
	1,50,00	1,50,00

In the first year 1881-82 the Commission and the Public Works Department had each their 75,00. Next year the Commission obtained for Famine and Reduction of Debt 1,36,57, or 61,57 in excess of their shares, and the amounts at disposal for 1883-84 were accordingly—

Commission	75,00 — 61,57 = 13,43
Public Works Department	75,00 + 61,57 =1,36,57

As the Revised Estimates stand, the Public Works are to short-spend 1,36,57 — 91,69 = 44,88 of their share, and this they may add to their next year's grant. They work up in 1883-84, it will be seen, to 1,00,00 + 44,87, instead of to 75,00 + 44,87, as the famine grant for the whole year is to be increased from 1,50,00 to 1,75,00 by the addition of the 25 lakhs given out of North-West Provincial resources.

The following statement therefore shows the balance which will be available for the Commission :—

	Revised. 1883-84.	Budget. 1884-85.
Famine	98	...
Protective Works, Railway	62,59	1,13,86
" " Irrigation	29,10	31,01
Reduction of Debt	57,33	30,13
	1,50,00	1,75,00

III

On the question of the disposal of the money credited to the account of the Commission for 1883-84, the Government proposed that, seeing the present difficulty of raising money in India, it should be repaid to the Government Treasury so as to obviate *pro tanto* the necessity for raising a new debt. The accompanying letter

containing the views of the two Commissioners present was accordingly addressed to Mr. Keswick, who was absent from Calcutta. His reply is also attached.

DURGA CHURN LAW,
J. J. J. KESWICK,
E. T. ATKINSON [*for* J. WESTLAND],
Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt.

No. 358, dated 14th March 1884.

From—J. WESTLAND, Esq., Head Commissioner of Paper Currency,
To—J. J. J. KESWICK, Esq.

Your absence from Calcutta has prevented my laying before you personally the present state of the account of the Commission for Reduction of Debt; but I now forward for your information a statement showing the position of the account as it is estimated to stand at the end of 1883-84.

The papers I send are—

(1) An extract, pages 101 to 104, of the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1882-83.

(2) An extract showing the Revised Estimate for 1883-84 and the Budget Estimate for 1884-85. From the last you will see that it is probable that the balance to be transferred to credit of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt in 1883-84 is Rs. 57,31,000.

The appropriation of the amount we have now to consider under the terms of the Resolution of 3rd February 1882, of which the material part is as follow :—

"Whether the sum available shall be appropriated to the actual discharge of existing rupee debt or sterling debt, or whether it shall be temporarily invested in Government securities, or whether it shall be retransferred from the Commissioners to the Government Treasury with a view to the avoidance *pro tanto* of new debt which might otherwise be incurred for the construction of Productive Public Works, is a question which must be considered and determined from year to year, in view of the condition of the money market in India and England, and other circumstances."

Babu Durga Churn Law and myself concur in opinion that the present state of the money market is so entirely unfavourable for borrowing, that the best application of the money would be "to retransfer it to the Government Treasury with a view to the avoidance *pro tanto* of new debt," as the Commissioners may safely take for granted that the Government will have to borrow, either in sterling or in rupees, a considerable part of the annual requirement for the construction of Productive Public Works, and is not in a position to apply any of the available funds for the cancelment of existing debt.

If you concur in this opinion, I would be much obliged by your permitting me to record this letter and your reply as part of the proceedings of the meeting held in your absence from Calcutta by Babu Durga Churn Law and myself.

No. 359.

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble Babu Durga Churn Law.

Dated 30th May 1884.

From—J. J. J. KESWICK, Esq.,
To—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

I thank you for sending in response to my letter of yesterday a copy of your No. 358 of 14th March, the original of which, owing to my absence from Calcutta, I have not received.

I note that it is probable that the balance to be transferred to credit of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt in 1883-84 is Rs. 57,31,000, and quite approve of the money being retransferred to the Government Treasury with a view to the avoidance *pro tanto* of new debt.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these Proceedings be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

The 11th July 1884.

No. 2036.

P. & A. A. C.

Page 299.

Section 57.

Substitute the following for Clause (l) of this Section and the Note under it :—

The following rules regulate the powers of the Government of India and of Local Governments in sanctioning deputations and temporary appointments, and the rates of deputation allowance :—

(i) An officer is said to be on deputation when he is detached on special temporary duty for the performance of which there is no permanently or temporarily sanctioned appointment. A temporary appointment is an appointment carrying a definite rate of pay and sanctioned for a limited time.

(ii) A temporary appointment, if the cost is Provincial, may be sanctioned by a Local Government without reference to the Government of India, provided the pay of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 3,000 a year. If the cost is Imperial, a temporary appointment requires the sanction of the Government of India; but if the pay of the appointment does not exceed Rs. 3,000 a year, it will be sufficient to include it in the statement of fresh charges submitted to the Government of India, unless it should last for more than a year. In the latter case, a special application must be made for the sanction of the Supreme Government.

(iii) Temporary appointments on more than Rs. 250 a month will be reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the Annual Statement of Increases and Decreases of Expenditure, or separately in each instance, according to the nature of the case.

(iv) An officer may be deputed on special duty by a Local Government without reference to the Government of India, and without limit of time, if the cost of the deputation is Provincial, and if the remuneration granted to the officer is not at a higher rate than Rs. 3,000 a year. An officer may not be deputed on special duty by a Local Government if the cost is Imperial without the sanction of the Government of India.

(v) An officer, no matter what his salary, may be deputed on special duty by a Local Government for a period not exceeding six months, provided the cost of the deputation is Provincial, and he may be allowed by the Local Government to draw the pay or salary which, but for his deputation, he would have continued to draw either as substantive or officiating. If the duties involve a decided increase of work or responsibility in comparison with the duties of his regular appointment, or require a change of station, the Local Government may in addition allow the officer to draw a deputation allowance at a rate not exceeding one-fifth of salary, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 10 a day.

If it is expected that the deputation should last for more than six months, or if it does actually last for more than six months, a special application for the sanction of the Government of India must be made.

Deputation allowances are granted independently of any travelling allowance which may be admissible.

[*Note.*—"Local Government," for the purposes of these rules, includes a Chief Commissioner, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India, and a Department of the Government of India.]

No. 2161.—Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, having been permitted to resign his appointment as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th May 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th July, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 389.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edmund Boteler Burton, West Riding Regiment, Wing Officer, 7th Native Infantry,—1st July, 1882.

Lieutenant William Alexander Wickedé Strickland, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Native Infantry,—1st July, 1882.

Lieutenant George William Rawlins, North Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th Native Infantry,—11th July, 1882.

Lieutenant George Rodney Brown, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—12th June, 1883.

Lieutenant Lesley Charles Hamilton Stainforth, South Wales Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Native Infantry,—15th June, 1883.

Lieutenant Frederick Weston Peile Macdonald, Royal Irish Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Native Infantry,—17th June, 1883.

No. 390.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clementi, Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, *vice* Colonel C. Nedham, transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list;

Captain W. H. F. Macmullen, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Clementi,—

with effect from the 1st July, 1884.

No. 391.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. L. M. Rich, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 25th June, 1884.

No. 392.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Edward Fowler Greenhill, Esquire, M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., to be Honorary Surgeon.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 393.—Captain H. M. Briscoe, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 42nd Native Infantry, is granted furlough without pay for four days, with effect from the 18th January, 1884, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 404 of 1883.

No. 394.—Captain G. E. Money, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted general leave for the 21st and 22nd February, 1884, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 395.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Chambers, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Captain W. T. Shone, R.E., (p. a.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 396.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 6th June, 1884, pages 2482 and 2483.

INDIA OFFICE;
6th June, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Reeves Bunbury. Dated 31st March, 1884.

Major Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell. Dated 4th April, 1884.

Major James William Abbot Michell. Dated 4th April, 1884.

To be Majors.

Captain Hugh De la Motte Hervey. Dated 5th April, 1884.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B. Dated 19th April, 1884.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Philip Arnold Buckland. Dated 24th April, 1884.

Lieutenant Bedford Morant Allen. Dated 24th April, 1884.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Alexander John Cowie. Dated 19th April, 1884.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major William Roche Rice, M.D. Dated 10th April, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Henry Cayley. Dated 19th April, 1884.

Surgeon-Major James Champion Penny, M.D. Dated 24th April, 1884.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major.

Dated 30th March, 1884.

Alexander Crombie, M.D.
William Reed Murphy.
Charles Henry Joubert.
Edgar Geer Russell.
John Scully.
Geoffrey Craythorne Hall.
Gopal Chunder Roy, M.D.
Adam Scott Reid.

William Andrew Durnford Fasken, M.D.
Edward Lawrie.
Joseph Wilson, M.D.
Edward Mulvany.
John Manook Zorab.
Russick Lall Dutt, M.D.
Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtary, M.D.
John Thomas Brownrigg Bookey.
Alexander McGregor.
James Young.
Joshua Duke.
Bankabehari Gupta.
John McConaghey, M.D.
Edward Palmer.
Alfred Henry Williams.
Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D.
John Edward Charnock Ferris.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Henry William Fagan. Dated 17th April, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 397.—First Class Assistant Apothecary James Lloyd is removed to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 398.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Willoughby Wallace Hooper, Madras General List, Cavalry, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian gradation list) C. S. Elliot, Madras S. C., transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 14th April, 1884.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Sawbridge Cherry, Madras Cavalry,—3rd May, 1884.

No. 399.—NATIVE ARMY—

4th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gokul Singh to be Subadar;

Havildar Maharaj Singh to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Subadar Shunker Singh, invalided.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 35.—In G. G. O. No. 42 of 1883, the date of seniority as commander of Captain B. P. Creagh should be *24th September 1880*, and that of Captain W. M. Edwards the *1st October 1880*, and not as therein stated.

COLORS.

No. 36.—It is notified for general information that the following instructions have been received from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the distinguishing flags to be flown by vessels of the Indian Marine, and by vessels belonging to Local Maritime Governments and Port Trusts :—

I.—The vessels and boats of the Indian Marine shall fly the blue ensign of Her Majesty's fleet with the Star of India on the fly thereof. These vessels shall also wear the union flag of Great Britain and Ireland, with a border of blue of one-fifth the width of the flag, as a jack at the bowsprit end.

II.—Vessels and boats belonging to Local Maritime Governments, and the departments subordinate to them, shall fly the blue ensign of Her Majesty's fleet with the old device of the East India Company on the fly thereof, *viz.*, a lion *rampant regardant*, holding a crown, *or*.—These vessels and boats may also fly at the bow a triangular flag or pendant with the name of the department or duty on which they are employed inscribed thereon as a distinguishing mark.

III.—Vessels and boats belonging to Local Port Trusts shall fly the red ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, together with such distinguishing pendant or burgee at the bow as may be approved of for each Trust.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th July, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 1st and the 7th July, 1884 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Sub Medical Department...	Honorary Surgeon James Hughes...	9th June, 1884...	Nowgong (Assam).	... ...	... ...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and the 7th July, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Richard Jackson (a) ...	Surgeon-Major	Army Medical Department.	24th September, 1883.	No will left.	1,212 2 3	*Nil*	...
Indian Military Service.							
Charles Hyder Forster (b)	Major ...	General List, Infantry.	10th March, 1884.	Will left in favor of a former wife.	306 4 9	*Nil*	...

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Vide* Notification of the 12th May, 1884.
(b) *Widow.*—Ellen Murphy.
Children of first wife—
(1) Colin Angus.
(2) William Castlereagh.
(3) Hilda Ruth.
(4) Grace Maud.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th July 1884.

No. 153.—Mr. A. Wilson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is permitted to return to duty in his substantive rank, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 154.—Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, acted as Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway from the afternoon of the 5th to the afternoon of the 23rd June 1884.

Mr. Johnson while so acting officiated in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 155.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Vertannes, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 156.—Mr. J. H. Murray, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1884.

The 9th July 1884.

No. 157.—Mr. G. W. Winckler, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred temporarily from Assam to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

This cancels that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 143, dated 21st June 1884, which relates to the transfer of Mr. A. R. Lilley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 158.—Mr. G. Winmill, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate in Class II of that establishment during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, Locomotive Superintendent, Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin State Railway, or until further orders.

The 11th July 1884.

No. 159.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 160.—The first period of the contract with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company having lapsed, the State has assumed charge of the Railway from the morning of the 1st July 1884.

From the same date the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway is permanently amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, including its Extension to Diamond Harbour, is also temporarily transferred from the control of the Government of Bengal to that of the Government of India. The above lines, which are placed under the charge of the Director General of Railways, will be worked as one Imperial system, under the name of "the Eastern Bengal State Railway," with head-quarters in Calcutta.

No. 161.—Subject to confirmation by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following appointments are made to the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

To be Manager.

Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department.

To be Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. P. D. Barclay, Traffic Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway.

To be Locomotive Superintendent.

Mr. A. W. Rendell, Locomotive Superintendent, Bengal Provincial Railways.

To be Examiner of Accounts and Auditor.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

To be Superintendent of Way and Works.

Mr. W. Nicholson, from the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, *sub. pro tem.*

To be Storekeeper.

Mr. W. Mellor, Port Storekeeper, Calcutta, in addition to his present duties.

No. 162.—The Governor General in Council having been pleased to offer service to the employés, with certain specified exceptions, of the late Eastern Bengal Railway Company conditionally only for the period of the first six months, it is hereby notified that the staff so taken over become Government employés provisionally from the 1st July 1884 and subject to confirmation on the 1st January 1885. All the staff so taken over will be subject to the rules for leave, travelling allowance, overtime, &c., of the late Eastern Bengal Railway Company until the 31st December 1884, when the State Railway rules will be introduced in their entirety. To new appointments to the line after the 1st July 1884, the State Railway rules will apply. The winding up of the late Company's Provident Fund being obligatory, the State Railway Provident Institution rules will be introduced from the 1st July 1884.

No. 163.—During the absence on deputation of Major L. Conway-Gordon, Colonel R. de Bourbel, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will act temporarily as Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in addition to his own duties.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st July 1884.

No. 451.—Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, with effect from 5th August 1884, under Sections 71 to 73 of the Civil Leave Code.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*

Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 7th July 1884.

No. 11.—Mr. C. Norman, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, in continuation of the leave for one month granted to him in Notification No. 10 of 16th June 1884.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,

Depy. Surveyor General, in charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 15th April 1884.

No. 3071.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, availed himself, in anticipation of sanction, of the leave granted in Order No. 67, dated 14th April 1884, on the 10th April 1884, afternoon.

The 24th June 1884.

No. 5305.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, proceeding on leave, made over charge of the Lower Division, Internal Branch, to Mr. D. Reid, appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, on the 21st June 1884, afternoon.

A. D. CAREY,

Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st July 1884.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of May 1884:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Departmental.		
Ahraura	N.-W. Provinces	11th	Opened.
Akote	Central Provinces	1st	Ditto.
Amya	British Burma	6th	Closed.
Bankoora	Bengal Presdy.	3rd	Opened.
Bareilly Cantt.	N.-W. Provinces	17th	Ditto.
Badani	Sind	31st	Ditto.
Bhandara	Central Provinces	24th	Ditto.
Bindki	N.-W. Provinces	19th	Ditto.
Bithur	Ditto	13th	Ditto.
Chandni chauk (Cuttack).	Bengal Presdy.	19th	Ditto.
Chikalda	Central Provinces	15th	Ditto.
Chinsurah	Bengal Presdy.	10th	Ditto.
Cherat	Punjab	3rd	Ditto.
Ellichpore	Central Provinces	18th	Ditto.
Gurkhai	Beluchistan	23rd	Ditto.
Gya (City)	Bengal Presdy.	26th	Ditto.
Hussinganj	N.-W. Provinces	30th	Ditto.
Jalesar Town	Ditto	15th	Ditto.
Kach	Beluchistan	12th	Ditto.
Mangi	Ditto	8th	Ditto.
Myitta	British Burma	12th	Closed.
Palampur	Punjab	16th	Opened.
Ponsekai	British Burma (Siamese Frontier.)	6th	Closed.
Rajpore	N.-W. Provinces	22nd	Opened.
Ranikhet	Ditto	8th	Ditto.
Tatta	Sind	1st	Ditto.
Sealdah	Calcutta	15th	. . . *
Amherst Street	Ditto	15th	. . . *
Cossipore	Suburbs of Calcutta.	15th	. . . †
Bagh Bazar	Ditto	15th	. . . †
	Railway.		
Tinsukia	Assam Ry.	26th	Opened.
Kaogaon	Northern Bengal S. Ry.	1st	Ditto.
Ninajpore	Northern Bengal S. Ry.		
Donwar	E. I. Ry.	1st	Ditto.
Korara	E. I. Ry.		
Kulwa	E. I. Ry.		
Parah	E. I. Ry.		
Bellary	S. M. Ry.	. .	Ditto.
Gudiganur	S. M. Ry.		
Hospett	S. M. Ry.		
Kudatani	S. M. Ry.		
Dariaganj	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.	. .	Ditto.
Ganj Deen Dwari	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Kaimganj	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Kasganj	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Mandhana	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Patiali	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Rodain thana	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Shamsabad	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Sohawar	Cawnpore - Achnera S. Ry.		
Ludowal	S. P. & D. Ry.	5th	Ditto.

* Office moved from Sealdah to Amherst Street.

† Office moved from Cossipore to Bagh Bazar.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 2nd July 1884.

No. 2069.—Colonel M. M. Procter, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Capt.,*

Offg. 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 1st July 1884.

No. 1894 *G.*—Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself on the 15th June 1884 of the six months' examination leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1120 G., dated 3rd June 1884.

No. 1896 *G.*—Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, and 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, availed himself on the 14th June 1884 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1188 G., dated 6th April 1884.

No. 1905 *G.*—Major J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, returned to duty on the 16th June 1884 from the ninety days' leave to sea on medical certificate granted him in Military Department Notification No. 261, dated 9th May 1884, and assumed the officiating command of the regiment from Lieutenant J. A. Bell on the same date.

The 5th July 1884.

No. 2022 *G.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 28th June 1884 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 186 C., dated 15th March 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN THE P. W. DEPT., RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st July 1884.

No. 1633 S.—The land designated below being required for Railway purposes, declaration is made accordingly:—

District.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Area required.			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
			a. s. ft.	a. s. ft.	a. s. ft.		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Madarpura	6 8,990	. .	6 8,990	For a crossing station at Madarpura.	The plan of the land can be inspected at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), and the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified above under Section 7 of that Act.

By Order,
H. Y. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
for *Secy. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 3rd July 1884.

No. 540.—The following revised rates of hire of hackney carriages within the municipal limits of Ajmere are substituted for those published under paragraph 19 of Notification No. 888, dated 23rd November 1881, printed in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated 3rd December 1881:—

Description of vehicle.	1st hour.	2nd hour.	3rd hour.	Half day of 5 hours.	Whole day of 9 hours.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1st Class Carriage	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
2nd "	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
3rd "	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0

(1) No fare to be less than that prescribed for one hour.

(2) Drive from railway station to any place within municipal limits to be considered equal to a first hour's fare, and to be paid for accordingly.

(3) To enable a person hiring to obtain the benefit of the decreased rate of charge, it is necessary that the hiring should be continuous.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 1st July 1884.

No. 7.—N. Monnappa, Subedar of the Yedenalknad Taluk, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st July 1884, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

2. Ballachandra Belliappa, Parputtigar of Yedenalknad, is appointed to act as Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Yedenalknad Taluk, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of N. Monnappa on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 8.—M. Sitharamaiya is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the Sub-District of Yedenalknad under Section 6 of Act III of 1877, and he relieved the Subedar of the Yedenalknad Taluk of the Office of Sub-Registrar on the forenoon of the 2nd June 1884.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major*,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under Rule XII of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 421, of the 12th December 1877, it is hereby notified that the following monuments in the Lower Circular Road Cemetery, Calcutta, are in a ruinous condition and will be levelled with the ground unless the owners thereof, or the relatives or friends of the deceased, arrange for their repair at once:—

Hewick, Caroline.
Copeland, Robert.
Little, W. H.
Constable, infant child of Major.
White, William.
Mandall, James.
Paxton, Thomas.
Burroughs, Jeremy.
Black, John.
Byrne, F. H.
Ashworth, James.
Dodds, Henry.
Stone, H.
Cogan, Arabella.
Court, Horatio.
Lamborn, C. W.
Pratt, Frank.
Rollo, C. E.
Northam, Anne.
Sinclair, William.
Ricketts, Caroline.
Ratsey, Eleandra.
Schruder, Daniel.
Faris, Sarah Julia.
Hawkins, John Henry.
Beatson, William H.
Gilbert, Charles.
McCann, Elizabeth.

By Order,
J. A. C. MEAME,
Secretary, Burial Board.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1855.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 15th June 1884	54,100	13,64,800	29,26,900	2,44,95,600	1,01,00,300	2,98,99,337	2,59,16,700	9,46,94,637	46,28,900	1,00,91,200	9,98,67,700	11,45,87,800	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,95,17,237
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1884	. .	7,466	. . .	. . . .	1,800	15,000	35,000	59,266	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	59,266
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	4,400	. . . .	39,600	46,500	90,400	. . . .	98,000	1,68,500	2,66,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2,96,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1884	. .	. . .	3,700	58,300	8,000	85,500	4,500	1,60,000	. . . .	2,500	46,000	48,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2,08,500
	54,100	13,72,266	29,30,600	2,45,58,300	1,01,10,100	3,00,30,337	2,69,02,700	9,50,04,303	46,28,900	1,01,31,700	10,00,83,200	11,48,43,800	1,24,500	. .	56,200	21,00,81,903
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	37,769	1,000	2,68,100	1,13,100	1,79,200	1,03,300	7,02,469	20,100	40,080	1,23,500	1,83,680	. . . .	. .	. . . .	8,86,080
Balance on 30th June 1884	54,100	13,34,506	29,29,600	2,42,90,200	99,97,000	2,98,51,137	2,58,99,400	9,43,01,843	46,08,800	1,00,91,700	9,99,58,700	11,46,59,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,91,95,843

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Apl. 1884, enfaced from India 4,953 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,216 lakhs.
" 1st May 1884 to 15th May " " " 20 " " " 12 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 12 " " " 13 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 4 " " " 9 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 14 " " " 8 "
4,993 lakhs. 4,258 lakhs.
4,258
Balance against India . 735 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd July 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 4th July 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	April 1884	June 16, 1884
2	Fort Blair	Do. "	Do. 17, "
3	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 23, "
4	Central India	Do. "	Do. 24, "
5	Assam Hyderabad (Imperial) Hurnai Road Command	Do. "	Do. 25, "
8	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Do. "	Do. 26, "
9	Coorg Madras	Do. "	Do. 27, "
11	Bengal	Do. "	Apl. 28, "
12	Bombay Central Provinces	Do. "	Do. 30, "
14	British Burmah	Do. "	July 1, "
15	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Mar. "	June 16, "
16	Military Works Branch	Do. "	Do. 17, "

TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European Telegraph	Mar. 1884	May 30, 1884
2	Indian Telegraph	Do. "	June 11, "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	April 1884	June 19, 1884
2	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 24, "
3	Bengal Madras	Do. "	Do. 27, "
5	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 30, "
6	British Burmah	Do. "	July 1, "
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	June 12, "

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	State Rys., Stores	April 1884	June 14, 1884
2	Punjab	Do. "	Do. 16, "
3	Madras	Do. "	Do. 27, "
4	Bombay Bengal	Do. "	Do. 30, "
6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Mar. "	Do. 10, "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Umritsar-Pathankote	May 1884	July 3, 1884
2	State Rys., Stores	April "	June 14, "
3	Patna & Gya	Do. "	Do. 16, "
4	Assam Rys. Surveys Nalhati	Do. "	Do. 17, "
6	Bengal Central	Do. "	Do. 19, "
7	Bhopal	Do. "	Do. 21, "
8	Indus Valley Kandahar Punjab Northern Rewari-Ferozepur Sindia	Do. "	Do. 23, "
13	Bengal & North-Western Jhansi-Manickpur N.-W. P. & Oudh Light Surveys. Wardha Coal	Do. "	Do. 24, "
17	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 25, "
19	Cuddapah-Nellore	Do. "	Do. 26, "
20	Bellary-Kistna Calcutta & South-Eastern Dacca & Mymensing Madras Ry. Surveys	Do. "	Do. 27, "
24	Bengal Ry. Administrative Charges. Holkar Kawnia-Dharla Northern Bengal Ranaghat-Bhagwangola Rajputana-Malwa	Do. "	Do. 30, "
30	British Burmah Rys. Southern Mahratta	Do. "	July 1, "
32	N.-W. P. & Oudh Subsidized.	Do. "	May 26, "
33	Kokilamakh Sultanpur-Bogra	Mar. "	Do. 27, "
35	Behar-Assam	Do. "	Do. 28, "
36	Bombay Ry. Surveys	Do. "	June 4, "
37	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 10, "
38	Bengal Ry. Surveys	Do. "	Do. 11, "
39	N.-W. P. & Oudh Provincial Rys.	Do. "	Do. 28, "
40	Cawnpore-Achnera	Do. "	Do. 30, "
41	Chittagong-Daoodkandy	Feb. "	Apl. 28, "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	April 1884	June 21, 1884
2	Punjab Northern Wardha Coal	Do. "	Do. 23, "
4	Cawnpore-Achnera Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. "	Do. 24, "
6	Indus Valley Nalhati	Do. "	Do. 25, "
8	Southern Mahratta	Do. "	Do. 26, "
9	Calcutta & South-Eastern Northern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 27, "
11	Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 28, "
12	Kawnia-Dharla	Do. "	Do. 29, "
13	Rajputana-Malwa Rewari-Ferozepur	Do. "	Do. 30, "
15	British Burmah	Do. "	July 1, "
16	East Indian	Mar. "	June 10, "
17	Dhond & Manmad (quarterly.)	Dec. 1883	Mar. 24, "
18	Ghazipur-Dildarnagar (quarterly.)	Do. "	Apl. 9, "
19	Sindia (quarterly)	Do. "	May 5, "

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	April 1884	June 24, 1884
2	Nizam's	Do. "	Do. 26, "
3	Berar	Mar. "	May 26, "

Simla, the 5th July 1884.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1884.

No. 34.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on being relieved of the charge of the Sialkot Division, Military Works, by Colonel G. Newmarch, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred for temporary duty to the Meerut Command, Military Works, during the absence of Captain S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bareilly Division, on privilege leave.

No. 35.—Captain R. Carlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on expiry of the three months' language leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 27, dated 8th May 1884, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works, but is temporarily posted to the Meerut Command to fill a temporary vacancy.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 7th July 1884.

No. 2009.—This Office Notification No. 1745, dated 11th June 1884, granting three months' language leave to Captain H. B. Rich, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is hereby cancelled.

G. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 1st July 1884.

No. 34.—Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

No. 35.—Mr. C. Pratt, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 2nd July 1884.

No. 9.—Mr. C. J. Keene, Deputy Traffic Superintendent in Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted fifteen months' leave out of India on medical certificate and ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 10th July 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
June 30	. . .	. . .	27	1,31,567	80,61,359	63,37,739
July 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,22,563	80,61,359	63,37,739
" 2	. . .	. . .	4,213	1,18,582	80,61,359	63,42,043
" 3	. . .	. . .	1,25,931	194	81,89,992	64,70,676
" 4	1,306	. . .	. . .	1,500	81,89,992	64,70,676
" 5	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,500	81,89,992	64,70,676

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th July 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
6	D 17—48497	50	Lala Parshadi Lal, Aligarh.
	" —72704	50	

ALLAHABAD,
The 9th July 1884.

H. J. BRERETON,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge, Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
88	P 40—06276	50	Babu Jogendranath Mukerjee, Merchant, Bankipore.
	" —06277	50	
89	R 9—55496	100	Babu Nilmony Mitter.
90	P 45—30115	500	Mohamed Ali.
91	P 39—60031	50	Mr. A. W. Christiana.

CALCUTTA.
The 11th July 1884.

J. TAYLOR.
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
7	E 20 68607	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.

LAHORE,
The 5th July 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th July 1884.

Abbott, John Horace.
Agent, American Colonization Society.
Argaunath, Dr.
Cornelius, J. A.
Crake, W. P.
Dalgarnow, Mr.
Ellis, W. M.
Estere, Mrs. M. C.
Finchett, W. A.
Fisk, F. M.
Foster, Dr. C. W. E.
Fraser, Douglas & Co.
Grinberg, Jacob.
Hedgers & Co.
Heimann, Del, A.
Heriot, Maitland.
Highcazouy, M. D.
Joseph, D. H.
Macdonell, Mrs. A.
Maria, Louis.
McCombie, F.
Michell, W.
Nelson, Will.
Porter, W. J.
Rowe, C. F.
Ruddock, E. B. & Co.
Schneider, Friedr.
Shircore, C. M.
Smallwood, George.
Standish, Miles & Co.
Weatherall, W. G.
Williams, J. Maurice.
Wilson, L.
Wilson, Captain W. B.
Wishart, D. D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Anderson, Hubert.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Bell, William.
Bernon, T.
Bezbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Chisholm, J.
Clark, W. H.
Clifton, Mr.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
E. B.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fleming, Miss.
Froese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
Greenfield, A. J.
Ham, W. J.
H. C.
H M. W.
H. S. W.
Hennis, W.
Howe, James E.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jackson, J. A.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Knap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Listor, S. Cunliffe.
Lockhart, G.
Lynum, R.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
Milner, R.
Morier, W.
Morris, Pierce M.
Myers, Mrs. J. G.
Mylac, F.
Nigomar, Victor.
Norman, Frank.
Parker, F. W.
Paul, Crawford.
Perreau, J. C.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Smith, J. B.
Spencer, Mrs.
Tabono, Govanni.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Twyman, Dr. G. E.
Vaz, Richard.
Virtes.
Waller, G.
Wasserman, Laser.
Williams, Mostyn.
Williamson, W. F.
Zeuzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Bisnee, S. R.
Fernandez, G. W.
Greenberg, Frederick.
Greenberg, Marie.
Jacob, Miss S.
Robin, L.
Rustomjee, S.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th July 1884.

Cadd, A.
Creak, Mrs.
Dey, Nebaran Chunder.
Drew, Mrs.
Fowler, J. E.
Hickman, A., M.D.
Marsh, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. R.
Nation, Miss.
Nedham, E. M.
Rai, Krishna Chunder.
Read, G. H.
Sullivan, D. O., M.D.
Wargan, J.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	12th July	From Bombay.*
Rangoon, Nagapatam, Galle and Colombo	14th "	Private Str. *Shahjehan.*
Madras and Ceylon	23rd "	P. & O. Str. *Mirzapore.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	22nd "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	19th "	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	18th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	16th "	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	16th "	Str. *Cocoanada.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	14th "	French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	18th "	Strs. *Wingsang* & *Japan.*

* Also for Cape of Good Hope *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Natal can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape of Good Hope *viâ* England; also a supplemental despatch *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Natal can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

R. H. KELLY,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئيناڈين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ،

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنکونا فبریفیوج - یعنے تپ کي دوا

سرکاري کارخانہ میں سرخ سنکونا کي چھال سے ایک نئي
ور اصلاح کي ہوئي دواے رکب تیار کي گئي ھی - کونیاین کے
عوض میں یہہ دوا بہ نسبت معمولي غیر صاف کیئے ہوئے
فبریفیوج کے زیادہ تر بے نقص ھی - یہہ دوا عہدہداران سرکار
عام خلایق اور خیراتي کامون کے لیئے اور ہر شخص جو بیس
پونڈ یا اوس سے زیادہ ایک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف
کہ کمپني باغ کلکتہ کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قیمت
پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خرید کر سکتا ھی - اور جملہ
خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف
انقد قیمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا فروشون سے بھي
بہ قیمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي ھی - مگر محصول ڈاک
ارہ آنہ علاوہ ھی '

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages . .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . .	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) . . .	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates . .	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1879, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1882, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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„ Thacker & Co., Bombay.
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The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
„ „ Book Depôt, Allahabad.

Orders and subscriptions for 1884 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

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FOR SALE.

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A Hand-Book of Bee-keeping for India, by J. C. DOUGLAS, Government Telegraph Department. To be had at Government Central Press, Calcutta; Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Newman & Co, Calcutta; Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras. *Price, R1-4; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

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Royal 8vo. cloth boards.

History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal. By ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, of the Bengal Civil Service; Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; and formerly Under-Secretary and Secretary to the Government of Bengal. *Price R5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Report of the Indian Education Commission, with Appendices and Statistical Tables. *Price, R5; packing and postage, R1.*

Army List.

New Number, just published.

The Official Quarterly Bengal Amy List, corrected up to 30th June 1884.

☞ *From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Statistics of population of the Indian Empire, collected at the Census of 1881, Vol. II. *Price, R2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas, extra.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

An Abstract of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the Quarters ended 30th June and 30th September 1883.

Receipts.	Quarter ended 30th June 1883.			Quarter ended 30th September 1883.			Disbursements.	Quarter ended 30th June 1883.			Quarter ended 30th September 1883.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Subscriptions	5,805	11	6	6,145	5	6	Annuity	594	0	0	759	0	0
Entrance Fees	36	0	0	23	0	0	Establishment	252	0	0	252	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	2	0	0	8	0	Miscellaneous	95	13	0	102	2	0
Government of India.							Government of India.						
Amount withdrawn	1,093	0	0	1,088	0	0	Amount deposited	5,717	10	0	6,217	13	0
Deposits	59	1	3	75	3	9	Deposits	118	4	9	97	15	6
Opening Cash Balance	240	1	0	456	4	0	Closing Cash Balance	456	4	0	359	6	9
Total R	7,233	15	9	7,788	5	3	Total R	7,233	15	9	7,788	5	3

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 75.

NURSING DASS AUDDY,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE,
The 1st October 1883.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 078830 and 081284, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000 and R500, respectively, originally standing in the names of Parbutty Churn Mookerjee and Ram Jeebun Ghose, respectively, and last endorsed to Dwarka Nath Sarkar (on behalf of Shatish Chunder Roy, minor), the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

KISHORI LAL SARKAR,
93, Cornwallis Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th June, 1884:—

No. 6 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exclude the Province of Sindh from the operation of those portions of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, which do not extend by their own operation to the whole of British India, and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which have been raised as to the meaning of the words "importation of salt" in section 27 of the same Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

XII of 1882.

Repeal of words "to the Province of Sindh" and "Province" in section 1 of Act XII of 1882.

1. From such day as the Governor of Bombay in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, fixes in this behalf, the words "to the Province of Sindh" and the word "Province," in paragraphs three and four respectively of section 1 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall be repealed.

Amendment of section 27 of the same Act.

2. For the word "importation" in section 27 of the same Act, the word "bringing" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE object of this Bill is to make two amendments in the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

2. It has been found that certain provisions of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, are not suitable to the circumstances of the Province of Sindh, to which they at present extend, and it is proposed to replace them by an enactment to be passed by the local legislature providing for the requirements of the whole Presidency of Bombay inclusive of Sindh. It is doubtful, however, whether this course can be adopted until the words in section 1 of the Act which bring the Province of Sindh within the operation of those provisions have been repealed. Those words are accordingly repealed by section 1 of the Bill, and, in order that the repeal may be made to operate from the date on which the proposed new Act of the local legislature comes into force, it is left to the Governor of Bombay in Council to fix the date from which the section shall have effect.

3. The object of the amendment made by section 2 of the Bill is to remove a doubt as to the meaning of section 27 of the Act, raised by a ruling of the Judicial Commissioner in Sindh, who has held that the words "importation of salt" in that section cover only the bringing in of salt as merchandize for the purposes of commerce and in merchantable quantities. The Bill substitutes for the word "importation" the word "bringing."

The 19th June, 1884.

A. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th June, 1884:—

No. 7 OF 1884.

THE PANJÁB COURTS BILL, 1884.

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SCHEDULE.—ACTS REPEALED.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Panjáb Courts' Act, 1884.

Local extent.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb; and

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1884.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Assistant Judge" includes a Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge.

(2) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(3) "Revenue Court" means the Court of a Financial Commissioner, of a Commissioner, of a Deputy Commissioner, of an Assistant Commissioner or of a Tahsíldár exercising jurisdiction in suits of any of the classes mentioned in section 48.

(4) "Interlocutory order" means an order not having the force of a decree under the Civil Procedure Code or any other enactment, nor being a judgment, order to give security, order of acquittal or order under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the disposal of property or the proceeds thereof, passed or made by a Criminal Court. XIV of 1882. X of 1882.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of the Courts.—Sections 4-16.)

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other law for the time being in force, there shall be the following grades of Courts (namely) :—

(1) the Chief Court;
(2) the Divisional Court;
(3) the Court of the Assistant Judge;
(4) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class;
(5) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the second class;
(6) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the third class;
(7) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the fourth class.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 5.]

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.]

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Constitution of Divisional Courts.

7. *(1)* Each Divisional Court shall consist of two or more Judges who shall be appointed by the Local Government, and may be transferred, suspended or removed by the Local Government.

(2) The Commissioner of a Division may be appointed Judge of a Divisional Court, in addition to his other duties.

Seniority of Judges of a Divisional Court.

8. *(1)* When the Commissioner of a Division is one of the Judges of a Divisional Court, he shall be deemed the Senior Judge of the Court.

(2) The seniority of the other Judges shall be regulated by the seniority of their appointments as Judges of a Divisional Court:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Appointment of Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges.

9. *(1)* The Assistant Judges and the Subordinate Judges of the first class shall be appointed, and may be transferred, suspended or removed, by the Local Government.

(2) The Subordinate Judges of the second, third and fourth classes shall be appointed, and may be transferred, suspended or removed, by the Chief Court, subject to the control of the Local Government, and to rules which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Subordinate Judge.

(3) The present Munsifs shall be deemed to have been duly appointed, and shall be, Subordinate Judges under this Act, and their classification as Subordinate Judges of the second, third or fourth class shall be determined by the Chief Court.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 7.]

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

10. Every person appointed under this Act to be or to act as Judge of a Divisional Court, Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge shall, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which he may, from time to time, be posted, have the powers of a Judge of a Divisional Court, of the Court of an Assistant Judge, or of the Court of a Subordinate Judge of the fourth class, as the case may be.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 8.]

Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Subordinate Judges, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs may be invested with powers.

11. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Judge, or upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Subordinate Judge of any class, or upon any Subordinate Judge not being an Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the second or of the third class, or upon any Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the third or of the fourth class, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

(2) Any officer invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or sub-division of a district to which he may, from time to time, be posted.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 9.]

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

12. The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the five grades last mentioned in section 4, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 10.]

Exercise of such powers by benches.

13. *(1)* The Local Government may direct any three or more persons invested with powers of the same description under section 12 to sit together as a bench; and those powers shall, while such direction remains in force, be exercised by the bench so constituted, and not otherwise.

(2) The decision of the majority of the members of a bench constituted under this section shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 11.]

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

14. Except for the purpose of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section 12 or section 13 shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 12.]

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

15. Any person or bench invested under section 11, section 12 or section 13 with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 13.]

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

16. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the six grades last mentioned in section 4.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Chief Court.—Sections 17-24.)

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 14.]

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

17. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 15; *Cf.* Crim. Pro. Code, ss. 4 (*i*) and 266.]

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Power to try European British subjects.

18. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 16; Civil Pro. Code, s. 25.]

Power to withdraw and try, or to transfer, suits.

19. The Chief Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 17.]

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

20. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section 19; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):—

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order, from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 19, extended to Divisional Courts.]

Delegation of powers to its members.

21. *(1)* Except as by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it, and for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of a Divisional Court of any of the powers conferred on that Court, by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Proviso.

Provided that no order not being an interlocutory order, and no decree, sentence or decision of any Court, shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court or of a Divisional Court sitting alone.

(2) When the Chief Court consists of more than three Judges, it may make rules declaring what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Court, and may by these rules prescribe the mode of determining what Judges shall sit as a full bench, when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(3) The Chief Court may, from time to time, delegate to one of its Judges the power of determining, subject to any rules made under this section, what Judge in each case shall sit alone and what Judges of the Court shall constitute any bench of Judges. [See 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, s. 14.]

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 20.]

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

22. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section 20 applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section 6;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 21.]

Power to refer question to full bench.

23. *(1)* Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

(2) Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 22.]

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

24. *(1)* The Chief Court may, from time to time, appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court, and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

(2) The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Subordinate Courts.—Section 34.)

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.]

Powers and duties of such officers.

25. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may, from time to time, direct.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 24.]

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

26. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court:

Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 25.]

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

27. The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the six grades last mentioned in section 4, and over all Courts of Small Causes, shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 26.]

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

28. *(1)* The Chief Court may, from time to time, make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

(2) Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 27; see also Criminal Procedure Code, s. 553, and Civil Procedure Code, s. 652.]

Power to make rules as to other matters.

29. The Chief Court may, from time to time,—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms for seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary to be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such enquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 28.]

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

30. *(1)* The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts, and statements of the work done in the Court, as may, from time to time, be required by the said Government

(2) The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may, from time to time, be made by the Governor General in Council, or by the Local Government, for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Courts.

[Sec. 29. Act XVII of 1877, and ss. 638 and 639, Civ. Pro. Code.]

Chief Court to take evidence and record judgments according to its own rules, and to frame forms for proceedings.

31. *(1)* The Chief Court, when sitting as a Court of civil judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in such manner as it, by rule, from time to time, directs, and may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding in that Court in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction.

(2) The following provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 119, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189 to 191 (both inclusive), 192 (so far as it relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198, 200 to 204 (both inclusive), and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum; XIV of 1882.

And sections 571 to 573 (both inclusive), 554 (so far as it relates to the time of dating and signing judgment) and 579 shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 29.]

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

32. *(1)* Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which the Civil Procedure Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394 of that Code, may be done by the Registrar of the Court, or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act. XIV of 1882.

(2) The Chief Court may, from time to time, by rule, declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

[New. *Cf.* s. 199, Civ. Pro. Code.]

Delivery of judgment in the absence of Judge who recorded it.

33. When any appeal, reference or case heard in the exercise of revisional jurisdiction has been heard by a bench consisting of two or more Judges, a judgment or dissent written by any member of the bench, but not pronounced, may be delivered by any other member of that bench.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS.

[Sec. 30. Act XVII of 1877.]

Controlling powers of Divisional Court and of Assistant Judges.

34. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court—

every Divisional Court shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Assistant Judges or officers invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge within its division, and (*b*) the Courts controlled by the Assistant Judges or Deputy Commissioners invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge within its division;

and, subject to the control of the Divisional Court—

every Assistant Judge and every Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assist-

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Subordinate Courts.—Sections 35-41.)

ant Judge shall control (*a*) all Courts of the four grades last mentioned in section 4, and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons other than the Deputy Commissioner of a district invested under section 11 or section 12 with the powers of an Assistant Judge within the area subject to his jurisdiction.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

35. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in its division:

Provided that the Local Government may empower any Assistant Judge or any Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge to exercise all or any of the powers of a District Court within the area subject to his jurisdiction.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 32.]

No pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of Divisional Court or of Assistant Judge.

36. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force—

(*1*) the Divisional Court, and (*2*) the Court of the Assistant Judge, shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits; and

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of civil suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the table:—

COURT.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class.	5,000
(*b*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the second class.	1,000
(*c*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the third class.	500
(*d*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the fourth class.	100

[Section 33, Act XVII of 1877.]

Powers of Divisional Court and of Court of Assistant Judge.

37. (*1*) Any Divisional Court or any Assistant Judge, or Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of Assistant Judge, may exercise, as regards the Courts under its or his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section 19 on the Chief Court.

(*2*) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

(*3*) The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Judge under this section, and withdraw the same.

[Section 34, Act XVII of 1877.] XIV of 1882.

Power to distribute business.

38. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Divisional Court, Assistant Judge or Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of Assistant Judge may, by written order, direct that any civil business cognizable by it or his Court and the Courts under its or his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as it or he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section 15 or 16.

[Section 35, Act XVII of 1877.]

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

39. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the Courts of Assistant Judges and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Divisional Court, be final, and in the case of any other Court be subject to the general control of the Divisional Court.

(*2*) The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by an Assistant Judge, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Assistant Judge, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court.

(*3*) Every appointment under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes in this behalf.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 36.]

Power to fine ministerial officers.

40. (*1*) The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of an Assistant Judge may fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

(*2*) The Assistant Judge, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify any such order made by any such Judge or officer, other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

(*3*) Any Divisional Court or Assistant Judge, and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes, may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

[New. *Cf.* Act VI of 1871, s. 29, and Act XIII of 1879, s. 24.]

Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

41. The Local Government may invest, within such local limits as it, from time to time, fixes, any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge of the first class with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Subordinate Judge of the second or third class with similar jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the jurisdiction so conferred.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter V.—Of Appellate Jurisdiction in Civil Cases.—Sections 42-47.)
(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Section 48.)

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES.

First appeals to whom to lie.

42. *(1)* Appeals from the decrees and orders of a Court of any of the three grades last mentioned in section 4 in suits of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, and in suits of any other class which the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, determine to place on the same footing, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, and the value or amount of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed five hundred rupees, lie to the Court of the Assistant Judge.

(2) Appeals from the decrees and orders of the Court of the Assistant Judge in original suits, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, and appeals from the decrees and orders of the Divisional Court in original suits, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court.

(3) Appeals from decrees and orders in original suits not hereinbefore provided for shall, when such appeal is allowed by law, lie to the Divisional Court.

Further appeal to lie to the Chief Court on the certificate of the Divisional Court that the case is a fit one for further appeal.

43. When two Judges of a Divisional Court are unable to concur in a judgment varying or reversing the decree or order appealed against, or when some question of law or custom, or of general interest, is involved, the Judges may, if they regard the case as of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, or if, when the certificate is applied for, one of the Judges who passed the decree is no longer attached to the Court, the remaining Judge may, if he regards the case as of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, grant a certificate to any party to the appeal that the case is a fit one for a further appeal; and on such certificate being granted a further appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from the decree or order of the Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree or order had been passed in an original suit:

Provided that no further appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, or other suit placed on the same footing under section 42 when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Appellate decision of Assistant Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.

XIV of 1882.

44. Subject to the provisions of section 43, and of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 595 and 622, the decision of the Court of the Assistant Judge or of the Divisional Court passed in appeal shall be final.

Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.

[*Cf.* Act XIII of 1879, s. 22.]

45. For the purposes of sections 42 and 23, all decrees, orders and decisions passed before the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed—

(*a*) if passed by a Commissioner or Additional Commissioner, or by the Civil Judge of Pesháwar, to have been passed by the Divisional Court;

(*b*) if passed by a Deputy Commissioner or other officer invested with the appellate jurisdiction of a Deputy Commissioner, to have been passed by an Assistant Judge;

(*c*) if passed by an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge of the first class;

(*d*) if passed by an Assistant Commissioner not invested with full powers or with the appellate powers of a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Honorary Civil Judge, or by a Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár, to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge of the second, third or fourth class:

Provided that—

(1) no right of appeal which has accrued under the existing law shall be taken away, and no certificate shall be required for a further appeal;

(2) if the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal, if any is allowed by law, shall lie to the Chief Court; but in other cases in which the appeal now lies to the Commissioner's Court, the appeal shall lie to the Divisional Court.

Period of limitation.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 40.]

46. *(1)* The period of limitation for an appeal under section 41 or section 42 shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of the Assistant Judge or to the Divisional Court—sixty days.

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

(2) In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal.

[Act XVII of 1877 s. 41.]

47. The Chief Court, the Divisional Court or the Court of an Assistant Judge may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself, or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

CHAPTER VI.

OF REVENUE COURTS.

Certain classes of suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

48. Suits of any of the following classes instituted on and after the first day of October, 1884, shall be heard and determined in Revenue Courts and not otherwise:

(*a*) suits by tenants to establish a claim to a right of occupancy under Chapter II of the Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868;

XXVIII of 1868.

(*b*) suits by landlords under section 6 of the same Act to prove that a tenant presumed to have a right of occupancy under that section has no such right;

(*c*) suits for enhancement or abatement of rent under Chapter III of the same Act;

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(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Sections 49-55.)

(*d*) suits for ejectment of a tenant under Chapter IV of the same Act;

(*e*) suits under section 25 of the same Act to contest liability to be ejected when notice of ejectment has been served;

(*f*) suits under section 40 of the same Act to determine the amount or value of the compensation to be paid or the terms of a lease to be granted to a tenant under section 39 of the same Act, or both;

(*g*) suits for arrears of rent on account of land, or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(*h*) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent;

(*i*) suits by lambardárs for arrears of land-revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers, or for village-expenses or other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(*j*) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or part thereof after payment of the land-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*k*) suits by assignees of land-revenue for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(*l*) suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such; and

(*m*) suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act to recover possession of land assessed to the land-revenue or liable to be so assessed, or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned. I of 1877.

Procedure when question of proprietary title or of existence of relation of landlord and tenant arises.

49. If in any suit of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*l*) of the last preceding section it appears that the parties are at issue on any question of proprietary title, or on the question of the existence of the relation of landlord and tenant between them, the Revenue Court shall not determine such question, but may either proceed to decide the case by passing a decree contingent upon the determination of such question by a Civil Court, giving such directions as it may think proper as to the party with whom it shall rest to institute a suit for the purpose, or, on the application of either party, may stay proceedings to enable the party applying to institute a suit for the purpose in a Civil Court; but the proceedings shall not be stayed under this section for more than three months unless such suit is in the meantime instituted; nor, when a decree has been passed contingent upon the determination of such question by a Civil Court, shall any execution be issued, property sold or person ejected or imprisoned thereunder until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the Civil Court on the question, unless the decree has been passed against the party whose duty it is to sue and he fails to institute the suit for more than three months from the date of the decree.

Certain revenue powers of Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs to be exercised *ex officio*.

50. All Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs shall have power to try suits of the classes mentioned in section 48, clauses (*g*), (*i*), (*k*) and (*l*), when the amount or value of the claim does not exceed one hundred rupees; and the Local Government may invest Náib Tahsíldárs with the same powers.

Additional powers with which Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs may be invested.

51. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár with power to try all suits of the classes mentioned in the same section, clauses (*d*) and (*f*) to (*m*), both inclusive.

Revenue powers of Deputy Commissioners and power to invest Assistant Commissioners therewith.

52. The Deputy Commissioner shall have power to try suits of any of the classes mentioned in section 48, and the Local Government may specially invest any Assistant Commissioner with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for the trial of suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the same section.

Procedure of Revenue Courts how to be regulated.

53. (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue Courts in cases under this chapter for which a procedure is not prescribed thereby; and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, with or without modification, to all or any classes of cases before Revenue Courts. [*Cf.* Act XVIII of 1881, s. 19.] XIV of 1882.

(*2*) Until such rules are made, Revenue Courts shall be guided in cases under this chapter by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 2, Part I, except Chapters XVI and XX, Parts II, III and IV, Chapters XXXVII and XXXVIII, XLI, XLIII and XLIV, and Parts VIII and X, so far as applicable; and the Court of the Financial Commissioner shall, in respect of such cases, be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of the said Code, and shall exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by sections 19 and 47 on the Chief Court; and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner shall respectively exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by sections 37 and 47 upon a Divisional Court and an Assistant Judge. XIV of 1882.

Power to distribute business.

54. Every Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may, by written order, direct that any business cognizable under this chapter by his Court, and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction which it is not empowered to exercise under section 50, section 51 or section 52.

Cases appealable to Deputy Commissioner.

55. All decisions and orders (except decisions and orders in suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act) of Assistant Commissioners not invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under section 52, and of Tahsíldárs, shall be appealable to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final, unless when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, when a I of 1877.

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(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Sections 56-64.)

Further appeal in certain cases.

further appeal shall lie to the Commissioner, or, in case the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Financial Commissioner.

Cases appealable to Commissioner or Financial Commissioner.

56. *(1)* All decisions and orders of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of section 48, and in other suits (except suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act) in which the value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, shall be appealable to the Commissioner, or in case the amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Financial Commissioner.

I of 1877.

Other judgments to be final.

(2) In all other cases their judgments and orders shall be final.

Further appeal to Financial Commissioner in certain cases.

57. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner on appeals in suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of section 48 shall lie to the Financial Commissioner, unless when the Commissioner dismisses the appeal. All other judgments and orders of the Commissioner on appeals shall be final, subject to revision by the Financial Commissioner.

Other judgments of Commissioner to be final.

Revisional jurisdiction of Financial Commissioner.

58. The Financial Commissioner may at any time call for any case which has come before any Commissioner or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon consistent with the law applicable thereto as he thinks fit.

Limitation of appeals under this chapter.

59. *(1)* The period of limitation for an appeal under section 55, section 56 or section 57 shall run from the date of the decree, order for decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or of the Commissioner—sixty days ;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Financial Commissioner—ninety days.

(2) In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Controlling powers of Financial Commissioner, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

60. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Financial Commissioner, every Commissioner shall control the Revenue Courts of all Deputy Commissioners and the Revenue Courts controlled by Deputy Commissioners within his Division ; and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control the Revenue Courts of all Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs and officers invested with the powers of Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár within his District.

Persons invested with powers under this chapter to be deemed to be Courts of corresponding grades, and where and in what cases to exercise their powers.

61. Except for the purpose of exercising control over any other Revenue Court, any person exercising the powers of a Revenue Court of any grade under section 49 or section 51 shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act, and shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Distribution of business between Financial Commissioners.

62. When more than one Financial Commissioner is appointed, the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules as to the distribution of revenue, judicial and other business between the persons so appointed ; and, until such rules are made, the Financial Commissioner who is senior in respect of his appointment as such may transfer such business as he thinks fit to the other Financial Commissioner for disposal, and may withdraw and himself dispose of any business so transferred and not disposed of.

Consultation between Financial Commissioners.

63. If either Financial Commissioner desires to obtain the opinion of the other upon any question arising in any appeal under this chapter pending before him, he may forward the record to the other Financial Commissioner with a statement of the question upon which he desires his opinion ; and the latter, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall record his opinion upon the question referred to him ; and the Financial Commissioner who made the reference shall proceed to dispose of the appeal after considering the opinion so obtained.

Power to invest Settlement-officers with powers of Civil or Revenue Courts in certain cases.

64. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement, either by name or in virtue of his office, with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 49.]

(2) The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

(3) The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

(4) While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested, and not otherwise :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published :

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be

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(Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous and Supplementary Provisions.—Sections 65-73.)

disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 50.]

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 64.

65. For the purposes of section 64 the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from time to time direct that any of the Courts mentioned in this Act (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those specified in this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 46; compare Act VI of 1871, s. 25; Act XVII of 1875, s. 19; and Act XIII of 1879, s. 23.]

Presiding Officer of Court not to try certain suits and appeals.

66. *(1)* Except with the consent of the parties, no presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall try any suit or appeal to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit or appeal.

(2) When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

(3) The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 47.]

Rules when to have force of law.

67. All rules made and forms prescribed under section 28 and section 29, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 48.]

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 27 to a single Judge.

68. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section 27, and may cancel such notification.

(2) While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby, and not otherwise.

[*Cf.* Act XIII of 1879, s. 27.] IV of 1869.

Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

69. For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, any Judge of the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Judge throughout the Division over which that Court has jurisdiction.

[Act VI of 1871, s. 17; Act XIII of 1879, s. 38].

Vacations.

70. *(1)* Subject to such orders as may, from time to time, be issued by the Governor General in Council, and to the approval of the Local Government, the Chief Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) Such list shall be published in the official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

Pending proceedings.

71. *(1)* All cases or proceedings pending in any Civil Court on the first day of October, 1884, may be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed, unless the Chief Court directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases or proceedings shall be transferred for disposal to the Courts established under this Act which would have had jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such cases or proceedings were instituted.

(2) For the purposes of this section, all appeals in civil suits or proceedings pending on the said day shall—

(*a*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Commissioners, Additional Commissioners or the Civil Judge of Pesháwar be deemed to be appeals from the Divisional Court;

(*b*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Deputy Commissioners or officers invested under section three of Act XIV of 1875 with the appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners, or with the full powers of an Assistant Commissioner, be deemed to be appeals from the Court of the Assistant Judge; and

(*c*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Assistant Commissioners not invested with full powers, or with the appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners, or of Honorary Civil Judges not invested with the full powers of an Assistant Commissioner, or of Tahsíldárs or Náib Tahsíldárs, be deemed to be appeals from Subordinate Judges of the second, third or fourth class.

Explanation of sections 617 and 622, Civil Procedure Code.

72. For the proposes of sections 617 and 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, the decree of an Appellate Court subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to be final when no certificate permitting a further appeal to the Chief Court under section 43 has been granted, and a case decided by an Appellate Court in which no such certificate has been granted shall be deemed to be a case in which no appeal lies to the Chief Court. XIV of 1882.

Amendment of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870.

73. To the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following shall be added :— VII of 1870.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
3. Application to the Chief Court of the Panjáb for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees.	Two rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five rupees.	The fee leviable on memorandum of appeal.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.

(Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous and Supplementary Provisions.—Sections 74-75.)

Refund of fee paid on application for revision.

XIV of 1882.

74. If the Chief Court, on an application under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, on which a fee has been paid under the last preceding section, sets aside or modifies the decree or order of a subordinate Court, or remands the case for a fresh decision, it may grant to the applicant a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the application, or any smaller amount which, with regard to the circumstances of the case, it may think proper to order to be refunded.

Saving of certain appointments, rules and forms, notifications, powers and orders.

75. All appointments made under sections 5 and 22 of Act XVII of 1877, directions given under section 23, rules and forms prescribed under sections 26 and 27, and notifications published, powers conferred and orders issued under section 49, of the same Act, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, given, prescribed, published, conferred and issued under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1869	The Indian Divorce Act.	So much of section 3 as defines "District Judge" in the Panjab to mean the "Commissioner of a Division."
Act X of 1870	The Land Acquisition Act, 1870.	So much of section 3 as defines "Court" in the Panjáb to mean the "Commissioner of a Division."
Act XIV of 1875.	The Panjáb Judicial Administration Act, 1875.	So far as it relates to civil or criminal judicial powers.
Act XVII of 1877.	The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

AN essential portion of the scheme for the reorganization of the civil administration in the Panjáb, which has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, is to be found in the improvement of the judicial agency and the reform of the appellate system. The arrangements proposed for this purpose render necessary very large changes in the law under which the Panjáb Courts are now constituted (the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877), and the most convenient mode of giving effect to them appears to be to repeal that Act and re-enact its provisions with the necessary additions and modifications. This it is proposed to do by the present Bill.

2. The changes in the law which it is intended to make will now be noticed.

3. Chapter II deals with the constitution of the Courts. The present law confers the civil judicial powers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court upon the executive officers of Government from the Commissioner down to the Tahsíldár, though Act XIV of 1875 enables the Local Government to confer the powers of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Tahsíldár upon other persons, and under that Act civil judicial powers have been conferred upon a number of officers known as Judicial Assistants and Munsifs, whose functions are mainly, though not always exclusively, judicial. Similarly, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Peshawar and certain Additional Commissioners have been invested with the judicial powers of Commissioners under Act XVII of 1877. It is now proposed to relieve Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, as a rule, of civil judicial functions, though they will continue to exercise jurisdiction in certain classes of cases which will be transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, and they may also be invested with civil judicial powers where the judicial work is so light as not to require the creation of special Courts. Commissioners will likewise be, as a rule, relieved of the functions as Sessions Judges which now devolve upon them, but this can be done under the Criminal Procedure Code, without special legislation.

4. Special designations which do not imply the exercise of executive functions are accordingly given to the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court (section 4).

5. With a view to strengthen the Courts of appeal in order to admit of greater finality being given to appellate decisions, it is proposed that the Court immediately subordinate to the Chief Court should ordinarily consist of two Judges, and that, while one of these Judges may be enabled by rule to exercise certain of the powers of the Court, a single Judge should not have power in the exercise of his appellate jurisdiction to reverse any order other than an interlocutory order passed by any Court.

6. Power is also taken (in section 7) to appoint the Commissioner of a Division to be one of the Judges of a Divisional Court in addition to his other duties, as it is in contemplation to establish one of the Divisional Courts at Derá Ismaíl Khán, and only one Judge will be available for that Court unless the Commissioner of the Deráját Division is appointed as one of the Judges.

7. The appointment of Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges of the first class by the Local Government, and of Subordinate Judges of the second, third and fourth classes, corre-

sponding to the present Munsifs, by the Chief Court, subject to rules to be made by the Local Government, is provided for by section 9. The Court of the Assistant Judge will replace the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or Judicial Assistant under the present law, and no provision has hitherto been made by law as to the authority by which Munsifs may be appointed or removed.

8. The other differences between Chapter II of the Bill and the corresponding chapter of Act XVII of 1877 follow upon those which have been already described.

9. The third chapter, which provides for the jurisdiction and powers of the Chief Court, only differs from the corresponding chapter of Act XVII of 1877 in that section 19, relating to the transfer of suits, is assimilated to section 25 of the Civil Procedure Code; section 21 is modified so as to enable the Chief Court to make rules for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of a Divisional Court of the powers of that Court, except as regards the reversal of decrees, sentences or decisions of any Court, to provide by rule for the constitution of a full bench of the Chief Court, and to delegate to one of its Judges the power of determining what Judges shall sit alone or as a bench of the Court, and power is also taken to enable a single Judge of the Chief Court or of a Divisional Court to reverse an interlocutory order; sections 31 and 32 replace the reference in section 29 of the present Act to sections 633 and 637 of the Civil Procedure Code, and add what is necessary of sections 638 and 639 of that Code; and section 33 provides for the delivery of the judgments of a bench of Judges by any Judge who was a member of that bench, in accordance with existing practice, and with the analogy of section 199 of the Civil Procedure Code.

10. Chapter IV relates to the jurisdiction and powers of Courts subordinate to the Chief Court. The Divisional Court is declared to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but the Local Government is enabled to empower any Assistant Judge or Deputy Commissioner with the powers of an Assistant Judge to exercise any of the powers of a District Court, so as to obviate the inconvenience of unduly limiting the number of Courts which can exercise jurisdiction under certain laws, *e. g.*, Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and IX of 1861.

11. While the jurisdiction of the Divisional Court and of the Court of the Assistant Judge is unlimited as respects the value or amount in litigation, thus corresponding with the jurisdiction now exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, that of the Subordinate Judge of the first class is limited to Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 10,000, which is the limit of the present jurisdiction of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, and that of other Subordinate Judges may extend either to Rs. 100, to Rs. 500 or to Rs. 1,000.

12. In section 41 power is taken to invest Assistant Judges or Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by a Small Cause Court within certain limits of value or amount.

13. The other changes in Chapter IV are those which are rendered necessary by the alterations of the law already described.

14. Chapter V relates to appellate jurisdiction in civil cases. It embodies the modifications proposed in the appellate system with the view of restricting the right of appeal so far as it is considered that the improved organization of the Courts will admit of this. The second appeals allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, and the further appeals allowed by the present Panjáb Courts Act are abolished, and the decisions of appellate Courts are made final, except that the Judges of a Divisional Court are enabled, when they differ as to the judgment which should be passed, or when some question of law or custom or of general interest is involved, if they think the case of sufficient importance to justify further appeal, to grant a certificate permitting a further appeal to the Chief Court.

15. Appeals to Assistant Judges are confined to suits not above Rs. 500 in value, either of the Small Cause Court class or of any other class which the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may determine to put upon the same footing, and appeals in suits above Rs. 5,000 in value, as well as appeals from decrees of the Divisional Court, will, when allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court, all other appeals allowed by law lying to the Divisional Court.

16. Section 47, relating to the transfer of appeals, has been modified to the same extent as section 19.

17. Chapter VI, which deals with Revenue Courts, is new, having been rendered necessary by the transfer of certain classes of suits enumerated in section 48 from the Civil to the Revenue Courts. It provides for the jurisdiction and powers of these Courts, for their procedure, for appeals from their decisions, for the revisional jurisdiction of the Financial Commissioner, and the controlling powers of the Financial Commissioner, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, respectively, for the transfer of suits and appeals, and for the distribution of business between Financial Commissioners when more than one such officer is appointed, the sanction which has been given by the Secretary of State to the appointment of a second Financial Commissioner rendering a provision of this nature necessary. Sections 64 and 65 correspond with sections 49 and 50 of the present Act, enabling the Local Government to confer judicial powers upon Settlement-officers, the only addition being that the officer may be so empowered either by name or in virtue of his office.

18. Chapter VII contains miscellaneous and supplementary provisions, some of which correspond with sections 46 to 48 of the present Act. Of the others, section 69 provides that any Judge of the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Judge throughout its jurisdiction for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act; section 70 provides for vacations; and section 71 for proceedings pending when this Bill becomes law; section 72 interprets certain expressions in sections 617 and 622 of the Civil Procedure Code so as to prevent doubt as to the cases in which the revisional jurisdiction of the Chief Court may be exercised; section 73 amends the Court-fees Act so that the fee leviable on a memorandum of appeal, when it exceeds the fee leviable on a petition to the Chief Court, may be charged on an application to it for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code; and section 74 enables the Court in certain cases to grant a certificate authorizing the refund of the fee so charged.

The 25th June, 1884.

D. G. BARKLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 8 OF 1884.

THE KHOJÁ SUCCESSION BILL, 1884.

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When gift said to be made in contemplation of death.
Such gift resumable.
When it fails.

SCHEDULE.—PORTIONS OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (X OF 1865) MODIFIED FOR APPLICATION TO WILLS MADE BY KHOJÁS.

Explanation of abbreviation used in the margin.

"Bo. Bill" refers to the draft Bill prepared by the Commission and received with the letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 216, dated 14th January, 1880.

A Bill to amend and define the law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojás.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and define the law applicable to testamentary and intestate succession to Khojás; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent.

1. This Act may be called the Khojá Succession Act, 1884; and it shall extend to the whole of British India.

Application.

2. Except as provided by any other law for the time being in force, succession to the property, whether moveable or immoveable, in British India of a Khojá dying on or after the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty-five shall be regulated by the rules contained in this Act, wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. [Act X of 1865, s. 5.]

Explanation.—Property in British India includes obligations enforceable there.

Definitions.

3. (1) In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— [Bo. Bill, s. 3.]

"son" means a legitimate son, and does not include an adopted son:

"grandson" means a son's son:

"great-grandson" means a grandson's son:

"daughter" means a legitimate daughter:

"father" and "mother" do not include step-father and step-mother:

"grandfather" and "grandmother" do not include a father's step-father or step-mother:

"brother" and "sister" do not include step-brother and step-sister, nor half-brother and half-sister:

"half-brother" means son of the same father but by another wife:

"lineal male descendant," used with reference to any person, means a male descended from that person through males only: [New.]

"degree" means a degree of kindred computed according to the rules laid down in sections 21, 22 and 24 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the table of consanguinity thereto annexed: X of 1865.

"undivided property" means a share in the property belonging to an undivided family: [Home Dept. Office Memo., dated 12th August, 1882, para. 7.]

"restricted owner," used with reference to any property, means a female acquiring that property in the manner specified in section 21, section 23, sub-section (2), section 24, sub-section (1), section 27 and section 39. [New.]

(2) When it is provided in this Act that the members of any class shall take property and the shares which they are respectively to take therein are not specified, they shall take equal shares therein.

No distinction between ancestral and self-acquired, nor between moveable and immoveable, property. Child in womb.

4. For the purposes of this Act there shall be no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property, nor between moveable and immoveable property, nor between those born in the lifetime of a deceased owner of property and those who at the date of his death were only conceived in the womb, but who have been subsequently born alive. [Bo. Bill, s. 7.] [Act X of 1865, s. 23.]

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Of Succession to the Undivided Property of a Male Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 5-6.)
(Chapter III.—Of Succession to the Separate Property of a Male Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 7-20.)

CHAPTER II.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 8-12.] OF SUCCESSION TO THE UNDIVIDED PROPERTY OF A MALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

Where there are lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

5. (*1*) When a male Khojá owning undivided property dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal male descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, every such descendant shall be entitled to a share in that property unless one of the persons through whom he is descended from the intestate is living.

(*2*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, their shares shall be equal.

[Act X of 1865, s. 33.] (*3*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as will correspond with the number of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, and of his lineal male descendants of the like degree of kindred who died before him, and through whom the other sharers are descended from him; and one such share shall be allotted to each of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at his decease; and one such share shall be allotted in respect of each such deceased male descendant; and the share allotted in respect of each such deceased male descendant shall be divided among the sharers descended through him, in such manner that the sons of any person shall always take that which their father would have been entitled to if he had survived the intestate.

Where there are no lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

[Bo. Bill, s. 13.] **6.** In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the property of the intestate shall be divided equally among all the male members of his undivided family living at his death.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE SEPARATE PROPERTY OF A MALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

Where there are lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

[Bo. Bill, s. 16.] **7.** When a male Khojá owning property, not being undivided property, dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal male descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, the property shall descend in the manner provided in section 5.

In default of such lineal male descendants, property to belong to the intestate's father.

[Bo. Bill, s. 17.] **8.** In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the intestate's father shall succeed to the property.

In default of the father, to the mother.

[Bo. Bill, s. 18.] **9.** In default of the father, the intestate's mother shall succeed to the property.

In default of the mother, to the widows.

[Bo. Bill, s. 19, see *infra*, s. 34.] **10.** In default of the mother, the widow or widows of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

In default of widows, to the daughters.

11. In default of widows, the daughters of the intestate shall succeed to the property. [Bo. Bill, s. 20.]

In default of daughters, to daughters' sons and to brothers.

12. (*1*) In default of daughters, the sons of daughters shall succeed to the property, the sons of each daughter taking an equal share: [Bo. Bill, s. 21.]

Provided that, if the intestate has left brothers surviving him, the daughters' sons shall succeed to a moiety of the property, the sons of each daughter taking an equal share, and the brothers shall take the other moiety.

(*2*) In default of daughters' sons, the brothers shall take the whole of the property.

In default of brothers, to sons' daughters.

13. In default of brothers, the daughters of the intestate's sons shall succeed to the property, the daughters of each son taking an equal share. [Bo. Bill, s. 22.]

In default of sons' daughters, to brothers' sons.

14. In default of sons' daughters, the sons of the intestate's brothers shall succeed to the property, the sons of each brother taking an equal share. [Bo. Bill, s. 23.]

In default of brothers' sons, to half-brothers.

15. In default of brothers' sons, the half-brothers of the intestate shall succeed to the property. [Bo. Bill, s. 24.]

In default of half-brothers, to half-brothers' sons.

16. In default of half-brothers, the sons of half-brothers shall succeed to the property, the sons of each half-brother taking an equal share. [Bo. Bill, s. 25.]

In default of half-brothers' sons, to the grandfather; and in default of the grandfather, to the grandmother.

17. In default of sons of half-brothers, the paternal grandfather shall succeed to the property; and in default of the paternal grandfather, the paternal grandmother shall succeed to it. [Bo. Bill, s. 26.]

In default of the grandmother, to paternal uncles.

18. In default of the paternal grandmother, the paternal uncles shall succeed to the property. [Bo. Bill, s. 27.]

In default of paternal uncles, to sisters.

19. In default of paternal uncles, the sisters of the intestate shall succeed to the property. [Bo. Bill, s. 28.]

In default of sisters, to the nearest of kin.

20. In default of sisters, the property shall belong to those of the intestate's relatives on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate; and, in default of relatives on the father's side, to those of the intestate's relatives on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate: [Bo. Bill, s. 29.]

Provided that no female relative shall be entitled to share in the property if there is a male relative standing on the same side in the same degree of kindred to the intestate.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Of Succession to the Absolute Property of a Female Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 23-27.)
(Chapter V.—Of Property which a Female takes as Restricted Owner, and the further Succession to the same.—Section 28.)

[Bo. Bill, s. 33. See sec. 48, infra.]

When female takes as restricted owner under foregoing sections.

21. If, at the death of the intestate, any of the male heirs mentioned in sections 7 to 18 (both inclusive), or any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate, is living, a female succeeding under any of the foregoing sections shall take the property as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 30.]

Widow's right to retain possession of ornaments.

22. When a male Khojá dies intestate in respect of any ornaments belonging to him, and not being undivided property, which are in the possession of his wife with his consent, and the wife does not acquire the ownership, whether absolute or restricted, of the ornaments under this Act, she shall be entitled to retain possession of them until she dies or re-marries.

CHAPTER IV.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE ABSOLUTE PROPERTY OF A FEMALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

[Bo. Bill, s. 38.]

Descent of unmarried female's absolute property.

23. (*1*) When an unmarried female Khojá owning property otherwise than as a restricted owner dies intestate in respect of that property, it shall belong to her brothers; in default of brothers, to her father; in default of the father, to her mother; in default of the mother, to the relatives of the intestate on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate; and, in default of such relatives, to the relatives on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 32 & 33.]

(*2*) If at the death of the intestate any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate is living, a female succeeding under this section, whether in preference to or together with that male relative, shall take the property as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 40.]

Descent of married female's absolute property.

24. (*1*) When a married female Khojá owning property otherwise than as restricted owner dies intestate in respect of that property, it shall belong to her sons and daughters; and the daughters shall take it as restricted owners.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

(*2*) In default of sons and daughters, the property shall, except as provided in sub-section (3), belong to her husband.

(*3*) If the property has been given to the female on the occasion of her marriage separately from the "Dej" for her sole use and benefit by her parents or relatives, it shall, in default of sons and daughters, belong—

(*a*) to her father; and

(*b*) in default of the father, to the person to whom it would then have belonged if it had been the property of the father at his death and had descended without having been alienated.

(*4*) A female taking property under clause (*b*) of sub-section (3) shall not take it as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 37.]

Descent of absolute property of widow or divorced female leaving lineal descendants within the fourth degree.

25. (*1*) When a female Khojá, being a widow or divorced and owning property otherwise than as restricted owner, dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, every such descendant shall be entitled to a share of the property unless one of the persons through whom he is descended from the intestate is living.

(*2*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, their shares shall be equal.

[Act X of 1865, s. 32.]

(*3*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to her at her decease, and of lineal descendants of the like degree of kindred who died before her and through whom the other sharers are descended from her; and one such share shall be allotted to each of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at her decease; and one such share shall be allotted in respect of each such deceased descendant; and the share allotted in respect of each such deceased descendant shall be divided among the sharers descended through him, in such manner that the children of any person shall always take what the person would have been entitled to if he had survived the intestate.

[Bo. Bill, s. 37.]

Where there are no such lineal descendants.

26. (*1*) In default of the descendants mentioned in section 25, the property shall belong to the brothers of the intestate; in default of brothers, to her father; in default of the father, to her mother.

(*2*) In default of the mother, the property shall belong to the relatives of the intestate on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred, and, in default of such relatives, to the relatives of the intestate on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

When female taking under section 25 or 26 takes as restricted owner.

27. If, at the death of the intestate, any of the male heirs mentioned in section 25 and the first sub-section of section 26, or any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate, is living, a female succeeding under section 25 or section 26, whether in preference to or together with that heir or relative, shall take the property as restricted owner.

CHAPTER V.

OF PROPERTY WHICH A FEMALE TAKES AS RESTRICTED OWNER, AND THE FURTHER SUCCESSION TO THE SAME.

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate," "stridhan."]

Nature of restricted ownership generally.

28. A female taking property as restricted owner shall be absolutely entitled to the use of, and the income accruing from, that property during her life, and, except as otherwise provided by this Act, shall have all the other rights and powers of an absolute owner in respect of that property.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter V.—Of Property which a Female takes as Restricted Owner, and the further Succession to the same.—Sections 29-36.)

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate."]

Powers of alienation limited.

29. Except as provided by section 31, no right to, over or in respect of property created by a restricted owner of that property shall have effect for any time beyond her life:

[New.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect a lease granted at a fair rent for a term not exceeding twenty years, and without payment of any fine or premium, or a right created for consideration in favour of a person acting in good faith, and without notice of the ownership being restricted.

[Act II of 1882, s. 3.]

Explanation.—A person has notice of the ownership being restricted when he actually knows that it is restricted, or when, but for wilful abstention from enquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of it is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229.

IX of 1872.

Obligations of restricted owner.

30. A female taking property as restricted owner shall be bound, so far as it is possible for her to do so without applying her other property for that purpose,—

(*a*) to preserve the substance of the property without any material alteration, deterioration or diminution except such as may be essential to the realization of the full income of it in a reasonable manner, and to deal with it in all respects as carefully as a person of ordinary prudence would deal with property which he hoped to transmit in good condition to his heirs; and

[Act II of 1882, s. 13.]

(*b*) to make such payments, institute, maintain and defend such suits and other proceedings, and take such other steps as, regard being had to the nature and amount or value of the property, may be reasonably requisite for the assertion and protection of the title thereto, for the protection of the interest of those who are to take it after her, or for the recovery of any portion of it which is not in her possession.

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate."]

Restricted owner's power of transfer.

31. A female taking property as restricted owner shall have power to transfer the same, so that the transfer may have effect beyond her life when, the income being insufficient, such transfer is necessary in order to raise money for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) to discharge any of the obligations imposed by section 30;

(*b*) to discharge the debts of the absolute owner from whom the property descended;

(*c*) to provide for the maintenance of any persons entitled under this Act to have their maintenance provided for out of the property, for the payment of any marriage expenses or funeral expenses payable under this Act out of the property, and for the performance of any ordinary family ceremonies; and

(*d*) to support herself where she has no other sufficient means of support.

[New.]

[Act II of 1882, s. 34.]

Power to apply to Court to sanction a transfer under section 31.

32. (*1*) A restricted owner of property may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to sanction any transfer of that property which she proposes to make under section 31.

(*2*) The petition must state the names of all the persons interested in the application so far as they can be ascertained, and must be verified by the applicant or by some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and, if it contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) A copy of the petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

(*4*) A transfer made with the sanction of a Court obtained under this section shall be deemed to be warranted by section 31.

[New.]

Power to direct money raised to be paid into Court.

33. A Court dealing with an application under section 32 may, if it thinks fit, sanction the transfer proposed subject to the condition that the money raised by the transfer shall be paid into Court or to trustees appointed by the Court, and may give such further directions as it thinks fit with a view to ensuring that the money shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or that any balance thereof which is not required for that purpose, shall be secured for the benefit of those who would take the property after the restricted owner.

Effect of sale in execution against restricted owner.

34. When property belonging to a female as restricted owner is sold in execution of a decree passed against her, the interest taken by the purchaser shall cease on her death,—

except when, without any collusion between her and the plaintiff,—

(*a*) the decree is passed against her as representative of the absolute owner from whom the property descended; or

(*b*) the decree is one for sale passed on a mortgage made under section 31 so as to take effect beyond the life of the female.

Effect of decision or compromise to which the restricted owner is a party.

35. A decision in any suit or other proceeding, or a compromise of any dispute, relating to the property to which the restricted owner is a party, shall, except where she acts in collusion with the party opposed to her, bind those who take the property after her under this Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if she were an absolute owner of the property.

Effect of lapse of time during continuance of restricted ownership.

36. In any case in which, under any enactment for the time being in force, an owner of property would, by lapse of time, lose any right to, over or in respect of that property, or any means of enforcing any such right, or another person would by lapse of time acquire any right to, over or in respect of that property, any period which elapses during the continuance of the restricted ownership shall be reckoned as against those taking the property after the termination of that ownership in the same manner and to the same extent as if the restricted owner had been an absolute

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter VI.—Of Wills of Khojás.—Sections 42-43.)

owner of the property and it had been taken by them as her heirs.

[Bo. Bill, s. 39.]

Further descent of property held by unmarried female as restricted owner.

37. (*1*) When property has descended to a female as restricted owner and she dies unmarried, it shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if she had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended and it had descended under this Act without having been alienated.

(*2*) In default of such person, the property shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 41.]

Further descent of restricted property of married or divorced female or widow.

38. (*1*) When property has descended to a female as restricted owner and she dies, being at the time of her death married, a widow or divorced from her husband, the property shall be divided among her legitimate lineal male descendants, not being more remote than the fourth degree, those nearest in degree of kindred to her excluding the more remote, and, when those nearest in degree are not her sons, the property being so divided amongst them that the sons of any person shall take the share which he would have taken if the fathers of all had survived the restricted owner.

(*2*) In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the property shall belong to the daughters of the deceased; in default of daughters, the property shall belong to the legitimate lineal male descendants of daughters, not being more remote from the deceased than the fourth degree, those nearest in degree excluding the more remote; the descendants of each daughter, when they take, taking an equal share, and when they are not sons of the daughters, that share being so divided among them that the sons of any person shall take what he would have taken if the fathers of all had survived the restricted owner.

(*3*) In default of legitimate lineal male descendants of daughters as aforesaid, the property shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if the restricted owner had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended, and it had descended under this Act without having been alienated.

(*4*) In default of such person, the property shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

When female taking property under sections 37 and 38 takes as restricted owner.

39. When property, having descended to a female as restricted owner, subsequently descends to another female under section 37, sub-section (1), or section 38, sub-section (3), that female shall take it as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 19.]

Widows taking together as restricted owners to have a right of survivorship.

40. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, when two or more widows of a deceased Khojá take his property under this Act as restricted owners,—

(1) there shall be as between them a right of survivorship in respect of that property;

(2) the proviso to section 29 shall not apply to any lease of or any right to, over or in respect of the property, or any part or share thereof, granted or created by one or more of them without the consent in writing of the other or others of them then surviving;

(3) section 31 and section 32 shall not apply to any transfer made by one or more of them without the consent in writing of the other or others of them then surviving;

(4) section 35 shall not apply to any decision in any suit or proceeding or to any compromise unless all of them then surviving are parties to that suit, proceeding or compromise.

Effect of re-marriage of widow claiming or holding as restricted owner.

41. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a widow marrying again after her husband's death shall not be entitled to take as restricted owner his property or any property of any of his lineal descendants which has descended to them from him; and a widow taking any such property as restricted owner under the foregoing sections and subsequently marrying again shall, for the purpose of applying sections 28, 29, 34, 38 and 40, to that property, be deemed to have died. [Bo. Bill, s. 34; Act XV of 1856, s. 2.]

CHAPTER VI.

OF WILLS OF KHOJÁS.

Extension of portions of Act X of 1865 with certain modifications to wills of Khojás.

42. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, with the modifications shown in that schedule, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331 of that Act, apply to all wills made by a Khojá, whether male or female, dying on or after the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and [Bo. Bill, ss. 4, 5 & 6.] X of 1865.

in the portions of the Act so applying all words defined in section 3 of the Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as that section has attached to them respectively;

Provided that—

(*a*) For the purpose of the portions of the Act so applying, no person to whom the Indian Majority Act, 1875, applies shall be deemed to have attained his majority before the time specified in this behalf in that Act. IX of 1875.

(*b*) A bequest by a Khojá in favour of any person who has not come into existence at the death of the testator, or in favour of a class of persons any one of whom has not come into existence at that time, shall be void.

(*c*) When a bequest is void under clause (*b*), any bequest contained in the same will and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest shall also be void.

Bequest of property to woman without power to transfer or charge.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections, a Khojá may bequeath property to or for the benefit of a woman so that she shall not have power to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein. [Act IV of 1882, s. 10.]

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Of Maintenance and Marriage and Funeral Expenses.—Secs. 44-47).
(Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 48-51.)

CHAPTER VII.

OF MAINTENANCE AND MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 4 & 43.]

Maintenance and funeral expenses payable out of intestate's property.

44. (1) The amount requisite for the maintenance of the following persons and the amount of their necessary funeral expenses shall, if they do not possess or leave means sufficient for the purpose, be payable out of any property of a deceased male Khojá in respect of which he has died intestate.

(2) The persons referred to are—

(a) the widow or widows of the deceased Khojá and the widows of his legitimate lineal male descendants, provided they have not married again;

(b) every daughter and sister (whether legitimate or not) of the deceased Khojá, and every legitimate daughter of his son, grandson or great-grandson, except when she has been married and her husband is living;

(c) the father, mother, grandfather and grandmother of the deceased Khojá; and

(d) his illegitimate sons until they attain their majority.

[Bo. Bill, s. 1.]

Marriage expenses payable out of intestate's property.

45. The expenses of the first or only marriage of every daughter (whether legitimate or not) of a deceased male Khojá, and of every legitimate daughter of his deceased son, grandson or great-grandson, if not otherwise sufficiently provided for, shall be payable out of any of his property in respect of which he has died intestate.

[Bo. Bill, s. 5.]

Maintenance and funeral expenses payable out of property of testator.

46. If a male Khojá dies leaving a legitimate lineal male descendant who has not attained his majority, or a daughter who is unmarried or a widow, and having disposed of his property by will in such a manner as to leave that descendant, daughter or widow without sufficient means for the purpose, the amount requisite for the maintenance, of the descendant during his minority, or of the daughter while she remains unmarried or of the widow until her death or re-marriage (as the case may be) shall be payable out of the testator's property; and if the descendant dies before he attains his majority or the daughter dies unmarried or the widow dies without re-marrying, his or her necessary funeral expenses shall be payable out of that property.

[New.]

Recovery of sums claimable under sections 44, 45 and 46.

47. Any sum claimable for maintenance or marriage expenses or funeral expenses under section 44, section 45 or section 46 out of any property of a deceased male Khojá shall be recoverable as if it was due under a contract made by the Khojá in his lifetime and he had died leaving only that property:

Provided that—

first, the property shall be applied to the payment of debts due by the deceased before being applied to the payment of sums so claimable;

secondly, no decree shall be passed for arrears of any allowance on account of maintenance unless the amount of the allowance has been fixed by agreement or by order of a Court; and

thirdly, when a suit is instituted for the purpose of having any such allowance fixed against a person taking the property by intestate succession, and that person is able and willing to maintain or provide for the maintenance of the person by or on whose behalf the suit is instituted, and gives security to the satisfaction of the Court for his so doing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, dismiss the suit.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Bo. Bill, s. 42. Act X of 1865, s. 28.]

Property when to go to the Crown.

48. When a Khojá dies intestate in respect of any of his property, and there is no person entitled to take that property under the foregoing sections, it shall go to the Crown.

Females succeeding under this Act to take as males, except in certain cases.

49. Except as otherwise provided by this Act—

(1) a female taking property by intestate succession under this Act shall have the same interest in it, and the same powers in respect of it, as if she were a male; and

(2) a female taking property under any testamentary disposition under this Act shall have the same interest in it, and the same powers in respect of it, as a male taking under a like disposition.

[Bo. Bill, s. 35. Act XV of 1856, s. 3.]

Guardianship of children where widow re-marries.

50. If a widow of a deceased Khojá, not having been appointed by his will to be guardian for his children, marries again, she shall not be entitled as of right to be appointed guardian of the children by a Court under any law for the time being in force relating to the appointment of guardians, and, when she has before her re-marriage been so appointed, a Court having jurisdiction to appoint a guardian for the children may in its discretion remove her from the guardianship.

Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death.

51. A Khojá may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by will.

When gift said to be made in contemplation of death.

A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a person who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

Such gift resumable.

Such a gift may be resumed by the giver.

When it fails.

It does not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made, nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(a.) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death—

a watch;
a bond granted by C to A:
a bank-note:
a promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank:
a bill of exchange endorsed in blank:
certain mortgage-deeds.

A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.

B is entitled to—

the watch:
the debt secured by C's bond:
the bank-note:
the promissory note of the Government of India:
the bill of exchange:
the money secured by the mortgage-deeds.

(b.) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk, or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents, or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(c.) A being ill and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels, and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 42.)

PORTIONS OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (X OF 1865) MODIFIED FOR APPLICATION TO WILLS MADE BY KHOJÁS.

Note.—Modifications are shewn in italics; omissions by asterisks.

PART VII.

Of Wills and Codicils.

Persons capable of making wills.

46. Every person of sound mind and not a minor may dispose of his property by will.

Explanation 1.—A married woman may dispose by will of any property which she could alienate by her own act during her life.

Explanation 2.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not thereby incapacitated for making a will if they are able to know what they do by it.

Explanation 3.—One who is ordinarily insane may make a will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation 4.—No person can make a will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from drunkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause that he does not know what he is doing.

Illustrations.

(a.) A can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favour it would be proper that he should make his will. A cannot make a valid will.

(b.) A executes an instrument purporting to be his will, but he does not understand the nature of the instrument nor the effect of its provisions. This instrument is not a valid will.

(c.) A, being very feeble and debilitated, but capable of exercising a judgment as to the proper mode of disposing of his property, makes a will. This is a valid will.

Testamentary guardian.

47. A father, whatever his age may be, may by will appoint a guardian or guardians for his child during minority.

Will obtained by fraud, coercion or importunity.

48. A will or any part of a will, the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by such importunity as takes away the free agency of the testator, is void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A falsely and knowingly represents to the testator that the testator's only child is dead, or that he has done some undutiful act, and thereby induces the testator to make a will in his, A's, favour; such will has been obtained by fraud and is invalid.

(b.) A by fraud and deception prevails upon the testator to bequeath a legacy to him. The bequest is void.

(c.) A, being a prisoner by lawful authority, makes his will. The will is not invalid by reason of the imprisonment.

(d.) A threatens to shoot B, or to burn his house, or to cause him to be arrested on a criminal charge, unless he makes a bequest in favour of C. B in consequence makes a bequest in favour of C. The bequest is void, the making of it having been caused by coercion.

(e.) A being of sufficient intellect, if undisturbed by the influence of others, to make a will, yet being so much under the control of B that he is not a free agent, makes a will dictated by B. It appears that he would not have executed the will but for fear of B. The will is invalid.

(f.) A, being in so feeble a state of health as to be unable to resist importunity, is pressed by B to make a will of a certain purport, and does so merely to purchase peace, and in submission to B. The will is invalid.

(g.) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising his own judgment and volition, B uses urgent intercession and persuasion with him to induce him to make a will of a certain purport. A, in consequence of the intercession and persuasion, but in the free exercise of his judgment and volition, makes his will in the manner recommended by B. The will is not rendered invalid by the intercession and persuasion of B.

(h.) A, with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him attention and flatters him, and thereby produces in him a capricious partiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes his will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

Will may be revoked or altered.

49. A will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by will.

PART VIII.

Of the Execution of Unprivileged Wills.

Execution of unprivileged wills.

50. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, must execute his will according to the following rules:—

First.—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second.—The signature or mark of the testator, or the signature of the person signing for him, shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was

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intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a will.

Third.—The will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the will, or have seen some other person sign the will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses must sign *or affix his mark to* the will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Incorporation of papers by reference.

51. If a testator, in a will or codicil duly attested, refers to any other document then actually written, as expressing any part of his intentions, such document shall be considered as forming a part of the will or codicil in which it is referred to.

PART IX.

Of Privileged Wills.

Privileged wills.

52. Any soldier being employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has completed the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a will made as is mentioned in the fifty-third section. Such wills are called privileged wills.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, the surgeon of a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition, and can make a privileged will.

(b.) A is at sea in a merchant-ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and being at sea can make a privileged will.

(c.) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged will.

(d.) A, a mariner of a ship in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore, while she is lying in harbour. He is, in the sense of the words used in this clause, a mariner at sea, and can make a privileged will.

(e.) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea, and cannot make a privileged will.

(f.) A, a mariner serving on a military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier, and can make a privileged will.

Mode of making, and rules for executing, privileged wills.

53. Privileged wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth.

The execution of them shall be governed by the following rules :—

First.—The will may be written wholly by the testator, with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed nor attested.

Second.—It may be written wholly or in part by another person, and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

Third.—If the instrument purporting to be a will is written wholly or in part by another person, and is not signed by the testator, it shall be considered to be his will, if it be shown that it was written by the testator's directions, or that he recognized it as his will.

If it appear on the face of the instrument that the execution of it in the manner intended by him was not completed, the instrument shall not by reason of that circumstance be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

Fourth.—If the soldier or mariner shall have written instructions for the preparation of his will, but shall have died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will.

Fifth.—If the soldier or mariner shall, in the presence of two witnesses, have given verbal instructions for the preparation of his will, and they shall have been reduced into writing in his lifetime, but he shall have died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will, although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.

Sixth.—Such soldier or mariner as aforesaid may make a will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.

Seventh.—A will made by word of mouth shall be null at the expiration of one month after the testator shall have ceased to be entitled to make a privileged will.

PART X.

Of the Attestation, Revocation, Alteration and Revival of Wills.

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Witness not disqualified by interest or by being executor.

55. No person, by reason of interest in, or of his being an executor of, a will, is disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the will or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

* * * * * * * * *

Revocation of unprivileged will or codicil.

57. No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than * * * * * by another will or codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Illustrations.

(a.) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards A makes another unprivileged will which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(b.) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards, A being entitled to make a privileged will, makes a privileged will which purports to revoke his unprivileged will. This is a revocation.

Effect of obliteration, interlineation or alteration in unprivileged will.

58. No obliteration, interlineation or other alteration made in any unprivileged will after the execution thereof shall have any effect, except so far as the words or meaning of the will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the will; save that the will,

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as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin or on some other part of the will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end or some other part of the will.

Revocation of privileged will or codicil.

59. A privileged will or codicil may be revoked by the testator, by an unprivileged will or codicil, or by any act expressing an intention to revoke it, and accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Explanation.—In order to the revocation of a privileged will or codicil by an act accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, it is not necessary that the testator should at the time of doing that act be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged will.

Revival of unprivileged will.

60. No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and showing an intention to revive the same;

Extent of revival of will or codicil partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked.

and when any will or codicil which shall be partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shown by the will or codicil.

PART XI.

Of the Construction of Wills.

Wording of will.

61. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a will, but only that the wording shall be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

Enquiries to determine questions as to object or subject of will.

62. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a will, a Court must inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, by his will, bequeaths 1,000 rupees to his eldest son or to his youngest grandchild, or to his cousin Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the will applies.

(*b.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject-matter of the bequest; that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called Black Acre.

(*c.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "the estate which he purchased of C." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

Misnomer or misdescription of object.

63. Where the words used in the will to designate or describe a legatee, or a class of legatees, sufficiently show what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect.

A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother, named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son whose name is William. William shall have the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, whose first son is named Thomas, and whose second son is named William. Thomas shall have the legacy.

(*c.*) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C." C has no legitimate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect, although they are illegitimate.

(*d.*) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "his seven children," and proceeding to enumerate them, mentions six names only. This omission shall not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(*e.*) The testator, having six grand-children, makes a bequest to "his six grand-children," and proceeding to mention them by their Christian names, mentions one twice over, omitting another altogether. The one whose name is not mentioned shall take a share with the others.

(*f.*) The testator bequeaths "1,000 rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the will A has four children. Each of these four children shall, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 rupees.

When words may be supplied.

64. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted, it may be supplied by the context.

Illustration.

The testator gives a legacy of "five hundred" to his daughter A, and a legacy of "five hundred rupees" to his daughter B. A shall take a legacy of five hundred rupees.

Rejection of erroneous particulars in description of subject.

65. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous and the bequest shall take effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, but had no marsh-lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous, and the marsh-lands of the testator lying in L shall pass by the bequest.

(*b.*) The testator bequeaths to A "his zamíndárí of Rámpúr." He had an estate at Rámpúr, but it was a taluq and not a zamíndárí. The taluq passes by this bequest.

When part of description may not be rejected as erroneous.

66. If the will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of the description as erroneous because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

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Explanation.—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this section, any words which would be liable to rejection under the sixty-fifth section are to be considered as struck out of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest shall be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 bíghás of land." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh-lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement shall be considered as struck out of the will, and such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X shall alone pass by the bequest.

Extrinsic evidence admissible in case of latent ambiguity.

67. Where the words of the will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to show which of these applications was intended.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A man, having two cousins of the name of Mary, bequeaths a sum of money to "his cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons each answering the description in the will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to show which of the two applications was intended.

(*b.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "his estate called Sultánpur Khurd." It turns out that he had two estates called Sultánpur Khurd. Evidence is admissible to show which estate was intended.

Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in cases of patent ambiguity or deficiency.

68. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of the will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A man has an aunt Caroline and a cousin Mary, and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his will he bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "his aunt Caroline" and 1,000 rupees to "his cousin Mary," and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 rupees to "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to show who was meant by "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under the seventy-sixth section.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to , leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to show what name the testator intended to insert.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B rupees, or "his estate of ." Evidence is not admissible to show what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

Meaning of clause to be collected from entire will.

69. The meaning of any clause in a will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other; and for this purpose a codicil is to be considered as part of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the date of A, and by a subsequent clause gives the whole of his property to A. The effect of the several clauses taken together is to vest the specific fund or property in A for life and after his decease in B; it appearing from the bequest to B that the testator meant to use in a restricted sense the words in which he describes what he gives to A.

(*b.*) Where a testator, having an estate one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first, as if he had said, "I give Black Acre to B and all the rest of my estate to A."

When words may be understood in restricted sense, and when in sense wider than usual.

70. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear, where it may be collected from the other words of the will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A testator gives to A "his farm in the occupation of B," and to C "all his marsh-lands in L." Part of the farm in the occupation of B consists of marsh-lands in L, and the testator also has other marsh-lands in L. The general words, "all his marsh-lands in L," are restricted by the gift to A. A takes the whole of the farm in the occupation of B, including that portion of the farm which consists of marsh-lands in L.

(*b.*) The testator (a sailor on ship-board) bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons and chest of clothes, and to his friend A (a shipmate) his red box, clasp-knife and all things not before bequeathed. The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(*c.*) A, by his will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures and all other goods of whatever kind; and afterwards bequeathed to B a specified part of his property. Under the first bequest, B is entitled only to such articles of the testator's as are of the same nature with the articles therein enumerated.

Which of two possible constructions preferred.

71. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings, according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other it can have none, the former is to be preferred.

No part rejected, if it can be reasonably construed.

72. No part of a will is to be rejected as destitute of meaning if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of will.

73. If the same words occur in different parts of the same will, they must be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense, unless there appears an intention to the contrary.

Testator's intention to be effectuated as far as possible.

74. The intention of the testator is not to be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

* * * * * *

The last of two inconsistent clauses prevails.

75. Where two clauses or gifts in a will are irreconcileable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator by the first clause of his will leaves his estate of Rámnagar "to A," and by the last clause of his will leaves it "to B and not to A." B shall have it.

(*b.*) If a man at the commencement of his will gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition shall prevail.

Will or bequest void for uncertainty.

76. A will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

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(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustration.

If a testator says—"I bequeath goods to A"; or "I bequeath to A"; or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in a schedule," and no schedule is found; or "I bequeath 'money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,'" or the like, without saying how much, this is void.

Words describing subject refer to property answering description at testator's death.

77. The description contained in a will, of property the subject of gift, shall, unless a contrary intention appear by the will, be deemed to refer to and comprise the property answering that description at the death of the testator.

* * * * * *

Bequest without words of limitation.

82. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Bequest in alternative.

83. Where property is bequeathed to a person with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons, if a contrary intention does not appear by the will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy, if he be alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he be then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*c.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the will. The legacy goes to B.

(*d.*) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(*e.*) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. Upon the death of the testator, the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect.

* * * * * *

Effect of words describing a class added to bequest to a person.

84. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons, but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made—

to A and his children,
to A and his children by his present wife,
to A and his heirs,
to A and the heirs of his body,
to A and the heirs male of his body,
to A and the heirs female of his body,
to A and his issue,
to A and his family,
to A and his descendants,
to A and his representatives,
to A and his personal representatives,
to A, his executors and administators.

In each of these cases, A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

* * * * * *

Bequest to class of persons under general description only.

85. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

* * * * * *

Rules of construction where will purports to make two bequests to same person.

88. Where a will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of or in addition to the first, if there is nothing in the will to show what he intended, the following rules shall prevail in determining the construction to be put upon the will:—

First.—If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same will, or in the will and again in a codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

Second.—Where one and the same will or one and the same codicil purports to make, in two places, a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

Third.—Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same will, or in the same codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

Fourth.—Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a will and the other by a codicil, or each by a different codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

Explanation.—In the four last rules, the word "will" does not include a codicil.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A having ten shares, and no more, in the Bank of Bengal, made his will, which contains near its commencement the words "I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." After other bequests, the will concludes with the words "and I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." B is entitled simply to receive A's ten shares in the Bank of Bengal.

(*b.*) A having one diamond-ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond-ring which was given him by B. A afterwards made a codicil to his will, and thereby, after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond-ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond-ring which was given to A by B.

(*c.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, in the same will, repeats the bequest in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 rupees only.

(*d.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, by the same will, bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to 11,000 rupees.

(*e.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by a codicil to the will he bequeaths to him 5,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees.

(*f.*) A, by one codicil to his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by another codicil, bequeaths to him 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 rupees.

(*g.*) A, by his will, bequeaths "500 rupees to B because she was his nurse," and in another part of the will bequeaths 500 rupees to B "because she went to England with his children." B is entitled to receive 1,000 rupees.

(*h.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also, in another part of the will, an annuity of 400 rupees. B is entitled to both legacies.

(*i.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 rupees, and take a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 rupees.

Constitution of residuary legatee.

89. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that show an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A makes her will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—"I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, &c., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to." B is constituted residuary legatee.

(*b*.) A makes his will, with the following passage at the end of it:—"I believe there will be found sufficient in my banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, which I hereby desire B to do, and keep the residue for her own use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(*c*.) A bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

Property to which residuary legatee entitled.

90. Under a residuary bequest, the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death, of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

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Time of vesting of legacy in general terms.

91. If a legacy be given in general terms, without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and, if he dies without having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

In what case legacy lapses.

92. If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appear by the will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person.

In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The testator bequeaths to B "500 rupees which B owes him." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(*b*.) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator or happens to be dead when the will is made. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(*c*.) A legacy is given to A, and in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*d*.) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*e*.) A sum of money is bequeathed to A on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses, and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(*f*.) The testator and the legatee perished in the same shipwreck. There is no evidence to show which died first. The legacy will lapse.

Legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before testator.

93. If a legacy be given to two persons jointly, and one of them die before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

Illustration.

The legacy is simply to A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

Effect of words showing testator's intention to give distinct shares.

94. But where a legacy is given to legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then if any legatee die before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C shall only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

When lapsed share goes as undisposed of.

95. Where the share that lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

Illustration.

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

When bequest to testator's lineal descendant does not lapse on his death in testator's lifetime.

96. Where a bequest shall have been made to any *son or other legitimate lineal male descendant* of the testator, and the legatee shall die in the lifetime of the testator, but any *legitimate* lineal *male* descendant of his shall survive the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

Illustration.

A makes his will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son B for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son C who survives A, and having made his will whereby he bequeaths all his property to his widow D. The money goes to D.

Bequest to A for benefit of B does not lapse by A's death.

97. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's lifetime, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Survivorship in case of bequest to described class.

98. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death.

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Illustrations.

(*a*.) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "the children of B" without saying when it is to be distributed among them. B had died previous to the date of the will, leaving three children, C, D and E. E died after the date of the will, but for the death of A. C and D survive A. The legacy shall belong to C and D, to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(*b*.) A bequeaths a legacy to the children of B. At the time of the testator's death, B has no chidren. The bequest is void.

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PART XII.

OF VOID BEQUESTS.

Bequest to person by particular description, who is not in existence at testator's death.

99. Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

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Illustrations.

(*a*.) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. The bequest is void.

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The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Rule against perpetuity.

101. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease.

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Bequest to a class, some of whom may come under rules in section 101.

102. If a bequest is made to a class of persons, with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the rules contained in the last preceding section, such bequest shall be wholly void.

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Bequest to take effect on failure of bequest void under section 101 or 102.

103. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the rules contained in the *two* last preceding sections, any bequest contained in the same will and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest is also void.

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Effect of direction for accumulation.

104. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void; and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death;—

and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively, as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The will directs that the sum of 10,000 rupees shall be invested in Government-securities, and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B and C. A, B and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 rupees at the end of the year from the testator's death.

(*b.*) The will directs that 10,000 rupees shall be invested and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(*c.*) The will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultánpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator, A has an eldest son living, named B. B shall receive at the end of one year from the testator's death the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

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(*e.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B; and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the will, but in consequence of B's minority.

PART XIII.

OF THE VESTING OF LEGACIES.

Date of vesting of legacy when payment or possession postponed.

106. Where by the terms of a bequest the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, become vested in the legatee on the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy.

And in such cases the legacy is from the testator's death said to be vested in interest.

Explanation.—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that, if a particular event shall happen, the legacy shall go over to another person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(*c.*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(*d.*) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18, and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(*e.*) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(*f.*) A fund is bequeathed to A, B and C in equal shares, to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18 respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator, the shares vest in interest in A, B and C, subject to be devested in case A, B and C shall all die under 18, and upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

Date of vesting when legacy contingent upon specified uncertain event.

107. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens.

A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible.

In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

Exception.—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit, the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(*b.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or, "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall then be living; but if B shall not be then living, to C. A, B and C survive the testator. B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other shall have happened.

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(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

(*d.*) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the lifetime of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that, if she shall not attain 18, or marry under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy, although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(*f.*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition shall be fulfiled by A's marrying.

(*g.*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of the Act.

(*h.*) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 rupees to B.

(*i.*) A leaves his farm of Sultánpur Khurd to B, if B shall convey his own farm of Sultánpur Buzurg to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed the latter farm to C.

(*j.*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death. A's interest in the legacy is contingent, until the condition shall be fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence, within that period, of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(*k.*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(*l.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(*m.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum, out of another fund, shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Vesting of interest in bequest to such members of a class as shall have attained particular age.

108. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

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PART XIV.

OF ONEROUS BEQUESTS.

Onerous bequest.

109. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Illustration.

A having shares in (X), a prosperous joint stock company, and also shares in (Y), a joint stock company in difficulties, in respect of which shares heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

One of two separate and independent bequests to same person may be accepted, and other refused.

110. Where a will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

Illustration.

A having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is higher than the house can be let for, bequeaths to B the lease and a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He shall not by this refusal forfeit the money.

PART XV.

OF CONTINGENT BEQUESTS.

Bequest contingent upon specified uncertain event, no time being mentioned for its occurrence.

111. Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death, to B. If A survives the testator, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death without children, to B. If A survives the testator or dies in his lifetime leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(*d.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life and after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children" are to be understood as meaning in case B shall die without children during the lifetime of A.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death," to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B shall die in the lifetime of A."

Bequest to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not specified.

112. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as shall be alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appear by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) Property is bequeathed to A and B, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(*b.*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

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(*d.*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, with a direction that, in case either of them dies in the lifetime of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the lifetime of A. Afterwards C dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

PART XVI.

OF CONDITIONAL BEQUESTS.

Bequest upon impossible condition.

113. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk one hundred miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the will. The bequest is void.

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114. A bequest upon a condition the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality is void.

Bequest upon illegal or immoral condition.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall murder C. The bequest is void.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 5,000 rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

115. Where a will imposes a condition to be fulfilled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Fulfilment of condition precedent to vesting of legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D and E. A marries with the written consent of B. C is present at the marriage. D sends a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentions, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries in the lifetime of B, C and D, with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*d.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries without the consent of B, C and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*f.*) A makes his will, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the lifetime of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*g.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A if he executes a certain document within a time specified in the will. The document is executed by A within a reasonable time, but not within the time specified in the will. A has not performed the condition, and is not entitled to receive the legacy.

116. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another, if the prior bequest shall fail, the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Bequest to A and on failure of prior bequest, to B.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's lifetime. The bequest to C takes effect.

117. Where the will shows an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

When second bequest not to take effect on failure of first.

Illustration.

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his lifetime, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The bequest to B does not take effect.

118. A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, the thing bequeathed shall go to another person; or, that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person.

Bequest over, conditional upon happening or not happening of specified uncertain event.

In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be devested and to go to B in case A shall die under 18.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that, if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a will, the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a will. The estate goes to B.

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(*d.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survior living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money and the representative of B takes the other half.

(*e.*) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided, at her death, equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death. All the children of B die in B's lifetime. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

119. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by the last preceding section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, C and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies. Even if A marries without the consent of B and C, the gift to E does not take effect.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that, if A dies under 18, or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18, without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

120. If the ulterior bequest be not valid, the original bequest is not affected by it.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a condition superadded that if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour, the estate shall go to B. The condition being void, A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life, and if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and, if he marries, to the eldest son of B for life. B, at the date of

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the testator's death, had not had a son. The bequest over is void under section 92, and A is entitled to the estate during his life.

Bequest conditioned that it shall cease to have effect in case specified uncertain event shall happen or not happen.

121. A bequest may be made with the condition superadded that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that, in case he shall cut down a certain wood, the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood; he loses his life-interest in the estate.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the will, the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death, his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(*d.*) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if she becomes a nun, she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a nun. She loses her interest under the will.

(*e.*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall be then living, with a proviso that, if B shall become a nun, the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a nun in the lifetime of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

Such condition must not be invalid under section 107.

122. In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest as contemplated by the one hundred and seventh section.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing act for which no time specified and on non-performance of which subject-matter to go over.

123. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that, unless the legatee shall perform a certain act, the subject-matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that, unless he enters the army, the legacy shall go over to B. A takes holy orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should fulfil the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger, and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the condition. The bequest ceases to have effect.

Performance of condition, precedent or subsequent, within specified time.

124. Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Further time in case of fraud.

PART XVII.

Of Bequests with directions as to application or enjoyment.

Direction that funds be employed in particular manner following absolute bequest of same to or for benefit of any person.

125. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the will had contained no such direction.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country-residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to purchase a commission in the army for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

Direction that mode of enjoyment of absolute bequest is to be restricted, to secure specified benefit for legatee.

126. Where a testator absolutely bequeaths a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but directs that the mode of enjoyment of it by the legatee shall be restricted so as to secure a specified benefit for the legatee; if that benefit cannot be obtained for the legatee, the fund belongs to him as if the will had contained no such direction.

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Bequest of fund for certain purposes, some of which cannot be fulfilled.

127. Where a testator does not absolutely bequeath a fund so as to sever it from his own estate, but gives it for certain purposes and part of those purposes cannot be fulfilled, the fund, or so much of it as has not been exhausted upon the objects contemplated by the will, remains a part of the estate of the testator.

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PART XVIII.

Of Bequests to an Executor.

Legatee named as executor cannot take unless he shews intention to act as executor.

128. If a legacy is bequeathed to a person who is named an executor of the will, he shall not take the legacy unless he proves the will or otherwise manifests an intention to act as executor.

Illustration.

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the will, and dies a few days after the testator, without having proved the will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

PART XIX.

Of Specific Legacies.

Specific legacy defined.

129. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the diamond-ring presented to him by C:"

"his gold chain:"

"a certain bale of wool:"

"a certain piece of cloth:"

"all his household-goods, which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death:"

"the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest:"

"the debt which B owes him:"

"all his bills, bonds and securities belonging to him lying in his lodgings in Calcutta:"

"all his furniture in his house in Calcutta:"

"all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the river Hughly:"

"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of C:"

"the money due to him on the bond of D:"

"his mortgage on the Rámpur factory:"

"one-half of the money owing to him on his mortgage of Rámpur factory:"

"1,000 rupees being part of a debt due to him from C:"

"his capital stock of 1,000 *l.* in East India stock:"

"his promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan:"

"all such sums of money as his executors may, after his death, receive in respect of the debt due to him from the insolvent firm of D and Company:"

"all the wine which he may have in his cellar at the time of his death:"

"such of his horses as B may select:"

"all his shares in the Bank of Bengal:"

"all the shares in the Bank of Bengal which he may possess at the time of his death:"

"all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India:"

"all the Government-securities he shall be entitled to at the time of his decease."

Each of these legacies is specific.

(*b.*) A having Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B.

The legacy is specific.

(*c.*) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares.

The legacy is specific.

(*d.*) A bequeaths to B—

his house in Calcutta:

his zamíndárí of Rámpur:

his taluq of Rámnagar:

his lease of the indigo-factory of Salkya:

an annuity of 500 rupees out of the rents of his zamíndárí of W.

A directs his zamíndárí of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.

Each of these bequests is specific.

(*e.*) A by his will charges his zamíndárí of Y with an annuity of 1,000 rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zamíndárí to D. Each of these bequests is specific.

(*f.*) A bequeaths a sum of money—

to buy a house in Calcutta for B:

to buy an estate in zila Faridpur for B:

to buy a diamond-ring for B:

to buy a horse for B:

to be invested in shares in the Bank of Bengal for B:

to be invested in Government-securities for B.

A bequeaths to B—

"a diamond-ring:"

"a horse:"

"10,000 rupees worth of Government securities:"

"an annuity of 500 rupees:"

"2,000 rupees, to be paid in cash:"

"so much money as will produce 5,000 rupees 4 per cent. Government-securities."

These bequests are not specific.

(*g.*) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in India. He also bequeaths a legacy to C, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in England.

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of sum certain where stocks, &c., in which invested are described.

130. Where a sum certain is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stocks, funds or securities in which it is invested are described in the will.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees of his funded property:"

"10,000 rupees of his property now invested in shares of the East Indian Railway Company:"

"10,000 rupees at present secured by mortgage of Rámpur factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of stock where testator had, at date of will, equal or greater amount of stock of same kind.

131. Where a bequest is made in general terms of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was, at the date of his will, possessed of stock of the specified kind, to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees 5 per cent. Government securities. A had at the date of the will five per cent. Government securities for 5,000 rupees.

The legacy is not specific.

Bequest of money where not payable until part of testator's property disposed of in certain way.

132. A money-legacy is not specific merely because the will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator shall have been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B 10,000 rupees, and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realized in England.

The legacy is not specific.

When enumerated articles not deemed specifically bequeathed.

133. Where a will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

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Where deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not to abate with general legacies.

136. If there be a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

PART XX.

Of Demonstrative Legacies.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

137. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money, or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Explanation.—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that—

where specified property is given to the legatee, the legacy is specific;

where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific; the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in his field of Greenacre:"

"80 chests of the indigo which shall be made at his factory of Rámpur:"

"10,000 rupees out of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India:"

an annuity of 500 rupees "from his funded property:"

"1,000 rupees out of the sum of 2,000 rupees due to him by C."

A bequeaths to B an annuity, and directs it to be paid out of the rents arising from his taluq of Rámnagar.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees out of his estate at Rámnagar," or charges it on his estate at Rámnagar:

"10,000 rupees, being his share of the capital embarked in a certain business."

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

Order of payment when legacy directed to be paid out of fund the subject of specific legacy.

138. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee, and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund, and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 rupees; of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

PART XXI.

Of Ademption of Legacies.

Ademption explained.

139. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed; that is, it cannot take effect by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the diamond-ring presented to him by C:"

"his gold chain:"

"a certain bale of wool:"

"a certain piece of cloth:"

"all his household-goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."

A, in his lifetime,

sells or gives away the ring;
converts the chain into a cup:
converts the wool into cloth:
makes the cloth into a garment:
takes another house into which he removes all his goods

Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest:"

"all the horses in his stable."

At the death of A, no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable.

The legacies are adeemed.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea, and A is drowned.

The legacy is adeemed.

Non-ademption of demonstrative legacy.

140. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind; but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption of specific bequest of right to receive something from third party.

141. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the debt which C owes him:"

"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of D:"

"the money due to him on the bond of E:"

"his mortgage on the Rámpur factory."

All these debts are extinguished in A's lifetime, some with and some without his consent.

All the legacies are adeemed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"his interest in certain policies of life-assurance."

A in his lifetime receives the amount of the policies. The legacy is adeemed.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

142. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum received.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "the debt due to him by C." The debt amounts to 10,000 rupees. C pays to A 5,000 rupees, the one-half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption, so far as regards the 5,000 rupees received by A.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of portion of entire fund of which portion has been specifically bequeathed.

143. If a portion of an entire fund or stock be specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the ex-

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

tent of the amount so received; and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one-half of the sum of 10,000 rupees due to him from W. A in his lifetime receives 6,000 rupees, part of the 10,000 rupees. The 4,000 rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

Order of payment where portion of fund specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and legacy charged on same fund to another, and testator having received portion of that fund, remainder insufficient to pay both legacies.

144. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee, if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A afterwards receives 500 rupees, part of that debt, and dies leaving only 1,500 rupees due to him from W. Of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

145. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"his capital stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock:"

"his promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."

A sells the stock and the notes.

The legacies are adeemed.

Ademption *pro tanto* where stock, specifically bequeathed, exists in part only at testator's death.

146. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does only in part exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"his 10,000 rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

A sells one-half of his 10,000 rupees in the loan in question,

One-half of the legacy is adeemed.

Non-ademption of specific bequest of goods described as connected with certain place, by reason of removal.

147. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." During A's absence upon a journey, the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is adeemed.

When removal of thing bequeathed does not constitute ademption.

148. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the will to be situated does not constitute an ademption where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B all the bills, bonds and other securities for money belonging to him then lying in his lodgings in Calcutta. At the time of his death these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only, which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the river Hugli. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

When thing bequeathed is a valuable to be received by testator from third person, and testator himself, or his representative, receives it.

149. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which shall be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption;

but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not adeemed.

Change by operation of law of subject of specific bequest between date of will and testator's death.

150. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy is not adeemed by reason of such change.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India"

The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's lifetime into 5 per cent. stock.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000*l.*, invested in consols in the names of trustees for A.

The sum of 2,000*l.* is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power under his marriage-settlement to dispose of by will. Afterwards in A's lifetime, the fund is converted into consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been adeemed.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Change of subject without testator's knowledge.

151. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "all his 3 per cent. consols." The consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent, and the proceeds converted into East India stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, lent to third party on condition that it be replaced.

152. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be replaced, and it is replaced accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, sold but replaced and belonging to testator at his death.

153. Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

PART XXII.

Of the Payment of Liabilities in respect of the subject of a Bequest.

Non-liability of executor to exonerate specific legatees.

154. Where property specifically bequeathed is subject at the death of the testator to any pledge, lien or incumbrance, created by the testator himself or by any person under whom he claims, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumbrance.

A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

Explanation.—A periodical payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this section.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B the diamond-ring given him by C. At A's death the ring is held in pawn by D, to whom it has been pledged by A. It is the duty of A's executors, if the state of the testator's assets will allow them, to allow B to redeem the ring.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B a zamíndárí which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees, and the whole of the principal sum, together with interest to the amount of 1,000 rupees, is due at A's death. B, if he accepts the bequest, accepts it subject to this charge, and is liable, as between himself and A's estate, to pay the sum of 11,000 rupees thus due.

Completion of testator's title to things bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

155. Where anything is to be done to complete the testator's title to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(*b.*) A having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one-half of which is to be paid down, and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

Exoneration of legatee's immoveable property for which land-revenue or rent payable periodically.

156. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property, in respect of which payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them up to the day of his death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a house, in respect of which 365 rupees are payable annually by way of rent. A pays his rent at the usual time, and dies 25 days after. A's estate shall make good 25 rupees in respect of the rent.

Exoneration of specific legatee's stock in joint stock company.

157. In the absence of any direction in the will where there is a specific bequest of stock in a joint stock company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of such stock, such call or payment shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by such estate;

but if any call or other payment shall, after the testator's death become due in respect of such stock, the same shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the legatee if he accept the bequest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeathed to B his shares in a certain railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 5*l.* in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of 5*s.* in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(*b.*) A has agreed to take 50 shares in an intended joint stock company, and has contracted to pay up 5*l.* in respect of each share, which sum must be paid before his title to the shares can be completed. A bequeaths these shares to B. The estate of A must make good the payments which were necessary to complete A's title.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death, a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(*d.*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a joint stock company. B accepts the bequest. Afterwards the affairs of the company are wound up and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(*e.*) A is the owner of ten shares in a railway company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of 3*l.* per share payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

PART XXIII.

Of Bequests of Things described in general terms.

Bequest of thing described in general terms.

158. If there be a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what may reasonably be considered to answer the description.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B *a* pair of carriage-horses, or *a* diamond-ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles, if the state of the assets will allow it.

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(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

(b.) A bequeaths to B "*his* pair of carriage-horses." A had no carriage-horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

PART XXIV.

Of Bequests of the Interest or Produce of a Fund.

Bequest of interest or produce of fund.

159. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest shall belong to the legatee.

Illustrations.

(a.) A bequeaths to B the interest of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(b.) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(c.) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands.

PART XXV.

Of Bequests of Annuities.

Annuity created by will payable for life only, unless contrary intention appears by will.

160. Where an annuity is created by will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only unless a contrary intention appears by the will. And this rule shall not be varied by the circumstance that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 rupees.

(b.) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 rupees every month.

(c.) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees from B's death until his own death.

Period of vesting where will directs that annuity be provided out of proceeds of property, or out of property generally or where money bequeathed to be invested in purchase of annuity.

161. Where the will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of any annuity for any person, on the testator's death the legacy vests in interest in the legatee, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the will.

Illustrations.

(a.) A by his will directs that his executors shall out of his property purchase an annuity of 1,000 rupees for B. B is entitled at his option to have an annuity of 1,000 rupees for his life purchased for him or to receive such a sum as will be sufficient for the purchase of such an annuity.

(b.) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testators. C dies in B's lifetime. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

Abatement of annuity.

162. Where an annuity is bequeathed, but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the will.

Where gift of annuity and residuary gift, whole annuity to be first satisfied.

163. Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

PART XXVI.

Of Legacies to Creditors and Portioners.

Creditor *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as debt.

164. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy as well as to the amount of the debt.

Child *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as portion.

165. Where a parent, who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy as as well as the portion.

Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B, covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 20,000 rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and B. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption by subsequent provision for legatee.

166. No bequest shall be wholly or partially adeemed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(a.) A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby adeemed.

(b.) A bequeaths 40,000 rupees to B, his orphan-niece, whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 30,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

PART XXVII.

Of Election.

Circumstances in which election takes place.

167. Where a man, by his will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and in the latter case he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the will.

Devolution of interest relinquished by owner.

168. The interest so relinquished shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the will in favour of the legatee, subject, nevertheless, to the charge of making good to the disappointed legatee the amount or value of the gift attempted to be given to him by the will.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Testator's belief as to his ownership immaterial.

169. This rule will apply whether the testator does or does not believe that which he professes to dispose of by his will to be his own.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The farm of Sultánpur was the property of C. A bequeathed it to B, giving a legacy of 1,000 rupees to C. C has elected to retain his farm of Sultánpur, which is worth 800 rupees. C forfeits his legacy of 1,000 rupees, of which 800 rupees goes to B, and the remaining 200 rupees falls into the residuary bequest, or devolves according to the rules of intestate succession, as the case may be.

(*b.*) A bequeaths an estate to B in case B's elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. A also bequeaths to C a jewel, which belongs to B. B must elect to give up the jewel, or to lose the estate.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, and to C an estate which will, under a settlement, belong to B if his elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. B must elect to give up the estate, or to lose the legacy.

(*d.*) A, a person of the age of 18 domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and, subject thereto, devises and bequeaths to B "all his property whatsoever and wheresoever" and dies under 21. The real property in England does not pass by the will. C may claim his legacy without giving up the real property in England.

Bequest for man's benefit how regarded for purpose of election.

170. A bequest for a man's benefit is, for the purpose of election, the same thing as a bequest made to himself.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultánpur Khurd being the property of B, A bequeathed it to C, and bequeathed another farm called Sultánpur Buzurg to his own executors, with a direction that it should be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of B's debts. B must elect whether he will abide by the will, or keep his farm of Sultánpur Khurd in opposition to it.

Person deriving benefit indirectly not put to election.

171. A person taking no benefit directly under the will, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, is not put to his election.

Illustration.

The lands of Sultánpur are settled upon C for life, and after his death upon D, his only child. A bequeaths the lands of Sultánpur to B, and 1,000 rupees to C. C dies intestate, shortly after the testator, and without having made any election. D takes out administration to C, and as administrator elects on behalf of C's estate to take under the will. In that capacity he receives the legacy of 1,000 rupees, and accounts to B for the rents of the lands of Sultánpur which accrued after the death of the testator and before the death of C. In his individual character he retains the lands of Sultánpur in opposition to the will.

Person taking in individual capacity under will may in other character elect to take in opposition.

172. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under the will may in another character elect to take in opposition to the will.

Illustration.

The estate of Sultánpur is settled upon A for life, and after his death upon B. A leaves the estate of Sultánpur to D, and 2,000 rupees to B, and 1,000 rupees to C, who is B's only child. B dies intestate, shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Sultánpur in opposition to the will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 rupees under the will.

Exception to the six last Rules.—Where a particular gift is expressed in the will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee, which is also in terms disposed of by the will, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the will.

Illustration.

Under A's marriage-settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Sultánpur during her life.

A by his will bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200*l.* during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Sultánpur, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000*l.* The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement. She is bound to relinquish the annuity, but not the legacy of 1,000*l.*

When acceptance of benefit given by will constitutes election to take under will.

173. Acceptance of a benefit given by the will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the will, if he has knowledge of his right to elect, and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is owner of an estate called Sultánpur Khard, and has a life-interest in another estate called Sultánpur Buzurg, to which, upon his death, his son B will be absolutely entitled. The will of A gives the estate of Sultánpur Khurd to B, and the estate of Sultánpur Buzurg to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Sultánpur Buzurg, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Sultánpur Khurd. B has not confirmed the bequest of Sultánpur Buzurg to C.

(*b.*) B, the eldest son of A, is the possessor of an estate called Sultánpur. A bequeaths Sultánpur to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B, having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 rupees allows C to take possession of Sultánpur. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Sultánpur to C.

Presumption arising from enjoyment by legatee for two years.

174. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the will without doing any act to express dissent.

Confirmation of bequest by act of legatee.

175. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled and to C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine, and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

When testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

176. If the legatee shall not, within one year after the death of the testator, signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election;

Effect of non-compliance.

and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the will.

Postponement of election in case of disability.

177. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election shall be made by some competent authority.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Khojás are members of a sect which was originally Hindu but was converted to Muhammadanism about 400 years ago. They still, however, as has been more than once held by the highest Court in the Bombay Presidency, retain their former law to such an extent in matters connected with property and succession that it is to be presumed to apply to them until the contrary is shown. This state of things has at times given rise to great difficulties in litigation between Khojás.

2. In the case of *Hirbai* v. *Gorbai*, 12 Bom. High Court Rep. 294, which appears to have occupied the Lower Court for twenty-four sitting days and the Appellate Court for four days, Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., after describing the state of the law, observed as follows :—

"It is, however, evident that the Khojás are not as firmly bound in matters of succession and inheritance by the Hindu law as Muhammadans proper are by the Muhammadan law and the Hindus by the Hindu law, and hence it is that it would not be reasonable to require such stringent proof of a custom of inheritance amongst them differing from ordinary Hindu law as from a Hindu.

"Now, it is manifest that such a state of the law must greatly encourage litigation, and we cannot help thinking that it would be most desirable that the Government should take steps, as was done in the case of the Pársís, to ascertain the views of the majority of the community on the subject of succession, and should then pass an enactment giving effect to those views. Unanimity, of course, could not be expected, but the rules which were found generally to prevail might be made law; and though the religious differences existing among members of the Khojá caste might create some difficulty, it would not, we think, be insuperable."

3. The Government of Bombay, acting upon this suggestion, appointed about the end of the year 1878 a Commission consisting of four gentlemen taken from the Shia division of the Khojás, which acknowledged His Highness the late Ágha Khán as its spiritual superior, one taken from the Sunni division, and Mr. Spencer, Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, of the Bombay High Court, as president.

The Commission took the greatest pains to inform themselves of the customs and views of both divisions of the Khojá sect in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere, and after much consideration and discussion agreed upon a draft Bill, subject to a dissent on a few specific points which was signed by His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh, son of His Highness the late Ágha Khán, and Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy but not by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerboy and Mr. Rahimtula Syanee, the two other Shia members of the Commission. That draft, having been submitted to the Government of Bombay by the president on the 23rd of December, 1879, and approved of by that Government, was forwarded to the Government of India, and forms the basis of the present Bill.

4. It will be convenient to refer to the provisions of the present Bill as nearly as possible in their order, noticing in their proper place the few points in regard to which His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh and Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy differed from the majority of the Commission, and the points of substantive importance in which the present Bill deviates from the draft framed by the Commission.

5. The first provision calling for notice is section 2, which defines the application of the Act—a matter which was not clearly provided for in the Bill prepared by the Commission. The main enactment of the section is that succession to the property, whether moveable or immoveable, in British India of a Khojá dying on or after the first day of January, 1885, shall be regulated by the rules contained in the Act wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. So far as regards immoveable property, this provision coincides with section 5 of the Indian Succession Act, but, as regards moveable property, it involves an important deviation from that section, inasmuch as it applies the Act to all successions to such property though the deceased person may have been domiciled outside British India at the time of his death.

As the rule, which makes the law of the domicile of a deceased person regulate the succession to his moveable property, is not merely the rule of the Indian Succession Act but has obtained very general acceptance elsewhere, it seems desirable to state the reasons which have led the Government of India to think that it is not suitable to the Khojá community.

6. The choice as regards succession to moveable property appears to lie between the law of the domicile of the deceased and the law of the *situs* of the assets. The objections urged against the latter in Western countries are chiefly that a man's moveables are apt to be scattered over many jurisdictions each having a readily ascertainable law of its own, and that accordingly, if the law of the *situs* is made applicable to them, his estate will be broken up into many fragments, all governed by different laws; that a man's moveables may change their place; that the most important class of them, goods employed in commerce, are constantly changing their place; and that accordingly, if the law of the *situs* is applied, it will be impossible for him to foresee the particular law under which they will fall upon his death; and lastly, that the rule of the law of the *situs* does not clearly provide for that portion of the assets which consists of debts or other obligations existing in favour of the deceased. To avoid these difficulties it has been

generally agreed to adopt the law of the domicile of the deceased for the whole of his moveable estate. Various attempts have been made to rest this rule on some *á priori* principle; but it would seem to have had its actual origin in mere considerations of convenience.

7. Looking to the arguments by which it is supported, and to the peculiar circumstances of the Khojá community, it is questionable, to say the least, whether such a rule would meet the requirements of their case. The places beyond the limits of British India, as, for example, Kutch, the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar, in which any considerable number of Khojás is to be found have no law such as can properly be called a territorial law of succession. The tribunals in such places, in so far as they make any rational attempt to apply a law at all, would apply the personal law of the parties, and that in the case of Khojás is *ex hypothesi* altogether unsettled and unascertainable. There is thus in the case of Khojás domiciled out of British India practically speaking no law of the *situs* of the foreign assets to conflict with the law which would apply to the British Indian assets, and no law of the domicile to which recourse could be had; and, therefore, to give the law of the domicile a preference over the Indian law would be simply to substitute a congeries of indefinite and half-established customs for a law, to the application of which there could be no reasonable objection.

It may be added that, in the absence of a law of the domicile, the case is very analogous to those cases in which it is impossible to fix the domicile of the deceased, and the solution which Lord Alvanley appears to have suggested in a case of this latter class was to fall back, as is proposed in this case, on the law of the *situs* of the property; in other words, to put moveables on the same footing as immoveables.

8. If this solution is adopted, and the Indian law is applied to all moveables left by a deceased Khojá in British India, without regard to his domicile, and if, moreover, the same rule is applied, as it naturally would be, in cases arising in Consular jurisdictions in the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar and elsewhere, this further advantage will probably in time be gained, that the law in British India will come to be adopted as a personal law applicable to Khojás in all foreign States in this part of the world.

9. The above remarks apply equally to intestate and to testamentary succession. A question might indeed be raised as to whether a testamentary disposition made beyond the limits of British India should as regards its form be made absolutely subject to British Indian law; but, seeing that the effect of taking any other course would certainly be to admit oral dispositions, it seems clear that the risk of failures of justice will be on the whole less by subjecting completely to our law all dispositions, wherever made, of moveable property in British India.

10. In connection with the definitions it is convenient to notice one of the few important questions on which any difference of opinion has arisen, namely, the question as to the status to be assigned to a woman who is not a Khojá but who is legally married to a Khojá according to the rules of the Muhammadan law, and to her children by him.

The Khojás of the Sunni Jamát, though apparently unwilling to go so far as to recognize any other than a Khojá widow as entitled to inherit from her husband, proposed that the sons of a Khojá by a wife who is not a Khojá should have some share in the inheritance. To this the Khojás of the Shia Jamát would not agree, and the Commission ultimately adopted as a compromise the plan of assigning to the offspring of the marriages in question a status nominally intermediate between those of legitimacy and illegitimacy and giving them in the definition-clauses the designation of "alien sons", but allowing them nothing more than illegitimate sons in the later sections of their Bill. It is stated that the Khojás as a rule are very exclusive and rarely take wives from outside their own community, and so long as this state of things continues the mode in which this point is dealt with is not of great practical moment; but there is an important principle involved, against which even the compromise adopted by the Commission appears to the Government of India to offend. The exclusion of the non-Khojá wife from inheritance and the degradation of her sons to a position altogether lower than that of the legitimate son involves a view as to restrictions on marriage which, even though it may have obtained acceptance with a majority of the Khojá sect, and though the Government has no desire to interfere with it, it is manifestly undesirable to have affirmed by the legislature. The present Bill will accordingly be found to contain no reference either in its definition-clauses or elsewhere to the so-called "alien son." It defines "son" to be a legitimate son and leaves "widow" undefined, and then proceeds to declare the rights of sons and widows, trusting to the Courts to decide, as they will on principles lying outside the law of succession, who are legally entitled to the status of sons and widows.

11. Chapter II of the Bill deals with "succession to the undivided property of a male Khojá dying intestate," and in the previous chapter "undivided property" has been defined as meaning "a share in property belonging to an undivided family." The Bill prepared by the Commission purported to define the phrase "undivided family," but the definition proposed has on inquiry been found to be unsafe. The undivided family among the Khojás appears to come into existence chiefly in connection with trade, and would seem to be an institution of a peculiar nature, somewhat resembling the undivided family among the Hindús; but, on the other hand, it is clear, from the rules laid down in certain sections of the Bill prepared by the Commission, and from the papers submitted with that Bill, that it differs in important respects from the Hindu undivided family. What exactly it is, and when property is to be regarded as its undivided property, it is difficult to ascertain from the papers before the

Government of India; but, judging from the analogous case in Hindu law, it would seem that these are matters which it would be almost hopeless to attempt to define in an Act of the legislature; nor does it appear to be necessary to define them in a Succession Act. It may well be assumed that a fundamental distinction which goes to the root of the family constitution, and which is not confined in its operation to matters of succession, but applies also *inter vivos*, is established outside this Bill. For these reasons, it has been thought best to make no attempt to define "undivided family" or "undivided property" in the present Bill.

12. It will be observed, on comparing Chapters II and III, that the only peculiarity connected with the intestate succession to undivided property is (section 6) that, in default of legitimate lineal male descendants of the intestate within the fourth degree, the property is equally divided among all the male members of the undivided family living at his death.

13. Chapter III of the Bill treats of "succession to the separate property of a male Khojá dying intestate," and the order of succession marked out in sections 7 to 20 will be found to be based on that of the Hindu law.

The subjoined statement has been prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill, the President of the Commission, with a view to showing at a glance the extent to which the two differ—

Order of succession according to Hindu law.	*Order of succession for Khojás proposed by the Bill.*
1. Sons.	1. Sons.
2. Grandsons.	2. Grandsons.
3. Great-grandsons.	3. Great-grandsons.
4. Widow.	4. Great-great-grandsons.
5. Daughters.	5. Father.
6. Daughters' sons.	6. Mother.
7. Mother.	7. Widow.
8. Father.	8. Daughters.
9. Brothers.	9. Daughters' sons. }
10. Half-brothers.	10. Brothers. }
11. Brothers' sons.	11. Sons' daughters.
12. Half-brothers' sons.	12. Brothers' sons.
13. Grandmother.	13. Half-brothers.
14. Sister (under the Mayukha).	14. Half-brothers' sons.
15. Grandfather.	15. Grandfather.
16. More distant relatives.	16. Grandmother.
	17. Paternal uncle.
	18. Sister.
	19. More distant relatives.

"It will be seen," Mr. Melvill observes, "that the only very noticeable point of difference is that among the Khojás the father and mother are elevated to a rank in the order of succession superior to that of the widow. This precedence of the mother has been judicially settled in the case of *Hirbai* v. *Gorbai**, already referred to; and although the Khojá members of the Commission were not unanimously in favour of the view taken in that case, they all agreed that, having once been judicially determined, the rule should not be disturbed."

* Reported 12 Bom. H. C. Rep., 294.

14. Section 20 of the present Bill differs in one important particular from the corresponding section (29) of the Bill prepared by the Commission.

The latter admitted to the succession only those of the "more distant relatives" of the intestate who were on the father's side, and confined it to such of them as are within the seventh degree of kindred. On failure of this limited class of distant kindred, section 42 gave the property "to the Jamát of that sect of the Khojás to which the intestate belonged at the time of his death; to be held and applied according to the customs of the said Jamát." Even this did not satisfy the two dissenting members of the Commission and some of the other adherents of His Highness the late Aghá Khán, who, as Imám, was the person chiefly interested in the succession of the Jamát. They contended that the Jamát should come in immediately after the nearer relations.

The Government of India, after fully considering this point in communication with the local authorities, have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to exclude the heirs of a deceased person in favour of any such institution as a "Jamát," or any person or authority representing such an institution. It is open to any Khojá who desires that his property should be devoted to any charitable or religious purpose, or should be enjoyed by any spiritual person for whom he entertains a special veneration, to dispose of his property by will or otherwise in accordance with law, but, if he dies intestate, it would be contrary to all established principles to enact that his property should devolve otherwise than upon his relatives.

15. Apart from this fundamental objection in point of principle, there appear to be practical objections to the proposal as formulated by the Commission. The Jamát is said to be an assembly in council of all the adult male members of the Khojá community of the place, and it is not unlikely that doubts would arise, in connection with matters of religious belief, residence, attendance at the Jamát, and so forth, as to the particular Jamát (if any) to which the deceased person belonged. Similar doubts might also arise as to who were the other persons actually belonging to the Jamát to which the deceased belonged, so as to take the property. There might further be doubts as to how the property of a deceased intestate Khojá is to be held,

and the objects to which it is to be applied. It is true that the section proposed by the Commission says that the property is to be held and applied "according to the customs of the said Jamát." But from a judgment of Sir J. Arnould in the case marginally noted, it would appear that there are no customs to look to. Though a Jamát collects large sums of money through its officers, it only does so on behalf of the Imám; the money collected is passed on to him; and if the Jamát wants any portion of it, even for the expenses of its Jamát-kháná (the council-hall or guildhall of the community), it can procure it only as a grant from the Imám. It appears to be absolutely in the discretion of the Imám to spend the money as he pleases, and as a matter of fact he spends a large portion of it, or at least is said by Sir J. Arnould to have done so at the time the judgment was delivered, on his own private purposes. Indeed, in a set of draft rules of succession for Shia Khojás submitted by His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh the succession of the Jamát is treated as the same thing with the succession of the Imám. The Jamát, therefore, does not seem to have any property or control over property, and it is not clear how there can be any custom governing the application of property by it. It has been argued that no such difficulties as those suggested ordinarily arise at present, but it would be clearly impossible to put the succession of the Jamát on a legislative basis without defining its conditions and incidents, and it would be equally impossible to place the property at the absolute disposal of any individual in whatever degree of veneration he might be held.

Dayá Muhammad and others versus *H. H. Ágha Khán and others* (page 823 of the Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. XII).

16. For these reasons section 20 of the present Bill extends the succession to relatives of the intestate both on the father's and on the mother's side without limit of degree, and it may be added that section 48 applies the ordinary rule, which makes the Crown the ultimate heir, in the rare case in which an owner of property may die intestate and leave no person entitled to succeed under the previous sections.

17. Section 21 is one of the leading sections of the Bill. It provides in effect that, when a female inherits under any of the foregoing sections, she shall, if certain near male relatives are living and are thus postponed to her, take the property only as "restricted owner"—a position to be presently explained at length. With this section should be read section 49, from which it will be seen that in other cases she takes the same interest in the property and has the same powers in respect of it as if she were a male.

18. Chapter IV treats of succession to the absolute property of a female Khojá dying intestate, that is to say, the succession to such of her property as belongs to her otherwise than as restricted owner. The provisions of this chapter call for no remark. Mr. Melvill states that they differ from the Hindu law but that they are approved by all classes of the Khojás, and are not, he thinks, open to any objection. The particulars in which they deviate from the Hindu law or the reasons for the deviations are not explained. They have been accepted by the Government of India as settled by the Commission, such details only being filled in after consultation with the local authorities as seemed necessary to give effect to what is understood to be the intention of those who framed them.

19. Chapter V, which treats of "property which a female takes as restricted owner and the further succession to the same," calls for more detailed notice.

It applies not only in the ordinary case of property taken by a female as restricted owner under Chapter III (*supra*, paragraph 17), but also in cases where she may take a similar interest in property under section 23 (2), section 24 (1), section 27 and section 39.

Its provisions are merely a development, with the requisite amplifications and with the addition of the necessary machinery, of the corresponding provisions of the Bill framed by the Commission. It has been settled in consultation with the local authorities and with a view to giving effect to what are understood to be the views of the Commission; but, having regard to the novelty and complication of the subject, it is not unlikely that when subjected to criticism it will be found susceptible of improvement in many particulars.

The limited estate taken by a Khojá female under this Bill resembles the estate taken by a Hindu widow, but there are many important differences between them. Mr. Melvill observes that the Khojá female estate is the more restricted of the two, but on this point he says the Khojás hold very strong views which he is of opinion must be respected.

20. In proceeding to notice the details of the chapter, the first point calling for attention is the phrase "restricted owner." It has been chosen merely on the ground that it is new and connotes nothing, and it is not unlikely that some more appropriate phrase may be suggested. The phrase "life-estate" and its correlative "reversion," used in the Bombay Bill, are not only open to the objection that ordinarily lies against all terms imported from another legal system, but further, as has been constantly observed of them in the case of the Hindu widow's estate, they suggest an altogether false analogy. The position, if it is necessary to illustrate it by reference to English law, is rather like that of a fee-simple estate subject to an executory devise.

21. As regards the attempt made in the Bill to define the estate, it will be observed that section 28 enacts that the female shall be absolutely entitled to the use of, and the income accruing from, the property during her life, and, except as otherwise provided by the Act, shall have all the other rights and powers of an absolute owner.

An objection has been taken to this on the ground that money saved by a widow from the income of the property should not belong to her absolutely but should go to her husband's heirs.

This contention is not based on any alleged actual practice, but is put forward merely as a "necessary consequence of the invariable custom" which limits the widow's interest in the *corpus* of her husband's property to the time during which she remains unmarried.

Now, not only is it not a necessary consequence of the custom in question, but it is, as admitted by the objectors themselves, in a certain sense illogical; for why should a person who has absolute power to dispose of the income as it comes in, in whatever way she pleases, be restricted from dealing with her savings from it?

Again, the only effect of adopting the proposed suggestion would, as the objectors themselves admit, generally be that the widow would squander the income as it came in; and, in the rare cases in which she allowed some of it to accumulate, the probability is that litigation would result from the difficulty of identifying the fund and separating it from the rest of her property. For these reasons the section has been allowed to stand.

22. Section 30 defines the obligations of the restricted owner as regards—

(*a*) the preservation of the substance of the property for those who are to come after her; and

(*b*) the protection of the title.

As regards "waste," it stands on a footing altogether peculiar in the case of the Hindu widow; and clause (*a*) of this section has been drawn with a view to placing it on a somewhat similar footing in the case of the restricted owner.

23. As regards the powers of alienation, in the limitations on which the restricted nature of the estate chiefly consists, the only powers of alienation for any time beyond the life of the restricted owner allowed to her by the Bill, besides a limited power of leasing conferred by section 29, are those specified in section 31, which runs as follows:—

Restricted owner's power of transfer.

"31. A female taking property as restricted owner shall have power to transfer the same, so that the transfer may have effect beyond her life, when, the income being insufficient, such transfer is necessary in order to raise money for any of the following purposes, namely:—

"(*a*) to discharge any of the obligations imposed by section 30;*

"(*b*) to discharge the debts of the absolute owner from whom the property descended;

"(*c*) to provide for the maintenance of any persons entitled under this Act to have their maintenance provided for out of the property, for the payment of any marriage expenses or funeral expenses payable under this Act out of the property, and for the performance of any ordinary family ceremonies; and

"(*d*) to support herself where she has no other sufficient means of support."

* *Viz.*, obligations to preserve the substance of the property and protect the title.

24. It has been urged by the two dissenting members of the Commission and by some other adherents of His Highness the Imám that a mother taking a restricted estate should have larger powers of alienation and that she or a widow taking a like estate should be empowered to alienate for religious objects; that is, as explained in the set of draft rules submitted by His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh, to give the property to the Imám; but, upon considering the arguments adduced and consulting the local authorities, the Government of India have determined to uphold the decision of the majority of the Commission, which is against the concession of any such powers.

25. In order to avoid as far as possible the great difficulties which arise in the case of a Hindu widow exceeding her power of alienation, an alienation in excess of the power has (section 29 of the Bill) been made absolutely void for any period beyond the restricted owner's life, except where the purchaser takes for consideration and without notice of the ownership being restricted. This, no doubt, standing alone, would place too great difficulties in the way of alienation; but sufficient relief will probably be afforded by the power to apply to a Court for sanction, which is given by section 32. It may be objected that it is undesirable to force people to resort to a Court in such matters; but the case is one of a choice of evils, and it is probably better that they should resort to the Court in every case where there is any room for doubt than run the risk of being involved in troublesome and expensive litigation later on.

A Court dealing with a application under section 32 is empowered (section 33) to accord its sanction to the transfer subject to the condition that the money thereby raised shall be paid into Court or to trustees appointed by the Court, and to give such further directions as it may think fit with a view to ensuring that the money shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or that any balance that is not so applied shall be secured for the benefit of those entitled after the restricted owner.

26. It will be observed that no provision is made in the draft for alienation with the consent of the so-called "reversioners." This matter is one which gives rise to great difficulties in the case of the Hindu widow, and it seems impossible, having regard to the system of succession established by the Bill, to provide for it in any satisfactory manner. If provision had only to be made to meet the case of "reversioners" who claim under section 37 (1) and section 38 (3) by descent from the last absolute owner, the matter would be much simpler than in the case of the Hindu widow, inasmuch as these "reversioners" would always be known living persons or persons who would claim through them; but there are, besides these, the "reversioners" mentioned in section 38 (1) and (2), and it is thus impossible to fix upon any person whose consent would be sufficient.

27. Further, even if we were, as has been suggested, to waive this objection, and accept the consent of a merely presumptive "reversioner," there is another difficulty, namely, that the presumptive "reversioner" might (see section 39 of the Bill) be another restricted owner, possibly an old woman on the verge of the grave, whose prospect of succeeding would be extremely small. There might be several such persons intervening between the restricted owner and the first person who would take as absolute owner. We could hardly rest satisfied with anything short of the consent of this last person and all the intervening ones, and thus we should be landed in a considerable complication, leading in many cases to no very satisfactory result, inasmuch as the interest of the first person who would take as absolute owner, and to whose consent we would chiefly look, would often be of a remotely contingent nature. It is, of course, on economical grounds desirable to provide a means of freeing the property from the limited ownership, but the advantage would be dearly purchased if the basis of the purchaser's title were to be complicated in this way.

28. As regards the sale of property in execution of a decree against a restricted owner, it will be seen that the effect of section 34 of the Bill is that a person lending money for any of the purposes mentioned in section 31 can sell in execution nothing more than the so-called "life-interest" of the restricted owner, unless his loan is secured by a mortgage. The position of the restricted owner as regards anything beyond her so-called life-interest is, in fact, in this particular, somewhat similar to that of an English executor with power to charge the real estate. If it were otherwise, there might arise, in cases of execution for unsecured debts, the same difficult questions which the preceding sections are intended to shut out in cases of voluntary alienation.

29. It will be observed that, by sections 37 (2) and 38 (4) of the Bill the Crown is postponed to the general heirs of the restricted owner. This appears to be right, though it is gathered from the case of *The Collector of Masulipatam* v. *Cavaly Vencata Narrainapah* (8 Moo. I. A. 529),—this precise point was not there decided,—that it is otherwise in the case of a Hindu woman's estate.

30. Sections 35 and 36 in effect provide that the restricted owner shall represent the property in judicial proceedings and compromises of disputes and for the purposes of laws of limitation and prescription, so as to bind those who take after her.

31. Sections 37 to 39, which regulate the devolution of property after the death of the restricted owner, have been drawn with a view to carry out what is understood to be the intentions of the Commission.

Their main provisions are that—

(*a*) when the restricted owner dies unmarried, the property shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if she had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended and it had descended under the Act without having been alienated, and in default of such person it shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner; and

(*b*) when the restricted owner has been married, the property shall on her death go to certain of her descendants, and if there are no such descendants shall devolve as just stated.

32. From section 39 it will be seen, as already observed, that property may devolve upon two or more restricted owners in succession. This is to be regretted, but it seems to be an essential part of the scheme.

33. Section 40 regulates the legal relations arising where two or more widows of a deceased Khojá take his property together as restricted owners, and provides that there shall be a right of survivorship between them.

34. Section 41 provides that a widow marrying again after her husband's death shall not be entitled to take as restricted owner his property or any property of any of his lineal descendants which has descended to them from him, and that, if a widow taking any such property as restricted owner subsequently marries again, she shall be deemed for the purposes of certain sections of the chapter to have died. One effect of this latter provision is that the restricted ownership of the widow ceases on her re-marriage.

35. Coming now to Chapter VI, relating to the wills of Khojás, it will be observed that all matters connected with probate and letters of administration are in the case of Khojás, as in the

case of other persons not subject to the Indian Succession Act, left to be dealt with under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881. The result of this is that the matters remaining to be provided for under this chapter are in the main the same as those which are provided for by the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, as amended by the Act just mentioned; and, as a matter of fact, the specification of the sections of the Indian Succession Act made applicable to the wills of Khojás by this chapter is based on the specification contained in the Hindu Wills Act as cut down by the Probate and Administration Act, 1881. There are, however, some important differences between the two which call for explanation here.

36. The most important of these differences is connected with the limitation on the powers of testamentary disposition. The specification of the sections of the Indian Succession Act applicable to Hindus, &c., contained in the Hindu Wills Act comprises several sections which either confer, or assume the existence of, a power of disposition in favour of unborn persons, but the Act contains a proviso to the effect that nothing therein contained shall authorize any Hindu, &c., to create in property any interest which he could not previously have created, and the Calcutta High Court have held in the recent case of *Alangamonjori Dabee* v. *Sonamoni Dabee* (I. L. R. 8 Cal. 637) that the effect of that proviso is to cut down the power of disposition, which the sections in question confer or assume to exist, to the limits imposed on a testator by the Hindu law, that is to say, as held in the well-known *Tagore* case, to a mere power of disposition in favour of persons who are either in fact or in contemplation of law in existence at the death of the testator.

37. It will be seen, on reference to the report of *Alangamonjori Dabee's* case, that, though there was no difference of opinion in the Appellate Court which finally heard it, much difficulty arose from the form in which the Hindu Wills Act had been drafted, and that the learned Judge in the Court below had been led by this to take the opposite view. This being so, it was obvious that the drafting of the Hindu Wills Act could not be followed in this particular. Moreover, it was seen that to adopt this form of drafting would in a considerable number of cases expose the testamentary dispositions of Khojás to be called in question for reasons drawn or supposed to be drawn from the extremely vague and unsettled customary law now prevailing among them, and thus the object of the present measure, which is intended to supply a definite body of law, would be to a great extent defeated. It was accordingly resolved to enact directly either that a Khojá's power of testamentary disposition should be co-extensive with that allowed by the Indian Succession Act, or should be limited somewhat in accordance with the ruling in the *Tagore* case.

38. It was clear that the question as to which of these courses should be adopted stood on grounds altogether independent of those on which the perpetuity question among Hindus had been discussed. The considerations with reference to which it should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be decided will be best seen from the remarks made on referring it to the local authorities for opinion. It was observed that the point was one in regard to which there was no recognized definite rule among the Khojás, and that if, having regard to the family system of that sect and its requirements in this particular, it was considered that it would be desirable to confer upon Khojás a power of disposition as large as that conferred by the Succession Act, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to confer that power; that the circumstance that, in the absence of any other rule, the Courts presume the Hindu law to be applicable to Khojás, and so might possibly, if the question then arose, hold a Khojá testator limited by the rule in the *Tagore* case, ought not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, to be permitted to stand in the way of such legislation. "The Government of India," it was said, "has ever been reluctant to alter, by legislation, personal laws like those of the Hindus and Muhammadans, which are definitely ascertainable and are established on a religious or *quasi*-religious basis; but a rule of Hindu law, which is applied not as such, but merely by virtue of the presumption above referred to, in the absence of any other ascertainable rule, to persons who are by religion not Hindus but Mussulmans, stands in its application to such persons on a totally different footing; and, if it appears expedient to set it aside as regards them, there need be no hesitation about doing so. The rule of the *Tagore* case, assuming that it would at this moment be applied by the Courts to Khojás, is as applied to them no more sacred or immutable than any of the other rules of Hindu law which at this moment may be applicable to Khojás, but which will be modified by the Bill if it becomes law. No difficulty will, therefore, be raised here on this score."

If, on the other hand, it was observed, it should appear that the rule prohibiting dispositions in favour of unborn persons had, as a matter of fact, been recognised and observed among the Khojás, or if, there being no recognized rule or established practice either way, it should be considered that the powers of disposition allowed by the Succession Act were larger than were needed for the requirements of Khojás, it would probably be desirable to limit the power of disposition in some such way as it is limited by the Hindu law as interpreted in the *Tagore* case. The system of intestate succession established by the Bill was in certain respects a complicated one; and if to this were to be added a power of making complicated dispositions by will, it was to be feared that we should bring about, in regard to the property of this wealthy and important sect, a state of things which it was desirable if possible to avoid.

39. The reply of the local authorities was to the effect that, as far as appeared, there was no recognized definite rule among the Khojás bearing on the point; that it was unlikely that

any attempt had hitherto been made among them to create by will an interest in favour of an unborn person; that there was thus a *tabula rasa*; and that it was quite open to the legislature to legislate on the subject as it thought best without any fear of violating an existing custom or of running counter to any prejudice or desire of the Khojá community.

This being so, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that it is undesirable to confer on Khojás any power of testamentary disposition in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the testator's death; and accordingly all portions of the Indian Succession Act which confer, or assume the existence of, such a power have, as far as practicable, been omitted, a proviso at the same time being inserted to the effect that a bequest by a Khojá in favour of any person who has not come into existence at the death of the testator shall be void.

40. The remaining differences between this Bill and the Hindu Wills Act as regards the provisions of the Indian Succession Act applied by them are of less importance.

It may, however, be stated that the following additional provisions of the Succession Act have been made applicable, namely:—

(*a*) section 47, giving a father power to appoint a guardian by will—a power the existence of which was assumed by the Commission;

(*b*) sections 52 and 53, relating to privileged wills;

(*c*) section 84, which provides that, when property is bequeathed to a person and words are added which describe a class of persons but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole of the interest of the testator therein unless a contrary intention appears by the will;

(*d*) section 104, which limits directions for accumulation.

It should be added that section 187 of the Indian Succession Act, which provides that no right as executor or legatee can be established until a grant of probate or letters of administration is obtained, has been omitted for reasons similar to those which led to its being ultimately omitted from the Probate and Administration Act, 1881; and that sections 134 and 135, determining whether property bequeathed to two or more persons in succession should when its value is liable to decrease be retained in its original form, have been omitted, as it seems safer in this country to lay down no hard-and-fast rules on the subject.

41. The only other point calling for notice in connection with this chapter is that section 43, following the proviso to section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, confers a power of bequeathing property to or for the benefit of a woman, so that she shall not have power to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein. The existence of such a power appears to have been assumed in the Bill prepared by the Commission.

43. Chapter VII, relating to maintenance and marriage and funeral expenses, calls for little notice. There was some obscurity about the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Commission, and this chapter has now been settled in accordance with what is understood from the local authorities to have been the original intention. It is believed that the only change of a substantive nature made here is in section 46, where provision has been made for the maintenance, &c., of a daughter while she remains unmarried. The chapter, however, will probably be found open to further amendment when it has been more fully considered.

43. Section 47, which provides for the recovery of sums due under this chapter, has been drawn with a view to precluding, as far as possible, the difficulties which have arisen under the Hindu law in regard to claims for maintenance, and in particular as to how far a person having a right to maintenance is entitled to follow the property of the deceased. As regards this last point, it has been thought best to place the claim for maintenance, &c., on the footing of a debt, postponing it, however, to debts proper. This will not absolutely remove all difficulty, but, by bringing the case within an existing class, it will avoid the creation of a new difficulty.

The 1st July, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 28.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	10 5	...	...	...	14 10	15 6	17 13	15 8	16 5	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 6	13 10	13 10	11 5	25 14	23 11	24 13	25 11	27 11	23 13
	Godavery	12 10	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	12 14	10 14	15 0	16 0	14 0	26 14	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 0	13 5	9 5	...	...	...	13 13	15 11	14 0	14 11	16 5	14 11	17 14	20 5	17 3	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	5 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 14	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 10	22 10	20 3	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 5	14 11	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 14	26 2	28 6	29 0	29 0	31 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 0	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	14 0	15 2	12 5	32 5	31 14	30 14	31 0	29 10	30 2
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	37 2	35 0	24 6	22 10	28 3
	Kurnool	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 13	24 11	30 2	32 14	27 8	27 8	30 0
	Madras	10 0	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	23 0	23 0	21 10	27 11	27 11	25 2
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 3	16 3	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	21 2
	North Arcot	9 11	9 5	9 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	16 14	17 5	17 14	30 0	29 2	29 2	29 11	29 11	23 0
	South Arcot	9 11	9 6	10 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 2	14 14	14 14	17 2	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	25 13
	Tanjore	11 13	11 13	11 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	17 6	...	...	...	31 13	31 13	35 0	30 6	29 0	31 14
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	14 6	15 2	15 13	14 14	15 10	16 5	29 6	...	...	27 14	28 14	30 8
	Madura	13 5	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	13 14	14 11	16 6	14 6	15 3	17 11	29 3	...	32 6	26 8	29 6	32 5
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 11	13 14	16 5	11 10	14 13	17 10	...	...	...	23 5	23 5	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	13 14	...	...	...	12 10	13 8	13 14	13 10	14 8	14 14	24 6	25 3	27 0	28 10	29 6	27 0
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 14	10 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	18 3	18 3	21 0
	Salem	14 6	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	29 2	29 2	29 2	24 10	26 8	26 8
	South Canara	9 8	10 5	8 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 3	12 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 2	10 9	10 9	19 2	19 2	23 11	7 8	7 4	8 2	12 1	12 0	12 6	18 6	18 14	18 15	15 12	16 8	15 1
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	11 7	24 10	24 10	21 5	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 12	18 13	18 13	14 14
	Surat	10 5	10 5	11 6	11 5	11 5	12 7	7 5	7 5	7 9	8 3	8 3	8 7	14 3	15 3	19 1	13 2	13 2	14 3
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 4½	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 12	12 12	11 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 14
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	10 5	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 3	8 2	8 12	9 0	10 0	12 14	16 13	18 10	12 13	12 14	15 0
	Colaba (Alibeg)	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	18 12	14 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 1	10 12	10 12	12 10	20 6	18 12	16 0	17 10	15 14	14 4
	Nasik	17 0	17 0	14 4	..	...	...	6 0	7 7	7 7	10 6	11 0	13 6	...	...	22 6	15 5	15 5	15 5
	Ahmednagar	15 12	15 5	13 2	...	...	...	8 10	8 11	9 3	10 12	10 6	12 2	17 11	17 6	21 14	17 1	16 14	16 12
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	10 7	11 10	14 2	15 4	19 9	13 3	13 13	16 2
	Sholápur	15 6	15 13	14 8	...	...	...	10 11	10 6	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 5	17 11	18 15	25 14	20 3	22 1	20 3
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	21 8	22 0	18 12	17 8	18 0	17 0	7 12	7 12	6 12	10 12	11 8	10 12	26 0	29 8	27 0	25 12	26 0	26 0
	Satara	14 11	14 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 4	15 4	16 5	14 14	14 14	15 8
	Belgaum	19 0	19 1	18 0	15 9	15 0	14 0	14 3	14 0	10 8	14 11	14 8	11 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 13	20 1	19 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	9 14	...	...	...	7 13	8 9	8 9	9 14	9 14	14 2	13 10	13 10	20 13	12 14	12 4	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	1 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	15 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0	11 3
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	13 9	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 2	13 4	13 4	14 8	21 0	21 0	18 6	25 0	25 0	18 5
	Baroda	11 1	10 8	9 5	13 7	11 10	15 3	7 9	7 9	8 3	10 8	10 8	11 11	14 0	14 0	15 3	15 12	16 5	13 7
	Disa	15 8	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	19 8	19 8	17 0	20 4	20 8	17 0
	Nimach	19 4	19 0	15 4	33 8	33 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	9 4	30 4	30 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
	Nasirabad	18 4¾	18 0	16 8¾	23 8	23 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 7½	22 10	17 8	17 8	17 8
	Rajkot	15 8	15 8	14 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	10 12	20 8	20 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	14 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	14 4	22 12	25 8	25 8	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	22 12	22 12	32 0	26 [illegible]	6 8	32
	Karachi	13 6	14 0	13 13	19 0	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	17
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	35 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Shikarpur	15 0	14 0	14 2	23 0	23 0	25 12	12 0	11 6	12 13	12 6	12 0	19 0	21 0	21 8	30 0	25 12	26 4	30 0
	Sukkur	16 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	24 0	29 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	19 8	23 0	23 0	29 8	23 0	23 0	27 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 9	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 9	16 0	16 8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	14 8	15 12	15 8	27 8	26 0	30 0	13 4	13 8	19 0	17 0	17 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 8	18 12	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	13 12	12 12	16 8	16 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 0	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 12-10 seers.

[illegible] The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

[illegible] The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1884.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murinwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.							
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
26 6	26 6	35 3	40 0	40 0	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam			Madras.
26 5	28 5	22 3	39 13	45 10	32 13	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam			
30 14	32 13	29 2	33 10	42 0	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	13 8	14 10	14 10	13 8	Godavery			
28 11	28 14	23 8	30 13	33 10	27 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 8	15 8	15 3	Kistna			
25 14	25 8	28 3	29 6	29 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 14	14 13	14 13	15 14	Nellore			
30 0	31 8	31 8	33 2	36 2	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah			
33 6	33 14	31 0	44 0	45 6	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur			
35 14	31 0	34 14	36 6	34 11	35 13	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 8	15 13	15 3	15 3	15 8	Bellary			
...	...	32 3	30 0	30 0	28 8	164 8	167 3	179 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kurnool			
27 11	28 2	26 0	28 5	27 11	26 8	85 0	85 0	86 5	16 11	16 14	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8	Madras			
27 6	27 6	24 11	27 5	27 5	25 11	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 5	Chingleput			
34 3	34 3	32 8	31 8	30 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot			
28 10	29 0	26 10	32 14	38 6	28 13	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	17 8	18 6	18 6	16 10	South Arcot			
36 3	36 3	36 3	29 11	32 6	29 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore			
35 6	35 6	32 11	31 10	32 5	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 10	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	Trichinopoly			
31 0	34 2	40 5	35 10	37 6	38 5	116 10	116 10	155 8	17 5	17 5	17 13	16 13	16 13	16 13	Madura			
26 13	26 13	...	39 3	39 3	39 10	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	17 13	18 11	17 13	17 6	18 5	Tinnevelly			
29 8	30 5	31 3	36 2	37 0	32 5	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore			
20 3	21 10	21 10	23 3	24 2	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris			
32 8	34 3	32 8	37 6	39 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem			
21 2	21 2	17 10	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	111 13	14 14	14 14	15 6	13 13	13 13	14 11	South Canara			
20 6	20 6	21 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar			
14 2	13 6	15 4	18 10	17 13	15 13	62 6	62 6	62 6	12 9	12 9	16 12	12 9	12 9	14 6	Bombay			Bombay.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad			
20 0	20 0	...	16 0	15 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira			
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	70 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat			
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	Broach			
13 5	25 11	25 11	15 10	12 4	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 3	15 12	14 5	13 5	14 0	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)			
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	14 8	14 0	Colába (Alibág)			
...	...	...	21 7	21 7	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	15 14	15 14	Khandesh (Dhulia)			
20 11	22 4	20 11	21 0	16 5	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 10	12 14	15 6	15 8	12 11	15 5	Nasik			
...	...	...	22 14	22 0	18 10	79 5	79 5	89 4	14 8	14 9	14 10	14 4	14 5	14 6	Ahmednagar			
15 6	15 6	15 6	16 2	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	14 11	13 10	13 6	14 7	13 6	Poona			
...	...	...	25 1	25 9	19 3	78 0	80 0	74 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur			
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	11 2	11 2	10 0	11 0	10 12	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)			
...	...	...	20 13	21 7	16 14	122 10	122 10	116 8	15 3	15 3	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	Sátara			
24 13	23 8	19 0	21 13	22 0	16 8	62 0	65 0	65 0	12 9	13 8	13 0	12 1	13 0	12 0	Belgaum			
31 0	31 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	9 7	9 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)			
15 4	15 14	21 2	18 3	18 14	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	14 14	14 6	13 9	14 4	14 4	Ratnágiri			
19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Kanara (Karwar)			
20 0	22 0	26 10	22 13	19 0	22 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)			
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden *			
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh			
17 8	17 8	...	16 15	15 12	15 3	80 0	80 0	...	14 10	14 10	14 5	14 9	14 9	14 0	Baroda			
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	17 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Disa			
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	19 8	168 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	13 0	Nimach			
..	...	...	22 11¼	23 15½	25 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 8	Nasirabad			
...	...	...	18 12	18 8	16 0	60 0	60 0	85 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	Rajkot			
80 0	70 0	60 0	21 0	20 12	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12¾	*12 12¾	*12 12¾	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier			
10 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi			
20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Haidarabad (Nakur)			
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	23 12	220 0	245 0	260 0	13 12	14 2	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 6	Shikarpur			
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	23 8	120 0	125 0	125 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	Sukkur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)			
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.										
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						*Western District*	Bengal.
...	...	...	19 0	18 12	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 4	2 15 4	3 1 3	13 0a	13 0	12 0	Burdwan			
...	...	...	18 8	18 4	18 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0	Bancoorah			
...	...	...	19 8	19 8*	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 10 3	12 0c	12 0	10 8	Beerbhoom			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore			
...	...	...	17 0	19 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly			
	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah			

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 13-8 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12-8 to 13-9 seers per rupee.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	14 4	20 0	16 0	19 6	8 0	8 0	10 5	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	20 0
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 4	13 5	16 0	18 4	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 4	14 0	...	...	...		...	...
	Nuddea	16 12	16 12	14 8	20 0	20 0	22 15	12 5	12 5	15 4	13 5¼	13 5¼	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	19 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	15 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 4	13 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	14 4	15 0	18 0	16 0	16 1	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	20 9	20 5	16 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 16 0	13 2	13 2	17 4 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 1	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 12	13 14	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	24 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	17 0	14 8	21 0	26 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	15 12	15 0	15 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	35 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	13 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	16 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	17 8	17 4	17 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	12 8	13 5	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 0	15 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	9 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0	18 0	17 0 to 18 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 8 to 12 0	14 0	14 0	15 8 to 16 0	...	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	30 0
	Durbhunga	15 6	15 8	17 0	20 15	21 6	35 0	9 5	9 5	13 0	14 4	13 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 8	18 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	15 8	15 8	19 0	22 0	21 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 8	17 13	18 14	21 0	21 0	31 8	10 8	11 9	14 10	12 9	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 14	17 10	16 6	20 4	21 7	27 8	11 5	11 6	15 12	13 14	13 14	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	14 7	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 7	18 6*	18 6	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	21 0	21 0	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	13 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of rice ranged from 23 seers 10 chittacks to 32 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Diamond Harbour 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Chooadanga 15 seers. Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—At Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Magurah 12 seers, Narail 14 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh and Jungypore 11 seers, and Kandy 12 seers.
k In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 14 seers.
m The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
n The retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers and Naraingunge 13 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madaripore and Bhanga 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
t The retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kumeriah 9 seers, and Hathazaree 8 seers.
u In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1884 —*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.												Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.							
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
																								Central Districts.	Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	...	18	10	18	10	17	12	100	0	100	0	90	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	13 0	13	0	14	0	Calcutta	
...	...	...	17	8	17	12	16	0	105	0	100	0	80	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	14	0	12 13*f*	12	13	13	5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21	5½	21	5½	20	0	...		...		...		3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	11	11 10½*g*	11	10½	10	10½	Nuddea	
...	...	...	16	0	15	0	16	0	200	0	180	0	180	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	11 0*h*	10	8	10	8	Khoolna	
...	...	...	22	12	24	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	10 12*i*	10	12	11	0	Jessore	
...	...	...	24	0	23	8	27	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	11 9*j*	10	9	12	0	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	17	0	16	0	17	8	140	0	160	0	160	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	3	7	0	11 8	12	0	11	[illegible]	Dinagepore	
...	...	...	22	0	23	8	21	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	12	9	12 6*k*	12	6	10	8	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	13	12	13	5	16	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	11 14*l*	11	14	11	14	Rungpore	
...	...	...	17	4	22	8	15	12	90	0	90	0	67	8	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	6	8	10 8	12	0	10	8	Bogra	
...	...	...	24	0	24	0	18	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	12 6*m*	12	6	11	4	Pubna	
11	0	11 0	9	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	120	0	128	0	128	0	4	6	0	4	8	0	4	8 0	8	0	8	0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	128	0	128	0	128	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12 4*o*	12	4	11	0	Jalpáiguri	
																													Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	16	0	18	0	14	8	90	0	90	0	90	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	12 8*p*	12	8	12	4	Dacca	
...	...	...	17	0	17	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	12 0*q*	12	0	12	0	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	18	0	17	0	18	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	... *r*	13	0	13	0	Backergunge	
...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	4	...		...		...		3	2	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	12 12*s*	12	12	12	4	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	120	0	120	0	40	0	4	12	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	8 0*t*	10	0	9	0	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	...		...		...		3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	10 0*u*	10	0	10	0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	15	8	15	0	13	4	...		...		...		3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12 0	12	0	12	4	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...		...		...		320	0	320	0	320	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	8 0	8	0	6	1	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	...		...		...		3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	11 0	11	0	11	0	Hill Tipperah	
																													Behar.	
...	...	...	21	0	21	0	29	8	100	0	100	0	130	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	10 8	10	8	10	8	Patna	
...	...	...	20	0	20	0	25	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	11 0	11	0	12	0	Gya	
...	...	...	23	0	24	0	28	0	140	0	140	0	110	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	12 0*v*	12	0	12	8	Shahabad	
12	14	20 5	40	0	22	0	21	3	25	0	165	0	176	0	160	0	3	3	0	3	1	1	3	10 0	12	1*w*	13	8	10	0	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	21	0	21	0	25	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12 0*x*	12	0	11	8	Mozufferpore	
20	0	22 0	30	0	21	0	22	0	27	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	3	8 0	11	8*y*	11	8	11	0	Sarun	
...	...	...	20	0	19	0	28	0	...		...		...		3	7	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	11 8*z*	11	8	11	8	Chumparun	
...	...	...	24	3	23	1	26	4	126	0	126	0	126	0	3	2	6	3	2	6	3	2	3	12 1*z*1	12	1	12	1	Monghyr	
...	...	...	20	14	21	7	24	10	151	8	151	8	151	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	1	12 10*z*2	12	10	12	10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	20	0	20	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	...			3	10	0	...			10 12*z*3	10	8	10	0	Purneah	
...	...	...	23	0	23	0	23	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	12	0	3	8	0	3	7	0	10 0	11	0	11	0	Maldah	
...	...	...	18	0	18	0	20	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	7	0	10 2*z*4	9	0	9	0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
																													Orissa.	
15	12	15 12	13	2	22	5	22	5	18	6	80	0	80	0	80	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12 0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Cuttack	
...	...	...	19	11	22	5	18	6	80	0	80	0	104	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	12	0	16 0*z*5	16	0	14	0	Pooree	
...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	12	0	3	12	0				9 0*z*6	9	0	8	0	Balasore	
																													Chota Nagpore.	
																													South-Western Frontier Agency.	
19	0	21 0	30	0	15	0	17	0	18	0	320	0	320	0	240	0	3	11	0	3	11	0	3	15 3	10 0*z*7		10	0	9	9	Hazáribágh	
26	0	26 0	29	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	130	0	130	0	120	0	4	4	0	4	10	0	4	2 0	9	0	8	0	9	0	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	13	0	15	0	24	0	180	0	160	0	160	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8 0	8	0	8	0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	17	0	17	0	17	0	160	0	240	0	120	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	3	7	0	10 10*z*8	10	10	10	0	Manbhoom	

v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Bhabnua 10 seers, and Sasseram 11 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
x The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
y The retail price of salt at Gopalgunge was 12 seers per rupee.
z The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
*z*1 The retail price of salt at Begusarai and Jamui was 11 seers per rupee.
*z*2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Madhupura 10 seers.
*z*3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
*z*4 The retail price of salt at Rajmehal was 10 seers per rupee.
*z*5 The retail price of salt at Khorda was 16 seers per rupee.
*z*6 The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 8 seers per rupee.
*z*7 The retail price of salt at Chattra 10 seers, and at Kharrackdiha 11-8 seers per rupee.
*z*8 In the sub-division of Govinupore the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	8 0	9 2	12 13	10 10	13 5	12 13	11 13	13 5	14 8	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará	18 0	21 4	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	13 0	12 4	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 12	16 0	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	19 0	18 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	26 0
	Sahárunpur	21 8	21 8	20 15½	25 13	25 13	32 4	7 8½	7 8½	8 9½	9 11	9 11	11 13	22 9	23 10½	26 14	26 14	26 14	17 3
	Muzaffarnagar	21 0	20 4	19 12	29 11	30 12	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	22 0	23 2	33 0	22 0	22 0	26 6
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	19 0	25 8	26 0	31 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	23 0
	Bulandshahr	21 4	20 8	19 14	27 0	27 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	8 5	10 5	22 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Aligarh	19 4	19 4	18 0	26 0	26 8	26 0	5 8	6 0	7 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	21 0	22 8	28 0	24 0	24 8	16 0
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0*	22 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	19 2	19 6	20 4	24 3	24 12	31 12	9 0	9 9	10 4	10 6	10 2	11 13	18 0	21 6	24 12	...	...	21 6
	Moradabad	20 5	20 15	20 5	27 8	29 4	31 4	9 0	8 0	10 10	12 4	12 8	13 12	26 0	30 8	23 2	25 0	25 4	14 6
	Budaun	20 6	20 11	19 8	26 6	27 9½	30 0	8 1½	8 6	8 6	10 12½	12 0	14 1½	25 3	26 6	...	24 0	25 3	...
	Bareilly	19 1	20 5	18 2	28 2	30 0	26 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 1¼	11 14	13 2	28 12	30 0	23 12	26 4	26 4	18 12
	Sháhjahánpur	22 12	23 0	20 8	33 0	34 8	32 0	8 4	8 4	9 12	14 0	13 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 0	21 14	23 0	31 4	32 8	37 8	8 2	8 2	8 12	12 8	12 8	13 12	31 4	31 4	...	22 0	25 0	...
	Múttra	18 12	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 8	25 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0
	Agra	18 0	18 0	16 8	23 8	24 8	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 12	10 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	21 8	22 0	21 0
	Farukhabad	21 9	21 5	19 6½	31 2	30 8	27 11	7 0	6 14	7 2	12 6	12 8	12 9½	...	...	26 7	27 4	27 2	20 3
	Mainpuri	20 0	20 8	18 10	26 0	26 0	27 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	20 0	20 8	17 0	24 8	24 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	22 8
	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	22 8	22 8	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	23 0
	Jhánsi	24 2	23 8	23 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	29 7	29 8	35 0	19 14	20 8	...
	Lalitpur	26 12	28 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	34 8	35 8	38 0	26 0	26 0	30 0
	Cawnpore	21 12	21 8	18 8	29 8	29 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	27 8	28 0	28 0	28 8	29 0	23 0
	Fatehpúr	19 4	19 0	17 6	26 4	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 0	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	26 0	26 8	23 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	33 0
	Allahabad	18 12	19 6	18 2	25 8	28 0	29 8	9 0	8 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	17 8	27 0	28 8	32 0	26 8	26 8	30 8
	Hamírpur	22 13	25 4	19 2	...	23 0	...	9 0	8 12	9 0	11 0	11 13	...	29 4	31 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	19 11	21 14	20 8	26 1	28 4	32 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 0	12 0	14 2	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	20 11	18 14	24 5½	25 3	27 0	10 13	11 11	12 9½	13 8	14 5½	16 3	21 9½	25 3	28 13	14 5½	12 9½	...
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	18 1	18 7	25 1	25 7	25 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 8	12 9	14 12	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	17 0	16 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	28 0
	Benares	17 5½	18 2	17 1½	23 14	24 6	25 4	8 15	8 11	11 11	12 7½	12 7½	17 5½	25 8	25 8	28 12	21 6	22 4	28 12
	Gházipur	18 10½	19 5	19 5	23 13½	25 1½	27 8	6 7	7 1½	9 0	11 9	11 9	16 1½	...	...	25 12	20 9½	21 14	26 6½
	Balia	18 10	19 5	18 4	22 10	24 6	27 8	10 14	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Philibhít	20 0	21 0	21 2	31 8	31 4	36 4	10 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	22 0	21 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0
	Partábgarh	21 8	22 12	20 11	28 6	31 10	32 9	14 4	13 12	15 10	14 10	14 0	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	20 4	21 0	18 0	26 0	26 4	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 12	13 4	17 0	...	...	36 0	...	23 0	...
	Kheri	23 0	22 8	24 0	34 0	33 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	36 0	...	45 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	21 6	21 10½	18 9½	29 14	30 5½	27 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 4	12 8½	13 2½	27 6	27 12	30 8	28 5	28 14	24 8
	Bára Banki	21 8	21 0	18 8	28 0	29 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	27 8	28 0	22 0
	Bahraich	22 8	23 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	42 0	12 8	12 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	38 0	...	...	20 0
	Rai Bareli	21 4	21 12	19 4	27 8	28 0	26 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 4	...	...	...	30 0	...	22 0
	Sitapur	24 3	25 9½	22 4	33 5	38 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 6	26 0
	Gonda	23 12	24 0	22 9¼	30 12	28 8	42 0	12 8	12 8	14 4	15 4	15 6	16 2	28 8	26 8	41 12	24 8	24 8	23 12
	Unáo	21 8	22 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	24 0
	Hardoi	22 0	22 8	18 12	33 8	34 11	30 0	5 6	5 10	5 10	11 10	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 14
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	25 8	24 4	24 0	38 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	35 0
	Lahore (b)	25 0	25 0	23 0	39 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	27 0	28 0
	Ferozepore (c)	23 0	22 8	23 0	40 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	36 0
	Sirsa (d)	19 12	19 0	24 8	30 0	30 0	45 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	44 0	20 0	20 0	33 0
	Hissar (e)	18 0	17 0	20 0	26 8	25 8	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	27 0
	Rohtak (f)	20 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Gurgaon (g)	20 0	20 0	21 0	25 8	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	23 0
	Delhi (h)	19 8	20 8	19 12	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	21 8	27 0	21 0	22 8	20 0
	Karnal (i)	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 8	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	22 0
	Umballa (j)	22 0	21 15	24 8	26 8	28 8	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	28 0
	Ludhiana (k)	26 0	25 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	29 0	32 0	41 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Simla (l)	16 0	17 8	...	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	18 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	...

* Mandwa. (a) Wheat falling; barley rising. (b) Barley and gram falling; bajra rising. (c) Wheat, barley and gram falling; rice and gur rising. (d) Rice and salt rising; wheat, jowar, gram and gur falling. (e) Wheat, barley and gram falling; jowar and salt rising. (f) Wheat, rice, gram and wood falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 6	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	13 0	12 8	11 12	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	12 13	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	13 5	12 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 8	12 4	12 0	Goálpará	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
...	...	...	10 3	9 10	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	...	...	2 0	80 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	
...	...	...	25 13	24 11½	27 15	129 0	129 0	150 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 9	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	25 5	25 5	27 8	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 6	12 2	12 2	10 11	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	..	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	25 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aligarh	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 2	8 2	7 13	Garhwál	
...	...	...	20 0	21 2	22 8	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 1	11 4	Bijnor	
...	...	...	22 8	22 12	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 10	12 10	12 10	13 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	20 11	21 9½	23 11	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 1½	Budaun	
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 8	137 8	150 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	11 14	Bareilly	
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	20 0	21 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 14	15 0	11 9	11 9	14 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	...	21 8	22 4	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	24 3	24 4½	24 15	140 0	145 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 12	11 9	11 6	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Etah	
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	27 4	27 4	31 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jhnási	
...	...	...	33 8	33 14	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	26 12	27 0	29 0	150 0	150 0	145 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	26 12	26 12	28 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	35 0	37 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 12	Bánda	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	31 2	31 2	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 11	11 13	10 4	10 1	10 0	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	31 1	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	24 5½	25 3	28 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 0	10 6½	10 6½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Basti	
...	...	...	22 2	21 6	25 13	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 8	10 8	8 14	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	22 12	22 12	25 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 11	10 11	10 6½	10 2	10 2	10 2	Benares	
...	...	...	23 13½	24 7	28 15½	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	23 12	26 4	28 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	23 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Philibhít	
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	...	26 0	24 12	27 8	186 8	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 11	10 12	10 11	Partabgarh	
...	...	...	25 8	25 12	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Kheri	
...	...	...	24 6½	25 0	24 11½	130 0	130 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 8	220 0	220 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	27 0	28 3	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 4	Sitapur	
...	...	...	28 4	28 8	33 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 10	11 4	11 4	11 6	Gonda	
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	Unáo	
...	...	...	27 0	25 5	21 9	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	9 14	9 6	8 0	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	35 4	35 4	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	38 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	42 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
...	...	...	31 0	30 8	42 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	Sirsa (*d*)	
...	...	...	26 8	25 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*e*)	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	27 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	11 0	11 0	12 4	Rohtak (*f*)	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
...	...	...	22 8	22 4	24 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Delhi (*h*)	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	29 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	Karnál (*i*)	
...	...	...	27 8	27 15	33 0	200 0	200 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Umballa (*j*)	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 0	14 0	14 8	Ludiana (*k*)	
...	...	...	17 0	20 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	10 5	10 7	Simla (*l*)	

(*g*) Barley, bajra, jowar and maize rising; gur falling. (*h*) Wheat, rice, bajra and jowar rising; gram falling. (*i*) Barley, jowar, gram and maize rising.
(*j*) Wheat and gur falling; barley, bajra, jowar, gram and maize rising. (*k*) Wheat, gram and maize falling; jowar rising. (*l*) Wheat, barley, bajra and gram rising; rice and gur falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 8	25 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	25 4	25 4	25 8	36 0	35 8	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	30 0	29 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*e*)	26 8	25 8	25 0	37 0	37 0	39 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	35 0	35 0	39 0	27 8	28 4	25 8
	Siálkot (*f*)	26 8	26 0	26 8	42 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	36 8	35 0	35 0	37 0
	Gujrát (*g*)	31 0	31 0	28 8	58 0	58 0	42 8	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	14 0	48 0	50 0	50 0	44 0	43 0	50 0
	Jhelum (*h*)	27 0	27 0	25 0	42 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	37 0
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	32 8	32 0	28 0	45 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 12	40 0	50 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	45 0
	Shahpúr (*j*)	29 0	30 0	32 0	37 0	38 0	53 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	37 0	44 0	32 0	37 0	48 0
	Jhang (*k*)	19 8	22 0	23 0	27 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	26 0	35 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
	Montgomery (*l*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	21 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*m*)	18 0	17 8	16 12	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	25 0
	Dera Ghází Khán (*o*)	19 6	19 6	18 12	23 2	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 12	25 0	28 2	40 0	23 12	25 0	40 0
	Dera Ismaíl Khán (*p*)	24 5	25 5	23 4	39 6	38 2	26 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 12	31 4	32 8	42 8	26 4	26 4	37 14
	Bannu (*q*)	35 0	35 0	36 4	48 2	48 12	51 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	10 0	40 0	40 0	52 8	32 8	35 0	42 8
	Kohát (*r*)	26 12	30 10	22 10	48 7	48 7	44 10	...	...	...	11 8	12 12	15 5	...	...	42 0	35 11	35 11	40 13
	Pesháwár (*s*)	28 12	28 0	24 10	49 0	44 8	41 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 0	50 0	57 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
	Hazára (*t*)	29 0	29 0	...	43 0	46 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	29 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	28 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	34 8	32 8	26 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	23 8	24 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	23 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	17 8	18 0	19 0
	Mandla	33 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	27 8	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	22 0	22 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	22 8	20 4	14 5	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 11	10 11	10 2	...	...	21 0	...	...	19 4
	Nimár	22 11	22 11	15 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 0	24 6	23 7	19 0	24 0	28 0	19 0
	Betúl	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	26 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	26 0	26 4	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	22 12	22 12	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	16 0	28 12	28 12	31 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	14 0	26 0	21 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	25 0	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	22 8	22 8	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	29 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	23 8	22 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	47 8	45 0	30 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	32 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 5	...	15 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	16 2	12 6	11 2	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	12 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2 3/8	7 14	7 14	7 14 23/63	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	16 3	18 3	12 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 3	12 7	11 15	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 13	11 11	15 2	15 4	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	12 0	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	9 12	10 3	10 3	10 15	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 11	...	11 1	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 9	16 4	14 14	16 10	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 13	10 6	9 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 2	15 2	15 8	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	7 8	10 3	10 8	10 3	17 12	17 12	23 14	24 14	24 14	27 0
	Bolarum	16 3	16 3	18 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 11	10 8	10 8	9 5	19 9	19 5	28 5	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	17 4	24 0	23 0	23 0	33 0
	Amráoti	21 0	23 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Akola	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	20 8	20 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	22 12	23 12	...	14 12	14 12	...
	Buldana	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	23 8	24 0	22 0	23 0	20 0
	Wun	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	13 8	22 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Basim	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...

(*a*) Barley and maize rising. (*b*) Barley and gram falling; maize rising. (*c*) Barley and gur falling; jowar and gram rising (*d*) Wheat, gram and salt falling.
(*e*) Wheat, gram and gur falling; bajra rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley and gram falling; gur rising. (*g*) Rice, jowar, gram, maize and gur rising; bajra and salt falling.
(*h*) Gram, maize, salt and wood rising. (*i*) Wheat, gram, maize, salt (wholesale) and wood falling; barley, rice, jowar and gur rising.
(*j*) Wheat, barley, bajra and jowar rising. (*k*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and gur rising. (*l*) Jowar, and gur rising; gram falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesal			Salt. Retail			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
...	...	...	29 8	30 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
...	...	...	35 8	34 8	39 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 14	Amritsar (*e*)	
...	...	...	33 8	33 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	Siálkot (*f*)	
...	...	...	36 0	37 0	35 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	15 14	16 0	Gujrát (*g*)	
...	...	...	29 4	30 0	32 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	16 0	16 4	16 8	15 0	16 0	14 0	Jhelum (*h*)	
...	...	...	35 0	34 8	35 8	120 0	110 0	100 0	15 8	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	49 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	30 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	Jhang (*k*)	
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*l*)	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	Mooltan (*m*)	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	9 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
...	...	...	18 12	22 13	25 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	27 8	28 12	26 4	26 4	27 8	25 0	Dera Ghází Khán (*o*)	
...	...	...	34 3	31 15	33 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	42 8	42 8	50 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	
...	...	...	45 15	45 10	38 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (*q*)	
...	...	...	30 10	33 2	28 11	114 12	114 12	114 12	61 3	61 3	91 12	58 11	58 11	61 0	Kohát (*r*)	
...	...	...	29 0	26 0	30 4	117 0	112 0	86 0	42 4	39 0	54 10	41 0	38 0	52 0	Pesháwar (*s*)	
...	...	...	22 8	26 8	...	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára (*t*)	
																Central Provinces.
			30 0	30 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	11 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	Saugor	
...	...	...	41 0	39 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Damoh	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 10	11 12	10 11	11 4	11 8	Jubbulpore	
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	42 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 8	Mandla	
30 0	30 0	25 0	32 0	29 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	10 8	10 4	10 12	10 4	10 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	29 4	28 2	21 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 10	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	23 15	25 13	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	14 14	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 12	Nimár	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Betúl	
17 0	17 0	12 8	29 0	27 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
17 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	22 4	22 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	Chánda	
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	25 0	159 0	159 0	..	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 12	10 12	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Raipur	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	40 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	Biláspur	
80 0	80 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Sambalpur	
																British Burma.
															Arakan Division.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Akyab / Northern Arakan	
			4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	..	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Sandoway	
...	...	...													*Pegu Division.*	
			19 2	19 10	20 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	46 9	46 9	...	7 7	7 7	...	5 3	5 3	...	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 13 3/8	535 11	535 11	535 11 3/8	...	...	...	22 5	29 12	32 7 37/77	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	27 5	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
			13 12	13 12	11 9	247 8	238 12	237 0	26 2	28 6	26 0	22 7	24 14	19 8	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
			11 1	12 2	...	220 0	220 0	...	30 8	30 8	...	20 15	20 15	...	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4	Mergui	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	25 4	32 3	18 14	14 2	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Salween	
																Hyderabad As. Ceded Districts.
24 14	24 14	29 9	16 12	17 8	16 12	...	125 0	130 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	Secunderabad	
...	...	...	18 10	18 5	19 15	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 9	10 12	10 12	Bolarum	
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Amráoti	
11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Akola	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*m*) Wheat falling; jowar, maize and salt (wholesale) rising. (*n*) Jowar rising; gram, gur and salt falling. (*o*) Barley, bajra, jowar, gram and salt rising.
(*p*) Wheat and jowar rising; barley and gram falling. (*q*) Barley, rice, bajra and gur rising; gram and maize falling. (*r*) Wheat, rice and gram rising; gur falling.
(*s*) Wheat, barley, gram, salt and wood falling; jowar rising. (*t*) Barley, rice, bajra and gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra), *Pennisetum Spicatum*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past Fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 13	8 12	8 15	10 3	10 2	10 1	12 3	12 14	14 5	17 15	18 3	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	17 4	16 8	24 0	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	20 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	16 0	15 12	22 4	22 0	23 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	21 8	24 0	15 4	17 8	18 4
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	18 6	24 6	25 0	26 13	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 8	11 4	13 12	23 6	23 12	26 13	21 0	21 4	23 0
	Ulwur	18 2	18 0	19 3	23 5	23 8	26 9	7 7	7 7	8 10	10 7	10 8	10 10	22 6	22 0	23 7	18 5	18 2	22 14
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 7	18 7	19 8	23 7	24 3	29 12	7 6	7 6	8 0	8 5	8 5	9 13	21 13	23 3	27 8	21 3	21 3	21 8
	Ajmere	15 12	15 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0
	Deoli Cantonment	23 5	22 11	19 2	30 15	30 12	25 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 0	28 0	23 4	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Erinpura	16 5	16 5	16 6	25 2	25 2	27 6	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 11	20 11	20 0
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Abu	13 6	13 8	12 0	20 8	20 8	18 12	6 0	6 0	6 10	7 8	7 8	8 10	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8
	Anadra	14 12	15 0	13 4	23 8	23 8	21 12	6 8	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0
	Bálmere	13 12	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	5 12	6 8	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	21 8	21 12	27 4
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 15½	17 9¼	13 4½	25 0	24 8½	16 12¾	9 9½	9 6	10 8¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 0	23 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh	19 6	19 1	15 2½	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	15 0	15 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	17 13
	Bikaneer	12 14	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	3 2	6 11	6 11	6 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	17 4
	Boondee	28 12	28 12	21 4	43 12	42 8	30 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	38 0	38 8	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	26 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	35 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Tonk	21 12	21 8	19 0	28 12	29 12	26 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	29 8	29 12	26 0	23 0	23 8	...
	Jhallawar	24 5½	23 12	17 14	37 12	38 4	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	31 15	31 15	22 10	15 14	15 14	17 1
	Shahpoora	20 2	21 6	17 12	26 0	26 4	30 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	12 8	12 12	17 0	24 0	27 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	16 4
	Dholpur	17 9	18 0	17 9	23 7	23 10	25 12	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	21 6	21 15	23 8	21 6	21 6	22 5
Central India.	Indore	20 0	21 14	14 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 0	28 3	28 3	17 12	20 0	18 3	18 7
	Gwalior	17 12	17 8	16 11	21 15	21 15	24 10	7 9	7 9	7 5	10 1	9 15	9 8	21 4	21 15	23 7	19 11	18 15	19 3
	Goona	28 0	27 0	24 8	21 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 4	27 0	23 6	37 8	38 12	42 13	8 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 8	17 10	*	*	34 5	26 0	28 0	31 5

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1884—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
28 9	30 5	24 13	29 1	23 4	26 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	9 13	10 8	10 12	9 10	Coorg	Coorg
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	22 0	20 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	23 2	22 8	27 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	...	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	22 8	22 10	26 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 0	Ulwur	
...	...	...	21 7	20 13	27 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	13 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	21 12	21 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	28 6	28 0	25 3	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 0	13 8	13 10	13 8	Deoli Cantonment	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p					
...	...	...	21 12	21 12	20 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	17 12	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	17 4	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	14 4	14 4	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 4	300 0	300 0	320 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	21 14	21 7¾	16 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¾	12 1¾	...	11 11½	11 11½	...	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 1 9	...	...	11 14	11 4	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	30 5	30 5	20 5	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 6	16 6	17 0	Partábgarh (")	
...	...	...	18 2	18 2	19 6	94 0	94 0	95 0	2 11 3	2 11 3	2 9 0	14 12	14 12	15 5	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	16 2	16 1½	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	39 4	38 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 0	12 4	Boondee	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	28 4	28 8	26 8	120 0	110 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 12	12 12	13 0	Tonk	
...	...	...	31 5½	31 6½	23 11	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 2	11 1	11 1	9 14	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	26 4	25 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 2	13 8½	13 14	13 0	13 5½	13 6	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	20 9	20 4	25 9	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 2	12 2	12 2	Dholpur	
...	...	...	23 8	23 10	17 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 0	11 6	12 0	11 6	10 14	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	19 14	19 5	23 5	146 0	127 12	127 12	11 14	11 14	...	11 7	11 7	11 6	Gwalior	
...	...	...	33 8	33 0	31 8	200 0	200 0	320 0	11 4	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	35 9	160 0	200 0	160 0	11 2	11 5	11 9	11 0	10 12	11 8	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

† Eight pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. X OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th June 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th June 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th June 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th June 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21st June 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	81,320	473	176	91,392	519	9,12,551	531	6,95,507	407	. . .	2,17,044
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,32,011	241	547	1,31,827	241	14,01,851	256	12,63,511	238	. . .	1,38,340
14th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	742	2,58,985	349	754	2,11,705	281	23,31,713	316	22,17,923	303	. . .	1,13,790
14th ditto	Madras	861	1,42,620	166	861	1,29,730	151	13,48,219	157	13,33,420	160	. . .	14,799
7th ditto	South Indian	655	78,532	120	654	88,943	136	7,97,397	122	8,66,043	136	68,646	. . .
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,73,510	531	1,458	8,76,768	601	99,66,290	684	90,85,340	641	. . .	8,80,950
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,06,070	664	461	3,25,[illegible]73	706	31,45,696	682	33,59,694	750	2,13,998	. . .
	TOTAL	4,896	17,73,048	362	4,911	18,55,638	378	1,99,03,717	407	1,88,21,438	395	. . .	10,82,279
	State.												
21st June 1884	East Indian	1,509	10,91,223	723	1,509	8,54,582	566	1,06,96,035	709	90,75,420	619	. . .	16,20,615
14th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	5,948	106	56	5,980	107	59,793	119	58,100	107	. . .	1,693
7th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,613	59	27	2,466	91	16,820	62	14,436	55	. . .	2,384
14th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	38,748	168	249	34,620	139	4,06,438	177	3,72,652	157	. . .	33,786
14th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,761	55	32	2,370	74	20,137	63	25,013	80	4,876	. . .
7th ditto	Tirhoot	166	19,314	116	193	24,358	126	1,79,708	111	2,23,466	119	43,758	. . .
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,282	110	57	7,206	126	99,297	174	85,386	154	. . .	13,911
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,995	87	206	13,098	64	1,12,066	81	1,40,227	70	28,161	. . .
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,136	95	12	1,245	104	12,984	108	13,478	116	494	. . .
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,87,042	257	1,119	2,50,230	224	28,14,167	252	28,41,341	261	27,174	. . .
21st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	12,214	137	140	17,760	127	63,331	71	1,68,137	124	1,04,806	. . .
14th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,302	296	45	8,213	183	1,65,423	368	1,41,281	323	. . .	24,142
14th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	37,858	254	149	33,997	228	4,70,051	315	4,50,849	311	. . .	19,202
14th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	25,389	158	208	35,113	169	3,62,288	225	4,62,451	229	1,00,163	. . .
21st ditto	Sindia	75	6,412	86	75	7,388	99	65,588	88	75,488	104	9,900	. . .
14th ditto	Punjab Northern	419	58,618	140	447	56,646	127	6,08,276	145	5,80,699	134	. . .	27,577
14th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,96,060	297	660	1,64,097	249	14,24,367	216	14,53,491	227	29,124	. . .
14th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,157	62	. . .	. .	31,879	64	31,879	. . .
	TOTAL	3,433	7,23,692	211	3,726	6,67,944	179	68,80,734	201	71,38,374	197	2,57,640	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
21st June 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,212	63	126	46,250	367	21,714	62	1,21,386	102	99,672	. . .
7th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	4,025	57	. . .	. .	35,284	65	35,284	. . .
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,352	33	. . .	. .	22,463	57	22,463	. . .
7th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	1,510	21	. . .	. .	(b)18,782	27	18,782	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,212	63	310	53,137	171	21,714	62	1,97,915	70	1,76,201	. . .
	Native States.												
7th June 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	26,844	139	193	44,665	231	3,19,165	165	3,48,130	186	28,965	. . .
21st ditto	Jodhpore	19	689	36	19	1,120	59	8,206	43	11,259	61	3,053	. . .
14th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,559	120	121	17,246	143	1,52,171	126	2,14,660	183	62,489	. . .
7th ditto	Mysore	86	5,044	59	86	6,187	72	51,240	60	59,053	71	7,813	. . .
	TOTAL	419	47,136	112	419	69,218	165	5,30,782	127	6,33,102	155	1,02,320	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,292	36,37,311	353	10,875	35,00,519	322	3,80,32,982	370	3,58,66,249	340	. . .	21,66,733
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,71,14,842	167	1,64,98,475	157	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,09,18,140	203	1,93,67,774	183	. . .	15,50,366

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway. | (b) Total receipts from 2nd April to 7th June 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 4th July 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 9th July, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

KHOJÁ SUCCESSION BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend and define the law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojás, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs, Quinton, Barkley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB COURTS' BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover, with instructions to report in two months.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 10th July, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th JULY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency rain fell in all districts during the past week, but more is still wanted in several places, more especially in Bellary and Madura. In Mysore and Coorg the rainfall is still insufficient; in the former province more rain is urgently needed for young plants. Almost all districts of the Bombay Presidency report slight rain during the week, but more rain is much wanted generally throughout the Presidency for the *kharif* sowings. In the Berars and Hyderabad the fall has again been light, and also throughout the Central India and Rajputana States. Heavy rain continues in all districts of the Central Provinces, and a break would be beneficial in the southern districts where sowings are impeded. Rain has been general, though somewhat light, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the greater part of the Punjab. In British Burma the rainfall is nearly up to the average, and good falls are reported from the Assam districts. In Bengal the rainfall has been general, but insufficient for transplanting operations.

The report of the Meteorological Department, dated the 10th instant, shows a cessation of rain in Northern India, but heavier falls on the west coast and over the Dekkan and also in Burma.

Harvesting is still in progress in Madras, and the condition of standing crops is generally fair. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* continue throughout the country, but are backwards in parts of Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab for want of rain. Cotton plants are above ground in the Berars and cotton sowing is in progress in Nagpur. In Assam and Bengal the prospects of the standing crops are good, but more rain is wanted for transplanting operations in the latter province. In Assam the prospects of tea are improving.

Cholera and small-pox are abating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, and the public health is generally good.

Prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 9th)		
Bellary ...	·29 (average)	More rain much wanted. 13 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·15 (average)	Progress of sowing arrested from want of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·31 (average)	Small-pox generally prevalent; fever in one taluka.
Kistna ...	·67 (average)	River rising 1·75 feet over anicut. Small-pox and fever in places; one death from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·43 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts. Harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox generally prevalent; 19 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·14 (average)	Standing crops generally fair, but in want of rain in parts. Harvest dry crops outturn below average. Fever and small-pox in parts; 8 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·07 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but in want of rain in parts. Freshets in the Cauvery low. Harvest paddy and cotton outturn below average. 778 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops fading from want of rain. Small-pox slight in parts; 3 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	4·91 (average)	Transplanting of paddy progressing. Small-pox slight in 8 talukas and fever in three; three deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	1·44	Fever prevalent; nine deaths from cholera; small-pox declining. *General Remarks.*—General prospects moderate.
Bombay—(July 9th)		
Karachi ...	.....	Weather cloudy; rain expected; river falling, 13 feet 3 inches on 7th against 14 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fears entertained for cultivation. Fever in 5 talukas. Cattle-disease in Ghorabari. Small-pox in 14 villages in districts; 20 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 16 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Sehwan 32, 32 and 40, in Sakro 16, 28 and 36 and in Sujawul 32 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 7th, 13 feet 3 inches against 14 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in 7, fever in 1, and cattle-disease in 1 taluka. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	·11	Total rainfall 1·93. Rain urgently wanted. One cholera case in the city which was fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	·03	Total rainfall 1·21. Cholera suddenly increased in Baroda city; 88 deaths. Sowings, retarded for want of rain. Prices—*bajri* 25 and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Rain wanted. Sowing progressing. *Juari* 29 and *nagli* 39 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	Slight rain on 7th	Prospects uncertain. Public health generally good. Small-pox in parts of Sinnar, Chandor and Kalvan. Cattle-disease in Kalvan. *Bajri* 28¼, wheat 34½ and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily except on 5th; total of week 1·79.	Total rainfall to date 15·22 being 11·37 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm to 1° cool; vapour in air somewhat excessive; abnormal wind from south-east on 7th and 8th.
Poona ...	Light showers in 6 talukas; 2·22 rain in Naval; none at Sirur.	Sowing of rice and *nagli* in Junnar, Khed, Purandhar and Naval in progress. Rain wanted for sowing other crops throughout the district. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 36, in Poona *bajri* 26 and *juari* 27 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain in Rahuri, Kopargaon, Karjat and Jamkhed; very slight in other talukas.	Sowing of *kharif* delayed and anxiety is felt by cultivators for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in Parner and Jamkhed. Cattle-disease in Newasa and Kopargaon. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Parner; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Akola, minimum 46 in Parner.
Sholapur ...	·48; Barsi, ·78; Madha, ·30; Pandharpur, ·44; Sangola, ·13 and Malsiras, ·83.	*Kharif* sowings retarded for want of rain which is urgently needed. *Juari* 39 pounds 3 tolas and *bajri* 40 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	1·94 in Banyal; 1·86 in Kalghatgi; 1·22 in Mugud; less than 1·0 in Bankapur, Kod, Karajgi, and Hubli; none in Eastern talukas, excepting in Hangal Kalghatgi, Kod and Mugud Petta.	Sowing operations mostly at a standstill owing to absence of rain though ground has been prepared. Rain very badly wanted everywhere both to enable lands to be sown and to remove the scarcity of drinking-water, which is increasing. Cholera still prevalent and continues to be severe in Karajgi, Gadag and Navalgund talukas. Prices showing an upward tendency, *juari* and rice being maximum 74 and 39 pounds and minimum 47 and 26 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 5·69; Kumpta, 2·70; Sirsi, 9·13; and Haliyal, 2·60.	Total rainfall 27·69. Planting cardamom plants above ghât; rice common—in Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox—in Karwar, 2 cases; Sirsi, 2; Siddapur, 1; Kumpta, 8 deaths; Bhatkal, 5; and Haliyal, 1.
Rajkot ...	·83; no rain in Bohilvad.	Total rainfall 8·85. General health good. Weather cloudy. Fever continues in Navanagar. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of a few districts; badly wanted for sowing operations in almost all districts. River falling in Sind. Cholera in parts of nine districts. Fever, cattle-disease and small-pox in several districts.
Bengal—(July 9th)		
Chittagong ...	5·37	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Prices steady. Cholera continues. Cow-pox reported.
Dacca ...	3·62	Cutting of jute commenced. *Sali* paddy being sown. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·13	Transplanting of *amun* going on on low lands. Prospects of crops good. Prices of common rice varies from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. General health good. Cattle-disease still prevalent in Diamond Harbour and Bahsirhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	·22	Weather hot and sultry. Paddy transplanting at a standstill. *Aus* not coming on well. Other crops doing well. Heavy and general rain would be beneficial.
Rajshahye ...	2·76	Weather cloudy and windy. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Health fair.
Burdwan ...	·12	Rain wanted everywhere for transplanting *amun*. Prospects of crops will suffer if there be no heavy rain shortly.
Rungpore ...	2·98	Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of crops favourable. Price of rice from 3 to 4 rupees per maund. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	1·72	Standing crops doing well. Paddy being transplanted. Prospects of crops good. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	8·63	*Aghani* crops being transplanted. Prospects of crops good. Weeding still going on. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. River rising.
Patna ...	4·14	*Bhadoi* sowings going on everywhere. Rain wanted for transplanting paddy. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga ...	2·83	Agricultural prospects good. *Bhadoi* crops coming on very well. Manufacture of indigo commenced. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	2·78	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *bhadoi* and paddy progressing. Prices of food-grains continue high. Small-pox reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	1·6	Weather seasonable. Young *sarad* and *beali* doing well. Sowing of paddy still going on in some places. Price of rice rising. Scattered cases of cholera reported everywhere.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been general, but insufficient and consequently transplanting of *amun* has been affected. Heavy and general fall of rain will facilitate agricultural operations. Standing crops generally doing well. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 8th)	1·5 to 3·8	Sowing in progress. Cholera and small-pox slight. Prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	Abundant rain during the week, 7·1 (average).	*Kharif* crops being sown. Prospects excellent. Health very good everywhere. Prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 7th)	3·7 at Sadr.	Rice sowing going on. Public health good. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 9th)	2·6	Monsoon appears to have fairly set in. Ploughing and sowing commenced. Prices stationary. Cholera continues. Grazing will soon be sufficient.
Agra („ 8th)	Rain in six parganas, ·3 to 2·1.	*Kharif* sowings continue. General health good. Cholera very slight. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in varying amounts averaging 1·7.	Rice sowings begun. Prices slightly rising. Public health good.
Meerut („ „)	Only showers in Meerut, Hapur and Baghpat.	Wind generally easterly changed to west to-day. Weather very close and hot. Agricultural operations stopped for want of rain. Cane and indigo being irrigated. Health generally good; but small-pox reported in Baghpat. Prices unchanged.
Kumaon („ „)	Good rain all over the district.	Crop prospects good. Cholera decreasing; a few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	1·7 to 2·9 during the week.	Total rainfall insufficient. *Kharif* sowing in progress. Health of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly risen.
Partabgarh („ 4th)	1·5 to 2·2 during the week.	Early rice being sown and *mukha* being planted out. Bazaars well stocked. Small-pox abating.
Sitapur („ 8th)	Satisfactory rain has fallen throughout the district, ·6 to 6·0.	Sowings are approaching completion. No sickness reported. Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·5 to 3·1 during the week.	Sowing of *kharif* crops going on. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 7th)	1·9 to 3·3	Fields are being ploughed, and prepared for *kharif* crops. Cholera disappearing. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	Fair amount of rain in nearly all parganas.	Ploughing and sowing commenced. Health of people and cattle good.
Farukhabad („ 8th)	Rain varying from ·4 to 2·9 during the week.	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Health good. Condition of cattle fair. Markets well supplied.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general though more is needed at Moradabad, Meerut and Aligarh; ploughing progresses everywhere; sowings are retarded in above districts. Markets well supplied. Fodder supply in Jhansi is improving; small-pox and cholera are disappearing and the health of the people and condition of cattle is good.
Punjab—(July 8th)		
Delhi ...	.....	A few cases of cholera. Prices rising.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* operations rapidly progressing. Condition favourable. Cattle-disease in Sirsa abated. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	4·10	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Health good. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·90	Health good. *Kharif* ploughing progressing. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	Rain on night 7th.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	1·50	Health good. Small-pox in city abating. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Prices almost stationary.
Lahore ...	·30	Health good. Slight rise in prices.
Rawalpindi ...	·40	Health good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Prospects fair. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	1·10	Health fair. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain in many districts, but more is needed. Cholera in Delhi and Kangra; small-pox abating in Sialkot city; elsewhere the health of the province is generally good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(July 9th)		
Nagpur ...	5·78	Weather wet. Prospects good. Rain very seasonable. Rice sowings completed; *juari* and cotton being sown. Small-pox and cattle-disease declining. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	8·92	Weather cloudy. Sowings continue. Wheat 26, and rice 13 seers per rupee. Health good.
Saugor ...	5·74 on 8th July	*Kharif* sowings rather backward in some parts owing to excessive moisture. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	4·05	Rain almost continuous, break much needed. Some cattle-disease and small-pox prevails. Prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	·97	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Health good. Wheat 21 and rice 9 seers per rupee. Small-pox. 12 cases.
Khandwa ...	2·26	Weather cloudy. Sowings in progress. Wheat 21¾, *juari* 22½, and rice 13¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	7·68	Break wanted. Rice and *kodi* being sown. Public health good. Rice 23½ and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	Heavy rain on 7th July. 2·40 on 5th July	Weather cloudy. Prospects and health good. Common rice 26 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable, a break needed in the Southern districts where sowing is impeded by rain.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(July 9th)		
Akyab (July 5th)	9·19	Total rainfall 65·95.
Rangoon („ „)	7·13	Total rainfall 34·67. One death from cholera.
Bassein („ „)	3·8	Total rainfall 26·83. One death from cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein) „)	12·62	Total rainfall 49·54.
Toungoo („ „)	3·47	Total rainfall 24·38.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	21·28	Total rainfall 66·45.
Sandoway (June 28th)	16·52	Total rainfall 45·85. Small-pox prevalent in two circles.
„ (July 5th)	.....	No report received.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Henzada („ „)	6·25	Total rainfall 28·94. Slight small-pox still in town.
Thayetmyo („ „)	2·50	Total rainfall 11·29. Slight small-pox. Some cattle-disease.
Shwaygyin („ „)	5·70	Total rainfall 41·23. Two deaths from small-pox.
Tavoy („ „)	6·43	Total rainfall 43·94. Slight small-pox. Dysentry prevalent.
Pegu („ „)	7·54	Total rainfall 38·54. Sowings commenced.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Prome („ „)	3·07	Total rainfall 15·93. Cholera prevalent in district.
Thonegwa („ „)	1·84	Total rainfall 36·98. Small-pox and cholera again prevalent in district.
Mergui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall nearly up to average. Public health on the whole good, although in parts there is still cholera and small-pox. Sowing commenced in some districts.
Assam—(July 9th)		
Gauhati (July 8th)	2·73	Weather hot. Gathering of *aus* in progress. *Sali* cultivation backward owing to want of rain. Prospects of tea fair. Cholera prevalent in portions of district.
Sylhet („ 9th)	3·87	Paddy crops promise very well. Tea prospects improving.
Cachar („ „)	2·49	Weather intensely hot. Reaping of *aus* crops continues. Transplanting *sali* crops commenced. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea better. Red spider diminishing, but blight extending and the weather favours the increase of this pest. Cholera and small-pox lingering.
Dibrugarh („ „)	3·54	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* progressing. Prospects of tea improved. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 9th)		
Bangalore ...	·23	Slight rain throughout the province. Crops below tanks in good condition, elsewhere more rain is urgently needed by the young plants. Prospects fair. Health good.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...	5·4	Monsoon continues to be very light; scarcely sufficient rain in parts for agricultural operations and the planting up of coffee vacancies Slight rise in price of food-grains.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 9th)		
Amraoti ...	2·61	Weather close and cloudy. *Kharif* sowings progressing; wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·96	More rain wanted. Cotton plants above ground.
Hyderabad ...	·69 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 5·35. Sowing operations not yet commenced for want of rain Cholera still prevails in one taluka in Chittiah. General health good. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 16, yellow *juar* 18 and *tur* 18¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 9th)		
Indore ...	0·33	Total rainfall up to date 5·48. More rain wanted. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·64	Total rainfall 3·12. Health good.
Sutna ...	1·89	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	0·21	Slight rain during week. Weather clear, but very warm. More rain urgently required for agricultural purposes. Prices of food-grain fluctuating. Public health good.
Goona ...	2·77	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar ...	0·34	More rain urgently required. Prospects fair. Health good.
Sehore ...	1·7	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowing commenced. Public health good.
Nowgong ...	2·33	Total rainfall 9·45. Weather seasonable. Sowing operations progressing. Slight cholera reported in Chhatarpur, but diminishing.
Manpur ...	0·20	Total rainfall 2·5. 41 cases of cholera reported to have occurred at Rambhapur, Thandla and Jhabna, 9 proved fatal. Weather hot Rain required to sow the *kharif* crops.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 9th)	·76	Weather occasionally cloudy and close. More rain required.
Sirohi („ 6th)	No rain	Tanks dry; wells fair; health good. No sowing. No agricultural work being done. Weather warm, close and cloudy.
Marwar („ 4th)	No rain	About a month's water in tanks. Health good. Ploughing actively

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
		progressing. Sky occasionally overcast; weather warm, close and sultry. Prices with tendency to rise.
Meywar (July 6th)	No rain	Tanks and wells good. Health very good. Sowing operations completed. More rain wanted. Barometer rising.
Harowti („ 5th)	Deolee, 1·03; Tonk, 1·45; Kotah, ·10 and Shahpura ·15.	*Kharif* operations recommenced. More rain needed. Weather cloudy. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	2·77	Weather cloudy. Sowings in progress. Health good.
Ajmere („ 8th)	No rain	Weather cloudy and threatening. Sowings proceeding. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	1·31	Weather clear. Prices slightly risen. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	Average ·50	Sowings continue. Rain much wanted. Strong west wind. Health good.
Nepal—(July 3rd)		
Katmandu ...	2·88	Weather hot and close. More rain needed for the rice.

No. 298 (Survey's), dated Simla 11th July 1884.

The following Rules are published for general information :—

Rules for the admission of apprentices in the Mathematical Instrument, Photographic, and Lithographic and Engraving Offices of the Survey of India Department, Calcutta.

With the sanction of the Government of India, a certain number of European and Eurasian apprentices will be entertained in the above offices to be trained in the different branches of instrument-making, of Photography, and of Lithography and Engraving.

In the Mathematical Instrument Office, the number of appointments will be 3; in the Photographic Office, 4; in the Lithographic Office, 2; and in the Engraving Office, 4.

Applicants selected for employment will be entertained under the following conditions :—

I.—They must not be less than 14 nor more than 16 years of age. In special circumstances the Surveyor General will exercise his discretion as to the limit of ages.

II.—They must be able to read and write well, and have a fair knowledge of simple arithmetic; for the Photographic Office any knowledge of chemistry or photography, and for the Lithographic Office a knowledge of drawing, will be a recommendation.

III.—They will be required to serve as apprentices for a period of five years.

IV.—The rates of pay will be as follows :—

1st year	Rs. 10	per mensem.
2nd „	„ 15	
3rd „	„ 20	
4th „	„ 30	
5th „	„ 40	

V.—The above-mentioned increments will only have effect if the apprentice's conduct be in every way good, and his progress, in the particular trade he may be in training for, satisfactory.

VI.—From the pay for the first three years 10 per cent. will be deducted and paid into the Government Savings Bank to be held as a security that the apprentice will conduct himself properly and serve out his full time. The aggregate amount with the accrued interest will be forfeited if the apprentice leave the service without permission of the Surveyor General being first obtained, or if he misconduct himself so seriously as to entail his dismissal. Should, however, the apprentice serve the full five years and conduct himself to the satisfaction of Government, he will receive the total amount so deducted with the interest accruing upon it.

VII.—Each apprentice on being entertained shall sign such form of indenture as Government may require him to sign as security for the due performance of his obligations. The form of indenture is under preparation.

VIII.—In addition to the rates of pay specified above, apprentices will not be entitled to any other allowances for clothing, board, or lodging, nor does the Government guarantee them permanent employment at the end of their apprenticeship or at any time.

IX.—Apprentices must abide by the standing orders of any of the offices of the Survey of India in which they may be under training, and must duly observe the hours of attendance and working. They will be liable to discharge at the discretion of the Surveyor General, should they not make sufficient and satisfactory progress in the particular trade they are in training for, or be guilty of any misconduct. Absence without leave will render them liable to loss of pay, and if constantly repeated, to discharge and the forfeiture of any sums that may have accrued to them under Rule VI.

X.—Applicants should in the first instance address themselves to the Assistant Surveyors General in charge of the above offices, their applications being accompanied by any testimonials as to their character and qualifications they may be able to obtain. The names of selected candidates will be submitted to the Surveyor General for approval.

XI.—Before final appointment selected candidates will have to serve three months on probation. If after this period they appear likely to be useful, they will be taken on the strength of the office as apprentices under the foregoing rules, and their pay and service will count from the date of their commencing their probation. Probationers whose work is unsatisfactory will not receive pay for the time of their probation, and may be discharged at any time within the three months at the discretion of the Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the office in which they may be serving.

No. 90 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 11th July 1884.

Summary of the Weather Reports for June 1884.

During the past month the weather has been variable. In the first half of the month the humidity of the atmosphere was much below the average at nearly every station in India, and during the first 10 days the only rain of any importance was in Assam, Bengal, and Burma. On the 12th, however, moderate rain fell on the Malabar coast, and by the 16th had extended northward as far as Bombay, where 1¾ inches of rain fell during a slight south-south-east gale. On the 19th rain became pretty general throughout the country, the only exceptions being portions of Bundelkund and the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Central India. On the 20th over 3 inches of rain fell at Bombay. On the 22nd, however, the rainfall on the west coast was checked and the break spread gradually from the west coast to a very large part of India. Towards the close of the month precipitation was slight in most places and had almost entirely ceased in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, and on the plains of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Rain continued, however, in the Central Provinces and Lower Bengal; and whereas a decided deficiency was shown by most places, the rainfall of these two provinces was slightly in excess of the average.

The rain of the 10th or 11th was unaccompanied by any general increase of moisture in the atmosphere; but about the 17th and 18th the humidity rose suddenly and in many places continued excessive; in others, and more particularly in the Peninsula, the air again became dry towards the close of the month. At stations on the Bombay and Malabar coasts there were about 8, at Poona 4, and at Sholapur 2 days only on which the humidity was above the average of June.

An abnormal distribution of pressure existed during the greater part of the month in the shoulder of high barometer, which extended northward over Central India and Rajputana, and this was accompanied by an unusual northerly component in the winds of North-Western India; but along the west coast where the rainfall deficiency was greatest (amounting to 17 inches at Cochin), the mean distribution of pressure was not very different from the average.

The variations of temperature have been somewhat irregular. The means of the whole month show an excess of 2° or 3° in Sind, the Berars, Central India, some stations in the Central Provinces, and over the Peninsula generally, but in Northern India the mean temperature was below the average. In the earlier part of the period the maximum temperatures at the Upper India stations were high, ranging from 110° to 118°; but about the middle of the month, coincidently with the setting in of more general rain, there was a fall lasting for several days. Towards the close of the month, however, the thermometer in some places again rose above 110°. The highest recorded reading in the shade, which was also the highest of the season, was 122° at Jacobabad on the 9th.

The following table summarises the rainfall returns under the divisions adopted in the weather resumés previously issued :—

Districts.	Average rainfall in June.	Difference of the rainfall of June 1884 from average June fall.
North and West Punjab	1·38	—0·01
South Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Behar ...	5·80	—0·87
Assam	20·55	—8·57
East Bengal	17·95	—0·43
Lower Bengal and Orissa	10·41	+0·41
Central Provinces	8·12	+2·23
Rajputana, Central India, and Berars	4·98	—1·26
Sind and Gujarat	3·01	—0·40
Bombay	16·96	—8·03
Madras	7·14	—2·77
Mysore	14·79	—5·73
Ceylon	7·52	—0·07
Burma	24·71	—2·26

WILLIAM LISCOMBE DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Summary be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N° 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
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SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th July 1884.

No. 186.—Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.I.E., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th instant.

POLICE.

The 17th July 1884.

No. 220.—Mr. E. C. Gordon to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, in the Central Provinces.

PORT BLAIR.

The 14th July 1884.

No. 465.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1879 (The Northern India Takávi Act) to the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

FORESTS.

The 18th July 1884.

No. 514 *F.*—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel C. Batchelor, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab, the following promotions are made in the Forest Department, with effect from the 10th June 1884:—

Mr. M. H. Ferrars, B.A., Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade in British Burma (on deputation to the Andamans) and Officiating in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. E. P. Popert, Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade in British Burma, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators until further orders.

Mr. R. J. P. Pinder, Sub-Assistant Conservator in Oudh and Officiating in the 3rd Grade of Assistant Conservators, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. J. E. Barrett, Sub-Assistant Conservator in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade until further orders.

No. 519 *F.*—Mr. R. J. P. Pinder, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, is transferred to the Punjab.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 18th July 1884.

No. 741 *Ex.*—Dr. J. Anderson, Superintendent, Indian Museum, is allowed twenty days' extension of the furlough granted him in Notification No. 177, dated the 21st February last.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 17th July, 1884.

No. 1380 *G.*—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286 I. and 287 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. Herbert to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain T. C. Pears.

No. 1382 *G.*—Lieutenant C. Herbert, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Magistrate of Abu, is appointed to be Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Lower Rajputana, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

The 14th July, 1884.

No. 1355 *G.*—Ressaidar Bahawuldeen Khan, from the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to be Ressaldar-Major of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Isri Parsad, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided.

The 17th July, 1884.

No. 1373 *G.*—The following Station Order issued by the Officer Commanding at Erinpura, dated the 28th June, 1884, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant R. A. Cole, having rejoined from ninety days' privilege leave this day, will assume charge of the Station Staff Office from Captain F. G. Alexander this day forenoon.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July 1884.

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 2234.

Codes of the Financial Department, Definition, Page VI.

Insert the following under Active service after the first Note on this page :—

"In the case of officers of the Telegraph Department appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill from the years 1883 to 1885, both inclusive, active service includes also the whole period from date of appointment to the service to date of joining their appointments in India, provided they reach India within the period named in their letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India."

C. P. C.

PAGE 32.

Section 68 (d).

Substitute the following for the remarks opposite (*b*) under head "Service begins on date of" :—

"Sailing of vessel selected by Secretary of State, or 1st October in the year of passing out of the College, whichever is named in his better of appointment, provided he reaches India within two months of that date or other approximate date named in his letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India: except in the case of officers appointed from the years 1883 to 1885, both inclusive, whose service will reckon from date of appointment, *i.e.*, date of passing out of College, provided they arrive in India by the vessel in which they were ordered to embark, or within two months of the date on which such vessel was advertised to sail, or other approximate date named in their letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India."

No. 2271.—*Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1884, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,47,84,005	1,71,81,294	62,10,441	2,33,91,735
Allahabad ...	79,95,450	61,42,150	...	61,42,150
Lahore ...	72,10,420	79,40,575	...	79,40,575
Bombay ...	3,92,20,385	1,96,87,592	39,10,373	2,36,00,965
Kurrachee ...	27,47,850	33,27,330	7,000	33,34,330
Madras ...	1,26,50,535	62,56,520	6,70,000	69,26,520
Calicut ...	12,00,355	7,37,265	...	7,37,265
Rangoon ...	24,54,265	62,75,725	...	62,75,725
Total ...	13,82,63,265	6,75,48,451	1,08,06,814	7,83,55,265
Deduct amount received at Bombay but not paid at Kurachee				92,000
				7,82,63,265
Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700, held under Section 19 of the Act ...				6,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,82,63,265

The 18th July 1884.

No. 2254.

C. P. C.

PAGE 71.

Section 129, Rule 9.

Insert the following Note to this Rule :—

[NOTE.—Similarly when a gazetted officer is transferred to Foreign Service under the Rules in Chapter III of the Code, a copy of his service register will be sent by the Account Officer, whose duty it was to keep it, to the Account Officer who will account for the contribution, and the latter will return the register (or an extract from it), duly written up to date, when the officer is retransferred to British Service.]

No. 2260.

C. P. C.

CHAPTER III.

PAGE 10.

Section 11 (b).

Strike out the word "and" after "second" in the fourth line of this Section, and insert the words "and fourth" after "third" in the fifth line.

No. 2293.—Babu Rajani Nath Ray, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Outside Audit Department, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. T. H. Biggs before noon on the 5th July 1884.

No. 2314.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 13 P. W., dated 6th March 1884, stating that he is prepared to assent to a loan for the construction of the proposed docks at Calcutta being raised by the Calcutta Port Commissioners under a guarantee by Government.

Telegram to the Government of Bengal, dated 3rd July 1884, sanctioning the raising this year of a loan not exceeding fifty lakhs by the Calcutta Port Commissioners under the guarantee of the Government of India to meet the cost of constructing the new docks at Kidderpore.

Telegram from the Government of Bengal, dated 11th July 1884, enquiring whether the Government of India would issue a notification on the subject of the guarantee of the loan above referred to.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that he has sanctioned the raising this year of a loan not to exceed fifty lakhs of rupees by the Commissioners for the making of improvements in the Port of Calcutta under a guarantee by the Government of India, the proceeds of the said loan to be devoted to meeting the cost of the proposed docks at Kidderpore.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th July, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 400.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Charles Clements Reid, East Lancashire Regiment, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry,—27th May, 1883.

Lieutenant Turenne Jermyn, Royal Irish Regiment, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry,—12th June, 1883.

Lieutenant Herbert Arrott Browning, East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry,—21st June, 1883.

No. 401.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General G. M. Slaughter, Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General A. Guthrie, M.D., transferred to the Home Establishment. Dated 28th March, 1884.

No. 402.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant B. W. Cracroft, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 25th June, 1883.

No. 403.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. B. Unwin, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. A. D. O'Mealy, seconded.

No. 404.—NATIVE ARMY—

15th Native Infantry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Futteh Ali Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Jemadar Wazir Singh, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 405.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Y. Murray, Cavalry, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 273 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 406.—Pensioned Conductor W. Carew, late of the Ordnance Department, was on leave in India (p. a.) from the 13th June, 1884, to the date of his retirement, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 407.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Infantry, (m. c.) for one month.
Major C. T. M. Higginson, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for three months.
Major C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., (m. c.) for one month.
Captain W. Aitken, R.A., (p. a.) for 45 days.
Lieutenant E. W. F. Martin, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.
Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, (m. c.) for six months.
Surgeon-Major J. C. Whishaw, M.D., (m. c.) for 92 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 408.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 17th June, 1884, page 2645.

INDIA OFFICE;
17th June, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the undermentioned Surgeons to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons.

Dated 29th September, 1883.

BENGAL.

James John Pratt.
Robert Shore, M.D.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the undermentioned officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Henry Clay, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th April, 1884.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Jameson, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1884.
Deputy Surgeon-General Richard Henry Perkins, of the Bengal Army. Dated 4th May, 1884.
Surgeon-Major Frederick William Alexander De Fabeck, of the Bengal Army. Dated 24th April, 1884.
Surgeon-Major Thomas Holmested, of the Bombay Army. Dated 7th April, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the undermentioned officer:—

Lieutenant Godfrey Douglas Giles, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 29th May, 1884.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officer is granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Henry Clay, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th April, 1884.

NOTE.—The retirement from the Service and promotion to the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General of Surgeon-Major Charles James Sylvester, M.D., of the Bombay Army, took effect from the 13th January, 1879, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 18th March, 1879, and 1st June, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 409.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Albert de Claney Rennick,—6th July, 1884.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Harry John Bolton,—17th July, 1884.

No. 410.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor William Devine, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 16th December, 1883.

No. 411.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Thomas Chapman to be Sub-Conductor from the 1st July, 1882.
Sergeant Thomas Christie Bradley to be Sub-Conductor from the 16th September, 1882.
Sergeant Hugh Macartney to be Sub-Conductor from the 16th September, 1882.
Sergeant Robert Straughan to be Sub-Conductor from the 16th September, 1882.
Sergeant James Watson to be Sub-Conductor from the 16th September, 1882.
Sergeant Patrick Collins to be Sub-Conductor from the 16th September, 1882.
Sergeant Robert Read to be Sub-Conductor from the 16th September, 1882.
Sergeant John Joseph Young to be Sub-Conductor from the 1st December, 1882.
Sergeant John McMinn to be Sub-Conductor from the 10th January, 1883.
Sergeant Michael Heenan to be Sub-Conductor from the 26th January, 1883.
Sergeant John Power to be Sub-Conductor from the 31st March, 1883.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Gray to be Conductor;
Sergeant William Greaves, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant Charles Ingram, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant John Shaw to be Sub-Conductor,—
with effect from the 7th May, 1883, *vice* Conductor D. B. Imrie, deceased.
Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Fitzgibbon to be Assistant Commissary;
Conductor John Howlett Quilter to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;
Sub-Conductor James Edwards to be Conductor;
Sergeant Martin Larkin to be Sub-Conductor,—
with effect from the 14th June, 1883, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant M. Moloney, retired.

Sergeant James Donovan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 5th July, 1883, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Beevers, retired.

Sub-Conductor Samuel Fraser to be Conductor;

Sergeant Robert Fryer to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 19th February, 1884, *vice* Conductor W. Ramsden, retired.

Sub-Conductor James Fairley, Assistant Master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, to be Conductor, Supernumerary;

Sub-Conductor John Holehouse, Barrack Department, to be Conductor, Supernumerary;

Sub-Conductor Hugh Cahil, Barrack Department, to be Conductor, Supernumerary;

Sub-Conductor Daniel Gunning to be Conductor;

Sergeant James Tuer to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 8th May, 1884, *vice* Conductor W. Hill, deceased.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Andrew Forsyth to be Deputy Commissary;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Nicholas Hutchinson, Barrack Department, to be Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Michael Shanahan, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, to be Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Grant, Sappers and Miners, to be Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Philip Justin Ryan to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Thomas Davies Bona, Superintendent, Thomason College Press, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Supernumerary;

Conductor Robert Chalmers to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Alfred Baker, attached to Bengal Public Works Department Secretariat, to be Conductor, Supernumerary;

Sub-Conductor William Grindall to be Conductor;

Sergeant George Kay to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 17th May, 1884, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Keane, retired.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 133 of 1884 and those portions of G. G. Orders Nos. 580 of 1882 and 83, 138 and 284 of 1883 relating to the Warrant Officers and Sergeants named above.

No. 412.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Class Assistant Apothecary George Wilson to be 2nd Class Apothecary from the 5th February, 1884, *vice* 1st Class Apothecary J. Hogan, pensioned.

First Class Assistant Apothecary William Archibald Weston to be 2nd Class Apothecary from the 25th February, 1884, *vice* 1st Class Apothecary C. Atkins, seconded.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Alfred Albert Allison to be 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary from the 5th February, 1884, *vice* 1st Class Assistant Apothecary G. Wilson, promoted.

No. 413.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major N. St. L. Carter to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain C. H. Denham to be Major, *vice* Carter, promoted.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 14th July, 1884:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Commissariat Department ...	Conductor E. B. Prince ...	30th June, 1884	Campbellpore	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th July 1884.

No. 164.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 30th June 1884:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. Stuart ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.
Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E. ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank.*
Mr. W. B. Gray ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank, supernumerary.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem., supernumerary.*
Mr. S. G. Wood ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

The 18th July 1884.

No. 165.—The services of Major-General J. G. Medley, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class I, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 20th instant.

No. 166.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, Railway Branch, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave for two months, in extension of the furlough granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 124, dated 10th May 1883.

No. 167.—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E., or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th June 1884.

No. 17.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the military establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana :—

3rd Class, No. 299, Shoo Huruk.
" " " 392, Burjore Misr.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1884.

No. 452.—Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 8 or Mysore Topographical Survey Party, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days, with effect from 1st July 1884, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th July 1884.

No. 36.—Mr. G. P. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th May 1884.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1884.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of June 1884:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Behar . .	Bengal Presdy. .	10th .	Opened.
Bishanpur . .	Ditto . .	1st .	Ditto.
Bombay Grant Buildings.	Suburbs of Bombay.	30th .	Closed.
Chandni Chowk or Fatehpuri Delhi.	Within the city of Delhi (Punjab).	6th .	Opened.
Dera Ismail Khan (Cantonment).	Punjab . .	18th .	Ditto.
Hooghly . .	Bengal Presdy. .	23rd .	Ditto.
Kishurpur . .	N.-W. Provinces .	2nd .	Ditto.
Madhopur . .	Punjab . .	11th .	Ditto.
Mahaban . .	N.-W. Provinces .	2nd .	Ditto.
Mahableshwar .	Bombay Presdy. .	15th .	Closed for season.
Matheran . .	Ditto . .	20th .	Ditto.
Nutanganj (Burdwan).	Burdwan City .	7th .	Opened.
Panighatta .	Bengal Presdy. .	11th .	Ditto.
Rungpur . .	Ditto . .	19th .	Ditto.
Sangameshvar .	Bombay Presdy. .	9th .	Ditto.
Sonamukhi .	Bengal Presdy. .	9th .	Ditto.
Sudder Bazar (Delhi).	In the City of Delhi (Punjab).	6th .	Ditto.
Vambori . .	Bombay Presdy. .	25th .	Ditto.
	Railway.		
Surna . .	Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.	7th .	Opened.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 29th May 1884.

No. 110.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted one month's privilege leave under Sections 71 to 73 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 13th June 1884.

No. 4949.—Mr. W Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, availed himself of the leave granted in Order No. 110, dated 29th May 1884, on the 12th June 1884, afternoon.

A. D. CAREY,

Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th July 1884.

No. 552.—The Reverend J. D. Webb, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, is licensed, under Section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages, and, under Section 9 of the same Act, to grant certificates of marriage, between Native Christians in the Ajmere-Merwara District.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONER AND DISTRICT JUDGE, AJMERE-MERWARA.

INSOLVENCY OF ALLAHBELI, SON OF HASHIM KOONJRA, AND MUSSAMUT NORI, WIFE OF ALLAHBELI, RESIDENTS OF AJMERE.

Notice is hereby given that Allahbeli, son of Hashim Koonjra, and Mussamut Nori, wife of Allahbeli, residents of Ajmere, have been declared insolvent, and discharged by this Court, under the provision of Section 357, Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code), and Sheikh Mahomed Bakhsh, Nazir of this Court, has been appointed to be a receiver of their property.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 10th day of July 1884.

L. S. SAUNDERS,

Commr. & Dist. Judge, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF AND FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th July 1884.

No. 573.—With reference to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Notification No. 927, dated 19th February 1884, the Chief and Financial Commissioner prescribes the addition of the following rules relating to the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps to the rules promulgated under his Notification No. 189, dated the 18th March 1882, and published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 25th idem:—

XVI. If any stamp or stamped paper purchased for use under the Court-fees Act is damaged or spoiled before being used, the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere may, upon written application made to him within one year after its purchase, and on being satisfied that it was purchased for use and was accidentally spoiled or damaged, authorise a fresh stamp or stamped paper of the same value being given to the applicant. The spoiled stamp or stamped paper shall be taken back and returned to the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta.

XVII. A stamped paper shall be held to be damaged or spoiled within the meaning of Section 27, Clause C, when—

1. It shall by some accident, either before or after being written upon, have become stained, spoiled, torn, or otherwise rendered permanently unfit for use.
2. In consequence of some material error in the writing or copying of any writing, it has become of no avail.
3. The purpose intended to be effected thereby has been effected by some other instrument on which the proper fee has been duly paid.
4. Owing to death, or from some other cause, a transaction intended to be effected is not completed, and the writing becomes of no avail.

5. In consequence of any error or informality in the drawing up or in the signing of any writing on which the proper Court-fee Stamp has been duly affixed, and cancelled by any duly authorised Court or Officer, the writing is returned or rejected by the said Court or Officer to which it was sent or addressed, and the stamp has thereby become unfit for use.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief and Financial Commr.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under Rule XII of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 421, of the 12th December 1877, it is hereby notified that the following monuments in the Lower Circular Road Cemetery, Calcutta, are in a ruinous condition and will be levelled with the ground unless the owners thereof, or the relatives or friends of the deceased, arrange for their repair at once :—

Hewick, Caroline.	Court, Horatio.
Copeland, Robert.	Lamborn, C. W.
Little, W. H.	Pratt, Frank.
Constable, infant child of Major.	Rollo, C. E.
	Northam, Anne.
White, William.	Sinclair, William.
Mandall, James.	Ricketts, Caroline.
Paxton, Thomas.	Ratsey, Eleandra.
Burroughs, Jeremy.	Schruder, Daniel.
Black, John.	Faris, Sarah Julia.
Byrne, F H.	Hawkins, John Henry.
Ashworth, James.	Beatson, William H.
Dodds, Henry.	Gilbert, Charles.
Stone, H.	McCann, Elizabeth.
Cogan, Arabella.	

By Order,
J. A. C. MEAME,
Secretary, Burial Board.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 15th July 1884.

No. 2075G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1298G., dated the 2nd July 1884, Lieutenant C. Herbert assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 9th July 1884.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1882-83	. . . . .	33,24,667 9 7
Deposits in 1883-84	14,83,323 1 9	. . . . .
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1883-84	1,13,576 10 9	15,96,899 12 6
TOTAL R	. . . . .	49,21,567 6 1
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1883-84	18,64,621 10 10	. . . . .
Investment in Government Loans, 1883-84	1,13,024 7 7	19,77,646 2 5
Balance	. . . . .	29,43,921 3 8
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1883-84	. . . . .	29,43,921 3 8
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	28,30,344 8 11	. . . . .
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1883-84	1,13,576 10 9	29,43,921 3 8

J. GORDON,
Depy. Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK;
Calcutta, the 10th July 1884.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th July 1884.

LIABILITIES	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		41,59,436 4 4
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,89,799 0 4	2,46,82,055 14 1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,60,92,256 13 9	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,04,30,247 4 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,37,506 13 6
Sundries		13,28,016 11 6
RUPEES		7,11,37,263 0 1

ASSETS.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Government Securities		77,65,112 0 0
Other authorized Investments		42,16,450 0 0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		94,11,276 4 4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		61,72,681 8 10
Bills discounted and purchased		1,72,45,301 11 10
Balances with other Banks		5,40,383 0 1
Bullion		2,180 0 0
Dead Stock		11,77,690 6 10
Stamps		9,504 1 0
Sundries		8,17,799 8 8
		4,73,58,378 9 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	88,91,826 6 0	2,37,78,884 6 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,48,87,058 0 6	
RUPEES		7,11,37,263 0 1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th July 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 50·4.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1879.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 30th June 1884	54,100	13,34,506	29,29,600	2,42,90,200	99,97,000	2,98,51,137	2,58,99,400	9,43,01,843	46,08,800	1,00,91,700	9,99,58,700	11,46,59,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,91,95,843
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1884	. .	. . .	3,500	19,900	8,500	35,100	7,000	74,000	. . . .	. . . .	70,500	70,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	1,44,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1884	. .	2,347	4,900	2,84,000	24,400	99,900	12,000	4,24,547	. . . .	40,000	27,500	67,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4,92,047
	54,100	13,36,853	29,38,000	2,45,94,100	1,00,29,900	2,99,83,137	2,59,18,400	9,48,00,390	46,08,800	1,01,31,700	10,00,56,700	11,47,97,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,98,32,390
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	. . .	86,200	31,500	4,72,300	97,000	6,87,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6,87,000
Balance on 15th July 1884	54,100	13,36,853	29,38,000	2,45,07,900	99,98,400	2,95,10,837	2,58,21,400	9,41,13,390	46,08,800	1,01,31,700	10,00,56,700	11,47,97,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,91,45,390

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1884, enfaced from India 4,973 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,228 lakhs.
" 16th May 1884 to 31st " " " " 12 " " " 13 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 4 " " " 9 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 4 " " " 8 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " 6 " " " 6 "

4,999 lakhs. 4,264 lakhs.
4,264

Balance against India . 735 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th July 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
July 7	1,108	. . .	. . .	2,608	81,90,992	64,70,676
" 8	1,17,676	. . .	1,250	1,19,006	81,92,270	64,71,954
" 9	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,19,006	81,92,270	64,71,954
" 10	. . .	. . .	99	1,18,912	81,92,372	64,72,056
" 11	58,818	. . .	20	1,77,710	81,92,393	64,72,077
" 12	2,24,057	. . .	1,26,059	2,83,152	83,21,155	66,00,839

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 14th July 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1884.		R	
W29	M 75—53021	100	The Presidency Post Master, Madras.

BOMBAY,
The 8th July 1884.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
93	P 40—04615	50	Babu Kristo Gopal Banerjee, Pleader, Judge's Court, Chinsurah.
96	P 45—27906	500	Mr. H. Church, care of Sergeant-Major Tilly, B. L. Horse, Mozufferpore.
	" —26777	500	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	R	
J 10—90636	100	Ibrahim Baig, Cloth Merchant, Cannanore.
" —90637	100	
" —90638	100	
" —90639	100	

CALICUT,
The 10th July 1884.

B. C. LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July 1884.

No. 4347.—Mr. C. H. Watts is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th July 1884.

Bond, C. W.
Dalgarnow, Mr.
Daveney, P. B.
Ellis, W. M.
Finchett, W. A.
Foster, Dr. C. W. E.
Heimann, Del. A.
Henslowe, F. B.
Heriot, Maitland.
Kirkpatrick, H. C.
Leslie, Mrs. E.
Luther, Robert.
Maria, Louis.
Michell, W.
Nelson, Will.
Porter, W. J.
Rowe, C. F.
Ruddock, E. B. & Co.
Stephen, A. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Alice, Mrs.
Anderson, Hubert.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Bell, William.
Bernôn, T.
Bezbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Chisholm, J.
Clark, W. H.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
E. B.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fleming, Miss.
Freese, G.
Gabriel, J.
Geddard, George J.
Gildemor, W.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Godfrey, Miss T.
Graham, R. W.
Greenfield, A. J.
H. C.
H M. W.
Hennis, W.
Hole, W. L.
Howe, James E.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Issac, Margaret.
Jackson, J. A.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lockhart, G.
Lynum, R.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
"Merchant."
Milner, R.
Morier, W.
Mylae, F.
Nigomar, Victor.
Parkor, F. W.
Paul, Crawford.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Robinson, Ellen.
Roda, Augusto.
Rodgers, Paul.
Rono, T.
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Selons, Edmund.
Shuttleworth, Major.
Smith, J. B.
Spencer, Mrs.
Steward, Yorke.
Tabone, Govanni.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Vaz, Richard.
Virtes.
Waller, G.
Wasserman, Laser.
Williams, Mostyn.
Williamson, W. F.
Wilmson, H.
Wortley, R A
W. W.
X. Z. G.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters.

Allis, W. A.
Bisnee, S. R.
"Errol."
Greenberg, Frederick.
Greenberg, Marie.
Hakimion, Petros.
Keaks, Mrs. A. H.
Robinson, J. C. S.
Rustomjee, S.
Thompson, G. A. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th July 1884.

Cadd, A.
Creak, Mrs.
Dey, Nebaran Chunder.
Drew, Mrs.
Fowler, J. E.
Hickman, A., M.D.
Marsh, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. R.
Nation, Miss.
Nedham, E. M.
Rai, Krishna Chunder.
Read, G. H.
Sullivan, D. O., M.D.
Wargan, J.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	19th July	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	23rd "	P. & O. Str. *Mirzapore.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	22nd "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	26th "	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	25th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	23rd "	Str. *Goa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	23rd "	Str. *Mahratta.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *vid* Aden for Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colonies, Lamoo, Mombaza, Zanzibar, Kilwakivinjee, Lindee, &c., can be forwarded.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 078830 and 081284, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 and ₹500, respectively, originally standing in the names of Parbutty Churn Mookerjee and Ram Jeebun Ghose, respectively, and last endorsed to Dwarka Nath Sarkar (on behalf of Shatish Chunder Roy, minor), the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th June, 1884 :—

No. 7 OF 1884.

THE PANJÁB COURTS BILL, 1884.

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SCHEDULE.—ACTS REPEALED.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb; and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Panjáb Courts' Act, 1884.

Local extent.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb; and

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1884.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Assistant Judge" includes a Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge.

(2) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(3) "Revenue Court" means the Court of a Financial Commissioner, of a Commissioner, of a Deputy Commissioner, of an Assistant Commissioner or of a Tahsíldár exercising jurisdiction in suits of any of the classes mentioned in section 48.

(4) "Interlocutory order" means an order not having the force of a decree under the Civil Procedure Code or any other enactment, nor being a judgment, order to give security, order of acquittal or order under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the disposal of property or the proceeds thereof, passed or made by a Criminal Court. XIV of 1882. X of 1882.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of the Courts.—Sections 4-16.)

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts.

4. Besides the Courts established under any other law for the time being in force, there shall be the following grades of Courts (namely) :—

(1) the Chief Court;
(2) the Divisional Court;
(3) the Court of the Assistant Judge;
(4) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class;
(5) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the second class;
(6) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the third class;
(7) the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the fourth class.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 5.]

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.]

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court.

6. The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Constitution of Divisional Courts.

7. *(1)* Each Divisional Court shall consist of two or more Judges who shall be appointed by the Local Government, and may be transferred, suspended or removed by the Local Government.

(2) The Commissioner of a Division may be appointed Judge of a Divisional Court, in addition to his other duties.

Seniority of Judges of a Divisional Court.

8. *(1)* When the Commissioner of a Division is one of the Judges of a Divisional Court, he shall be deemed the Senior Judge of the Court.

(2) The seniority of the other Judges shall be regulated by the seniority of their appointments as Judges of a Divisional Court:

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Appointment of Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges.

9. *(1)* The Assistant Judges and the Subordinate Judges of the first class shall be appointed, and may be transferred, suspended or removed, by the Local Government.

(2) The Subordinate Judges of the second, third and fourth classes shall be appointed, and may be transferred, suspended or removed, by the Chief Court, subject to the control of the Local Government, and to rules which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Subordinate Judge.

(3) The present Munsifs shall be deemed to have been duly appointed, and shall be, Subordinate Judges under this Act, and their classification as Subordinate Judges of the second, third or fourth class shall be determined by the Chief Court.

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

10. Every person appointed under this Act to be or to act as Judge of a Divisional Court, Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge shall, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which he may, from time to time, be posted, have the powers of a Judge of a Divisional Court, of the Court of an Assistant Judge, or of the Court of a Subordinate Judge of the fourth class, as the case may be. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 7.]

Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Subordinate Judges, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs may be invested with powers.

11. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Judge, or upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Subordinate Judge of any class, or upon any Subordinate Judge not being an Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the second or of the third class, or upon any Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the third or of the fourth class, and may withdraw any powers so conferred. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 8.]

(2) Any officer invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or sub-division of a district to which he may, from time to time, be posted.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

12. The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the five grades last mentioned in section 4, and may withdraw any powers so conferred. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 9.]

Exercise of such powers by benches.

13. *(1)* The Local Government may direct any three or more persons invested with powers of the same description under section 12 to sit together as a bench; and those powers shall, while such direction remains in force, be exercised by the bench so constituted, and not otherwise. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 10.]

(2) The decision of the majority of the members of a bench constituted under this section shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

14. Except for the purpose of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section 12 or section 13 shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 11.]

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

15. Any person or bench invested under section 11, section 12 or section 13 with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 12.]

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction.

16. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the six grades last mentioned in section 4. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 13.]

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Chief Court.—Sections 17-24.)

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 14.]

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

17. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 15; *Cf.* Crim. Pro. Code, ss. 4 (*t*) and 266.]

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

18. The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Power to try European British subjects.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 16; Civil Pro. Code, s. 25.]

Power to withdraw and try, or to transfer, suits.

19. The Chief Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 17.]

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

20. Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section 19; or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section:

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say):—

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order, from time to time, direct;

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 19, extended to Divisional Courts.]

Delegation of powers to its members.

21. *(1)* Except as by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it, and for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of a Divisional Court of any of the powers conferred on that Court, by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force:

Proviso.

Provided that no order not being an interlocutory order, and no decree, sentence or decision of any Court, shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court or of a Divisional Court sitting alone.

(2) When the Chief Court consists of more than three Judges, it may make rules declaring what number of Judges, not being less than three, shall constitute a full bench of the Court, and may by these rules prescribe the mode of determining what Judges shall sit as a full bench, when a full bench sitting becomes necessary.

(3) The Chief Court may, from time to time, delegate to one of its Judges the power of determining, subject to any rules made under this section, what Judge in each case shall sit alone and what Judges of the Court shall constitute any bench of Judges. [See 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, s. 14.]

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 20.]

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

22. When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say:

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number.

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say:—

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section 20 applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section 6;

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 21.]

Power to refer question to full bench.

23. *(1)* Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges.

(2) Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 22.]

Power to appoint ministerial officers.

24. *(1)* The Chief Court may, from time to time, appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court, and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

(2) The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Subordinate Courts.—Section 34.)

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.]

Powers and duties of such officers.

25. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may, from time to time, direct.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 24.]

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

26. Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court:

Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 25.]

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

27. The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the six grades last mentioned in section 4, and over all Courts of Small Causes, shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 26.]

Power to make rules as to petition-writers.

28. *(1)* The Chief Court may, from time to time, make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb;

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising.

(2) Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 27; see also Criminal Procedure Code, s. 553, and Civil Procedure Code, s. 652.]

Power to make rules as to other matters.

29. The Chief Court may, from time to time,—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English;

(*c*) prescribe forms for seals to be used by such Courts;

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary to be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such enquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 28.]

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

30. *(1)* The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts, and statements of the work done in the Court, as may, from time to time, be required by the said Government.

(2) The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may, from time to time, be made by the Governor General in Council, or by the Local Government, for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Courts.

Chief Court to take evidence and record judgments according to its own rules, and to frame forms for proceedings.

31. *(1)* The Chief Court, when sitting as a Court of civil judicature, shall take evidence and record judgments and orders in such manner as it, by rule, from time to time, directs, and may, from time to time, frame forms for any proceeding in that Court in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction. [Sec. 29, Act XVII of 1877, and ss. 638 and 639, Civ. Pro. Code.]

(2) The following provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 119, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189 to 191 (both inclusive), 192 (so far as it relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198, 200 to 204 (both inclusive), and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum; XIV of 1882.

And sections 571 to 573 (both inclusive), 554 (so far as it relates to the time of dating and signing judgment) and 579 shall not apply to the Chief Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

32. *(1)* Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which the Civil Procedure Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394 of that Code, may be done by the Registrar of the Court, or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 29.] XIV of 1882.

(2) The Chief Court may, from time to time, by rule, declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

Delivery of judgment in the absence of Judge who recorded it.

33. When any appeal, reference or case heard in the exercise of revisional jurisdiction has been heard by a bench consisting of two or more Judges, a judgment or dissent written by any member of the bench, but not pronounced, may be delivered by any other member of that bench. [New. *Cf.* s. 199, Civ. Pro. Code.]

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Controlling powers of Divisional Court and of Assistant Judges.

34. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court— [Sec. 30, Act XVII of 1877.]

every Divisional Court shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Assistant Judges or officers invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge within its division, and (*b*) the Courts controlled by the Assistant Judges or Deputy Commissioners invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge within its division;

and, subject to the control of the Divisional Court—

every Assistant Judge and every Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assist-

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Of the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Subordinate Courts.—Sections 35-41.)

ant Judge shall control (*a*) all Courts of the four grades last mentioned in section 4, and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons other than the Deputy Commissioner of a district invested under section 11 or section 12 with the powers of an Assistant Judge within the area subject to his jurisdiction.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction.

35. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal civil Court of original jurisdiction in its division:

Provided that the Local Government may empower any Assistant Judge or any Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge to exercise all or any of the powers of a District Court within the area subject to his jurisdiction.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 32.]

No pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of Divisional Court or of Assistant Judge.

36. Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force—

(*1*) the Divisional Court, and (*2*) the Court of the Assistant Judge, shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits; and

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts.

each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of civil suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the table:—

COURT.	Limit of jurisdiction.
	Rs.
(*a*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class.	5,000
(*b*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the second class.	1,000
(*c*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the third class.	500
(*d*)—The Court of the Subordinate Judge of the fourth class.	100

[Section 33, Act XVII of 1877.]

Powers of Divisional Court and of Court of Assistant Judge.

37. (*1*) Any Divisional Court or any Assistant Judge, or Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of Assistant Judge, may exercise, as regards the Courts under its or his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section 19 on the Chief Court.

(*2*) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

(*3*) The Local Government may, from time to time, confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Judge under this section, and withdraw the same.

[Section 34, Act XVII of 1877.] XIV of 1882.

Power to distribute business.

38. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Divisional Court, Assistant Judge or Deputy Commissioner invested with the powers of Assistant Judge may, by written order, direct that any civil business cognizable by it or his Court and the Courts under its or his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as it or he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction:

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section 15 or 16.

[Section 35, Act XVII of 1877.]

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

39. (*1*) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the Courts of Assistant Judges and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Divisional Court, be final, and in the case of any other Court be subject to the general control of the Divisional Court.

(*2*) The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by an Assistant Judge, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Assistant Judge, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court.

(*3*) Every appointment under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes in this behalf.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 36.]

Power to fine ministerial officers.

40. (*1*) The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of an Assistant Judge may fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

(*2*) The Assistant Judge, subject to the general control of the Divisional Court, may, on appeal or otherwise, reverse or modify any such order made by any such Judge or officer, other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes.

(*3*) Any Divisional Court or Assistant Judge, and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes, may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary.

[New. *Cf.* Act VI of 1871, s. 29, and Act XIII of 1879, s. 24.]

Power to invest with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

41. The Local Government may invest, within such local limits as it, from time to time, fixes, any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge of the first class with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees, and any Subordinate Judge of the second or third class with similar jurisdiction up to the amount of fifty rupees; and may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the jurisdiction so conferred.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter V.—Of Appellate Jurisdiction in Civil Cases.—Sections 42-47.)
(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Section 48.)

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES.

First appeals to whom to lie.

42. *(1)* Appeals from the decrees and orders of a Court of any of the three grades last mentioned in section 4 in suits of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, and in suits of any other class which the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may, from time to time, determine to place on the same footing, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, and the value or amount of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed five hundred rupees, lie to the Court of the Assistant Judge.

(2) Appeals from the decrees and orders of the Court of the Assistant Judge in original suits, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, and appeals from the decrees and orders of the Divisional Court in original suits, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court.

(3) Appeals from decrees and orders in original suits not hereinbefore provided for shall, when such appeal is allowed by law, lie to the Divisional Court.

Further appeal to lie to the Chief Court on the certificate of the Divisional Court that the case is a fit one for further appeal.

43. When two Judges of a Divisional Court are unable to concur in a judgment varying or reversing the decree or order appealed against, or when some question of law or custom, or of general interest, is involved, the Judges may, if they regard the case as of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, or if, when the certificate is applied for, one of the Judges who passed the decree is no longer attached to the Court, the remaining Judge may, if he regards the case as of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, grant a certificate to any party to the appeal that the case is a fit one for a further appeal; and on such certificate being granted a further appeal shall lie to the Chief Court from the decree or order of the Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree or order had been passed in an original suit:

Provided that no further appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, or other suit placed on the same footing under section 42 when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Appellate decision of Assistant Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final. XIV of 1882.

44. Subject to the provisions of section 43, and of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 595 and 622, the decision of the Court of the Assistant Judge or of the Divisional Court passed in appeal shall be final.

[*Cf.* Act XIII of 1879, s. 22.]

Appeals from decrees, &c., passed before Act comes into force.

45. For the purposes of sections 42 and 23, all decrees, orders and decisions passed before the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed—

(*a*) if passed by a Commissioner or Additional Commissioner, or by the Civil Judge of Peshawar, to have been passed by the Divisional Court;

(*b*) if passed by a Deputy Commissioner or other officer invested with the appellate jurisdiction of a Deputy Commissioner, to have been passed by an Assistant Judge;

(*c*) if passed by an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge of the first class;

(*d*) if passed by an Assistant Commissioner not invested with full powers or with the appellate powers of a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Honorary Civil Judge, or by a Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár, to have been passed by a Subordinate Judge of the second, third or fourth class:

Provided that—

(1) no right of appeal which has accrued under the existing law shall be taken away, and no certificate shall be required for a further appeal;

(2) if the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal, if any is allowed by law, shall lie to the Chief Court; but in other cases in which the appeal now lies to the Commissioner's Court, the appeal shall lie to the Divisional Court.

Period of limitation. [Act XVII of 1877, s. 40.]

46. *(1)* The period of limitation for an appeal under section 41 or section 42 shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of the Assistant Judge or to the Divisional Court—sixty days;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

(2) In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal. [Act XVII of 1877 s. 41.]

47. The Chief Court, the Divisional Court or the Court of an Assistant Judge may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself, or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn.

CHAPTER VI.

OF REVENUE COURTS.

Certain classes of suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

48. Suits of any of the following classes instituted on and after the first day of October, 1884, shall be heard and determined in Revenue Courts and not otherwise:

(*a*) suits by tenants to establish a claim to a right of occupancy under Chapter II of the Panjáb Tenancy Act, 1868; XXVIII of 1868.

(*b*) suits by landlords under section 6 of the same Act to prove that a tenant presumed to have a right of occupancy under that section has no such right;

(*c*) suits for enhancement or abatement of rent under Chapter III of the same Act;

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Sections 49-55.)

(*d*) suits for ejectment of a tenant under Chapter IV of the same Act;

(*e*) suits under section 25 of the same Act to contest liability to be ejected when notice of ejectment has been served;

(*f*) suits under section 40 of the same Act to determine the amount or value of the compensation to be paid or the terms of a lease to be granted to a tenant under section 39 of the same Act, or both;

(*g*) suits for arrears of rent on account of land, or on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(*h*) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent;

(*i*) suits by lambardárs for arrears of land-revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers, or for village-expenses or other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(*j*) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or part thereof after payment of the land-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(*k*) suits by assignees of land-revenue for arrears of revenue due to them as such;

(*l*) suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such; and

(*m*) suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act to recover possession of land assessed to the land-revenue or liable to be so assessed, or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned. I of 1877.

Procedure when question of proprietary title or of existence of relation of landlord and tenant arises.

49. If in any suit of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*l*) of the last preceding section it appears that the parties are at issue on any question of proprietary title, or on the question of the existence of the relation of landlord and tenant between them, the Revenue Court shall not determine such question, but may either proceed to decide the case by passing a decree contingent upon the determination of such question by a Civil Court, giving such directions as it may think proper as to the party with whom it shall rest to institute a suit for the purpose, or, on the application of either party, may stay proceedings to enable the party applying to institute a suit for the purpose in a Civil Court; but the proceedings shall not be stayed under this section for more than three months unless such suit is in the meantime instituted; nor, when a decree has been passed contingent upon the determination of such question by a Civil Court, shall any execution be issued, property sold or person ejected or imprisoned thereunder until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the Civil Court on the question, unless the decree has been passed against the party whose duty it is to sue and he fails to institute the suit for more than three months from the date of the decree.

Certain revenue powers of Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs to be exercised *ex officio*.

50. All Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs shall have power to try suits of the classes mentioned in section 48, clauses (*g*), (*i*), (*k*) and (*l*), when the amount or value of the claim does not exceed one hundred rupees; and the Local Government may invest Náib Tahsíldárs with the same powers.

Additional powers with which Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs may be invested.

51. The Local Government may invest any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár with power to try all suits of the classes mentioned in the same section, clauses (*d*) and (*f*) to (*m*), both inclusive.

Revenue powers of Deputy Commissioners and power to invest Assistant Commissioners therewith.

52. The Deputy Commissioner shall have power to try suits of any of the classes mentioned in section 48, and the Local Government may specially invest any Assistant Commissioner with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for the trial of suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the same section.

Procedure of Revenue Courts how to be regulated.

53. *(1)* The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue Courts in cases under this chapter for which a procedure is not prescribed thereby; and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, with or without modification, to all or any classes of cases before Revenue Courts. [*Cf.* Act XVIII of 1881, s. 19.] XIV of 1882.

(2) Until such rules are made, Revenue Courts shall be guided in cases under this chapter by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 2, Part I, except Chapters XVI and XX, Parts II, III and IV, Chapters XXXVII and XXXVIII, XLI, XLIII and XLIV, and Parts VIII and X, so far as applicable; and the Court of the Financial Commissioner shall, in respect of such cases, be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of the said Code, and shall exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by sections 19 and 47 on the Chief Court; and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner shall respectively exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by sections 37 and 47 upon a Divisional Court and an Assistant Judge. XIV of 1882.

Power to distribute business.

54. Every Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may, by written order, direct that any business cognizable under this chapter by his Court, and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction which it is not empowered to exercise under section 50, section 51 or section 52.

Cases appealable to Deputy Commissioner.

55. All decisions and orders (except decisions and orders in suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act) of Assistant Commissioners not invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under section 52, and of Tahsíldárs, shall be appealable to the Deputy Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final, unless when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, when a I of 1877.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Of Revenue Courts.—Sections 56-64.)

Further appeal in certain cases.

further appeal shall lie to the Commissioner, or, in case the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Financial Commissioner.

Cases appealable to Commissioner or Financial Commissioner.

56. *(1)* All decisions and orders of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of section 48, and in other suits (except suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act) in which the value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees, shall be appealable to the Commissioner, or in case the amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, to the Financial Commissioner.

I of 1877.

Other judgments to be final.

(2) In all other cases their judgments and orders shall be final.

Further appeal to Financial Commissioner in certain cases.

57. An appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner on appeals in suits of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of section 48 shall lie to the Financial Commissioner, unless when the Commissioner dismisses the appeal. All other judgments and orders of the Commissioner on appeals shall be final, subject to revision by the Financial Commissioner.

Other judgments of Commissioner to be final.

Revisional jurisdiction of Financial Commissioner.

58. The Financial Commissioner may at any time call for any case which has come before any Commissioner or any Court subordinate to him, and pass such orders thereon consistent with the law applicable thereto as he thinks fit.

Limitation of appeals under this chapter.

59. *(1)* The period of limitation for an appeal under section 55, section 56 or section 57 shall run from the date of the decree, order for decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or of the Commissioner—sixty days ;

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Financial Commissioner—ninety days.

(2) In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Controlling powers of Financial Commissioner, Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

60. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Financial Commissioner, every Commissioner shall control the Revenue Courts of all Deputy Commissioners and the Revenue Courts controlled by Deputy Commissioners within his Division ; and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control the Revenue Courts of all Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs and officers invested with the powers of Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár within his District.

Persons invested with powers under this chapter to be deemed to be Courts of corresponding grades, and where and in what cases to exercise their powers.

61. Except for the purpose of exercising control over any other Revenue Court, any person exercising the powers of a Revenue Court of any grade under section 49 or section 51 shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act, and shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Distribution of business between Financial Commissioners.

62. When more than one Financial Commissioner is appointed, the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules as to the distribution of revenue, judicial and other business between the persons so appointed ; and, until such rules are made, the Financial Commissioner who is senior in respect of his appointment as such may transfer such business as he thinks fit to the other Financial Commissioner for disposal, and may withdraw and himself dispose of any business so transferred and not disposed of.

Consultation between Financial Commissioners.

63. If either Financial Commissioner desires to obtain the opinion of the other upon any question arising in any appeal under this chapter pending before him, he may forward the record to the other Financial Commissioner with a statement of the question upon which he desires his opinion ; and the latter, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall record his opinion upon the question referred to him ; and the Financial Commissioner who made the reference shall proceed to dispose of the appeal after considering the opinion so obtained.

Power to invest Settlement-officers with powers of Civil or Revenue Courts in certain cases.

64. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement, either by name or in virtue of his office, with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 49.]

(2) The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers.

(3) The Local Government may cancel any such notification.

(4) While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested, and not otherwise :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published :

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous and Supplementary Provisions.—Sections 66-73.)

disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published.

Explanation.—In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 50.]

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 64.

65. For the purposes of section 64 the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from time to time direct that any of the Courts mentioned in this Act (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those specified in this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 46; compare Act VI of 1871, s. 25; Act XVII of 1875, s. 19; and Act XIII of 1879, s. 23.]

Presiding Officer of Court not to try certain suits and appeals.

66. *(1)* Except with the consent of the parties, no presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Act shall try any suit or appeal to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit or appeal.

(2) When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

(3) The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 47.]

Rules when to have force of law.

67. All rules made and forms prescribed under section 28 and section 29, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

[Act XVII of 1877, s. 48.]

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 27 to a single Judge.

68. *(1)* The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section 27, and may cancel such notification.

(2) While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby, and not otherwise.

[*Cf.* Act XIII of 1879, s. 27.] IV of 1869.

Jurisdiction under Divorce Act.

69. For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act, any Judge of the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Judge throughout the Division over which that Court has jurisdiction.

Vacations.

70. *(1)* Subject to such orders as may, from time to time, be issued by the Governor General in Council, and to the approval of the Local Government, the Chief Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as close holidays in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto. [Act VI of 1871, s. 17; Act XIII of 1879, s. 38].

(2) Such list shall be published in the official Gazette, and the said days shall be observed accordingly.

Pending proceedings.

71. *(1)* All cases or proceedings pending in any Civil Court on the first day of October, 1884, may be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed, unless the Chief Court directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases or proceedings shall be transferred for disposal to the Courts established under this Act which would have had jurisdiction if they had been in existence when such cases or proceedings were instituted.

(2) For the purposes of this section, all appeals in civil suits or proceedings pending on the said day shall—

(*a*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Commissioners, Additional Commissioners or the Civil Judge of Pesháwar be deemed to be appeals from the Divisional Court;

(*b*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Deputy Commissioners or officers invested under section three of Act XIV of 1875 with the appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners, or with the full powers of an Assistant Commissioner, be deemed to be appeals from the Court of the Assistant Judge; and

(*c*) if preferred from the decrees, orders or decisions of Assistant Commissioners not invested with full powers, or with the appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners, or of Honorary Civil Judges not invested with the full powers of an Assistant Commissioner, or of Tahsíldárs or Náib Tahsíldárs, be deemed to be appeals from Subordinate Judges of the second, third or fourth class.

Explanation of sections 617 and 622, Civil Procedure Code.

72. For the purposes of sections 617 and 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, the decree of an Appellate Court subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to be final when no certificate permitting a further appeal to the Chief Court under section 43 has been granted, and a case decided by an Appellate Court in which no such certificate has been granted shall be deemed to be a case in which no appeal lies to the Chief Court. XIV of 1882.

Amendment of the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870.

73. To the first schedule annexed to the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following shall be added :— VII of 1870.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
3. Application to the Chief Court of the Panjáb for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees.	Two rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five rupees.	The fee leviable on memorandum of appeal.

The Panjáb Courts Bill, 1884.

(Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous and Supplementary Provisions.—Sections 74-75.)

Refund of fee paid on application for revision.

XIV of 1882.

74. If the Chief Court, on an application under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, on which a fee has been paid under the last preceding section, sets aside or modifies the decree or order of a subordinate Court, or remands the case for a fresh decision, it may grant to the applicant a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the application, or any smaller amount which, with regard to the circumstances of the case, it may think proper to order to be refunded.

Saving of certain appointments, rules and forms, notifications, powers and orders.

75. All appointments made under sections 5 and 22 of Act XVII of 1877, directions given under section 23, rules and forms prescribed under sections 26 and 27, and notifications published, powers conferred and orders issued under section 49, of the same Act, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, given, prescribed, published, conferred and issued under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1869	The Indian Divorce Act.	So much of section 3 as defines "District Judge" in the Panjáb to mean the "Commissioner of a Division."
Act X of 1870	The Land Acquisition Act, 1870.	So much of section 3 as defines "Court" in the Panjáb to mean the "Commissioner of a Division."
Act XIV of 1875.	The Panjáb Judicial Administration Act, 1875.	So far as it relates to civil or criminal judicial powers.
Act XVII of 1877.	The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

AN essential portion of the scheme for the reorganization of the civil administration in the Panjáb, which has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, is to be found in the improvement of the judicial agency and the reform of the appellate system. The arrangements proposed for this purpose render necessary very large changes in the law under which the Panjáb Courts are now constituted (the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877), and the most convenient mode of giving effect to them appears to be to repeal that Act and re-enact its provisions with the necessary additions and modifications. This it is proposed to do by the present Bill.

2. The changes in the law which it is intended to make will now be noticed.

3. Chapter II deals with the constitution of the Courts. The present law confers the civil judicial powers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court upon the executive officers of Government from the Commissioner down to the Tahsíldár, though Act XIV of 1875 enables the Local Government to confer the powers of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Tahsíldár upon other persons, and under that Act civil judicial powers have been conferred upon a number of officers known as Judicial Assistants and Munsifs, whose functions are mainly, though not always exclusively, judicial. Similarly, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Pesháwar and certain Additional Commissioners have been invested with the judicial powers of Commissioners under Act XVII of 1877. It is now proposed to relieve Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, as a rule, of civil judicial functions, though they will continue to exercise jurisdiction in certain classes of cases which will be transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Courts, and they may also be invested with civil judicial powers where the judicial work is so light as not to require the creation of special Courts. Commissioners will likewise be, as a rule, relieved of the functions as Sessions Judges which now devolve upon them, but this can be done under the Criminal Procedure Code, without special legislation.

4. Special designations which do not imply the exercise of executive functions are accordingly given to the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court (section 4).

5. With a view to strengthen the Courts of appeal in order to admit of greater finality being given to appellate decisions, it is proposed that the Court immediately subordinate to the Chief Court should ordinarily consist of two Judges, and that, while one of these Judges may be enabled by rule to exercise certain of the powers of the Court, a single Judge should not have power in the exercise of his appellate jurisdiction to reverse any order other than an interlocutory order passed by any Court.

6. Power is also taken (in section 7) to appoint the Commissioner of a Division to be one of the Judges of a Divisional Court in addition to his other duties, as it is in contemplation to establish one of the Divisional Courts at Derá Ismaíl Khán, and only one Judge will be available for that Court unless the Commissioner of the Deráját Division is appointed as one of the Judges.

7. The appointment of Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges of the first class by the Local Government, and of Subordinate Judges of the second, third and fourth classes, corre-

sponding to the present Munsifs, by the Chief Court, subject to rules to be made by the Local Government, is provided for by section 9. The Court of the Assistant Judge will replace the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or Judicial Assistant under the present law, and no provision has hitherto been made by law as to the authority by which Munsifs may be appointed or removed.

8. The other differences between Chapter II of the Bill and the corresponding chapter of Act XVII of 1877 follow upon those which have been already described.

9. The third chapter, which provides for the jurisdiction and powers of the Chief Court, only differs from the corresponding chapter of Act XVII of 1877 in that section 19, relating to the transfer of suits, is assimilated to section 25 of the Civil Procedure Code; section 21 is modified so as to enable the Chief Court to make rule for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of a Divisional Court of the powers of that Court, except as regards the reversal of decrees, sentences or decisions of any Court, to provide by rule for the constitution of a full bench of the Chief Court, and to delegate to one of its Judges the power of determining what Judges shall sit alone or as a bench of the Court, and power is also taken to enable a single Judge of the Chief Court or of a Divisional Court to reverse an interlocutory order; sections 31 and 32 replace the reference in section 29 of the present Act to sections 633 and 637 of the Civil Procedure Code, and add what is necessary of sections 638 and 639 of that Code; and section 33 provides for the delivery of the judgments of a bench of Judges by any Judge who was a member of that bench, in accordance with existing practice, and with the analogy of section 199 of the Civil Procedure Code.

10. Chapter IV relates to the jurisdiction and powers of Courts subordinate to the Chief Court. The Divisional Court is declared to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but the Local Government is enabled to empower any Assistant Judge or Deputy Commissioner with the powers of an Assistant Judge to exercise any of the powers of a District Court, so as to obviate the inconvenience of unduly limiting the number of Courts which can exercise jurisdiction under certain laws, *e. g.*, Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and IX of 1861.

11. While the jurisdiction of the Divisional Court and of the Court of the Assistant Judge is unlimited as respects the value or amount in litigation, thus corresponding with the jurisdiction now exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, that of the Subordinate Judge of the first class is limited to Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 10,000, which is the limit of the present jurisdiction of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, and that of other Subordinate Judges may extend either to Rs. 100, to Rs. 500 or to Rs. 1,000.

12. In section 41 power is taken to invest Assistant Judges or Subordinate Judges with the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by a Small Cause Court within certain limits of value or amount.

13. The other changes in Chapter IV are those which are rendered necessary by the alterations of the law already described.

14. Chapter V relates to appellate jurisdiction in civil cases. It embodies the modifications proposed in the appellate system with the view of restricting the right of appeal so far as it is considered that the improved organization of the Courts will admit of this. The second appeals allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, and the further appeals allowed by the present Panjáb Courts Act are abolished, and the decisions of appellate Courts are made final, except that the Judges of a Divisional Court are enabled, when they differ as to the judgment which should be passed, or when some question of law or custom or of general interest is involved, if they think the case of sufficient importance to justify further appeal, to grant a certificate permitting a further appeal to the Chief Court.

15. Appeals to Assistant Judges are confined to suits not above Rs. 500 in value, either of the Small Cause Court class or of any other class which the Chief Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may determine to put upon the same footing, and appeals in suits above Rs. 5,000 in value, as well as appeals from decrees of the Divisional Court, will, when allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court, all other appeals allowed by law lying to the Divisional Court.

16. Section 47, relating to the transfer of appeals, has been modified to the same extent as section 19.

17. Chapter VI, which deals with Revenue Courts, is new, having been rendered necessary by the transfer of certain classes of suits enumerated in section 48 from the Civil to the Revenue Courts. It provides for the jurisdiction and powers of these Courts, for their procedure, for appeals from their decisions, for the revisional jurisdiction of the Financial Commissioner, and the controlling powers of the Financial Commissioner; Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, respectively, for the transfer of suits and appeals, and for the distribution of business between Financial Commissioners when more than one such officer is appointed, the sanction which has been given by the Secretary of State to the appointment of a second Financial Commissioner rendering a provision of this nature necessary. Sections 64 and 65 correspond with sections 49 and 50 of the present Act, enabling the Local Government to confer judicial powers upon Settlement-officers, the only addition being that the officer may be so empowered either by name or in virtue of his office.

18. Chapter VII contains miscellaneous and supplementary provisions, some of which correspond with sections 46 to 48 of the present Act. Of the others, section 69 provides that any Judge of the Divisional Court shall be deemed to be the District Judge throughout its jurisdiction for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act; section 70 provides for vacations; and section 71 for proceedings pending when this Bill becomes law; section 72 interprets certain expressions in sections 617 and 622 of the Civil Procedure Code so as to prevent doubt as to the cases in which the revisional jurisdiction of the Chief Court may be exercised; section 73 amends the Court-fees Act so that the fee leviable on a memorandum of appeal, when it exceeds the fee leviable on a petition to the Chief Court, may be charged on an application to it for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code; and section 74 enables the Court in certain cases to grant a certificate authorizing the refund of the fee so charged.

The 25th June, 1884. D. G. BARKLEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 8 OF 1884.

THE KHOJÁ SUCCESSION BILL, 1884.

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SCHEDULE.—PORTIONS OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (X OF 1865) MODIFIED FOR APPLICATION TO WILLS MADE BY KHOJÁS.

Explanation of abbreviation used in the margin.

"Bo. Bill" refers to the draft Bill prepared by the Commission and received with the letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 216, dated 14th January, 1880.

A Bill to amend and define the law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojás.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and define the law applicable to testamentary and intestate succession to Khojás; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent.

1. This Act may be called the Khojá Succession Act, 1884; and it shall extend to the whole of British India.

Application.

2. Except as provided by any other law for the time being in force, succession to the property, whether moveable or immoveable, in British India of a Khojá dying on or after the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty-five shall be regulated by the rules contained in this Act, wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. [Act X of 1865, s. 5.]

Explanation.—Property in British India includes obligations enforceable there.

Definitions.

3. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— [Bo. Bill, s. 3.]

"son" means a legitimate son, and does not include an adopted son:

"grandson" means a son's son:

"great-grandson" means a grandson's son:

"daughter" means a legitimate daughter:

"father" and "mother" do not include step-father and step-mother:

"grandfather" and "grandmother" do not include a father's step-father or step-mother:

"brother" and "sister" do not include step-brother and step-sister, nor half-brother and half-sister:

"half-brother" means son of the same father but by another wife:

"lineal male descendant," used with reference to any person, means a male descended from that person through males only: [New.]

"degree" means a degree of kindred computed according to the rules laid down in sections 21, 22 and 24 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the table of consanguinity thereto annexed: X of 1865.

"undivided property" means a share in the property belonging to an undivided family: [Home Dept. Office Memo. dated 12th August, 1882, para. 7.]

"restricted owner," used with reference to any property, means a female acquiring that property in the manner specified in section 21, section 23, sub-section (2), section 24, sub-section (1), section 27 and section 39. [New.]

(*2*) When it is provided in this Act that the members of any class shall take property and the shares which they are respectively to take therein are not specified, they shall take equal shares therein.

No distinction between ancestral and self-acquired, nor between moveable and immoveable, property. Child in womb.

4. For the purposes of this Act there shall be no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property, nor between moveable and immoveable property, nor between those born in the lifetime of a deceased owner of property and those who at the date of his death were only conceived in the womb, but who have been subsequently born alive. [Bo. Bill, s. 7.] [Act X of 1865, s. 23.]

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Of Succession to the Undivided Property of a Male Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 5-6.)
(Chapter III.—Of Succession to the Separate Property of a Male Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 7-20.)

CHAPTER II.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE UNDIVIDED PROPERTY OF A MALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 8-12.]

Where there are lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

5. (*1*) When a male Khojá owning undivided property dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal male descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, every such descendant shall be entitled to a share in that property unless one of the persons through whom he is descended from the intestate is living.

(*2*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, their shares shall be equal.

[Act X of 1865, s. 33.]

(*3*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as will correspond with the number of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, and of his lineal male descendants of the like degree of kindred who died before him, and through whom the other sharers are descended from him; and one such share shall be allotted to each of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at his decease; and one such share shall be allotted in respect of each such deceased male descendant; and the share allotted in respect of each such deceased male descendant shall be divided among the sharers descended through him, in such manner that the sons of any person shall always take that which their father would have been entitled to if he had survived the intestate.

[Bo. Bill, s. 13.]

Where there are no lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

6. In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the property of the intestate shall be divided equally among all the male members of his undivided family living at his death.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE SEPARATE PROPERTY OF A MALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

[Bo. Bill, s. 16.]

Where there are lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

7. When a male Khojá owning property, not being undivided property, dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal male descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, the property shall descend in the manner provided in section 5.

[Bo. Bill, s. 17.]

In default of such lineal male descendants, property to belong to the intestate's father.

8. In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the intestate's father shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 18.]

In default of the father, to the mother.

9. In default of the father, the intestate's mother shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 19, see *infra*, s. 34.]

In default of the mother, to the widows.

10. In default of the mother, the widow or widows of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 20.]

In default of widows, to the daughters.

11. In default of widows, the daughters of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 21.]

In default of daughters, to daughters' sons and to brothers.

12. (*1*) In default of daughters, the sons of daughters shall succeed to the property, the sons of each daughter taking an equal share:

Provided that, if the intestate has left brothers surviving him, the daughters' sons shall succeed to a moiety of the property, the sons of each daughter taking an equal share, and the brothers shall take the other moiety.

(*2*) In default of daughters' sons, the brothers shall take the whole of the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 22.]

In default of brothers, to sons' daughters.

13. In default of brothers, the daughters of the intestate's sons shall succeed to the property, the daughters of each son taking an equal share.

[Bo. Bill, s. 23.]

In default of sons' daughters, to brothers' sons.

14. In default of sons' daughters, the sons of the intestate's brothers shall succeed to the property, the sons of each brother taking an equal share.

[Bo. Bill, s. 24.]

In default of brothers' sons, to half-brothers.

15. In default of brothers' sons, the half-brothers of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 25.]

In default of half-brothers, to half-brothers' sons.

16. In default of half-brothers, the sons of half-brothers shall succeed to the property, the sons of each half-brother taking an equal share.

[Bo. Bill, s. 26.]

In default of half-brothers' sons, to the grandfather; and in default of the grandfather, to the grandmother.

17. In default of sons of half-brothers, the paternal grandfather shall succeed to the property; and in default of the paternal grandfather, the paternal grandmother shall succeed to it.

[Bo. Bill, s. 27.]

In default of the grandmother, to paternal uncles.

18. In default of the paternal grandmother, the paternal uncles shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 28.]

In default of paternal uncles, to sisters.

19. In default of paternal uncles, the sisters of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 29.]

In default of sisters, to the nearest of kin.

20. In default of sisters, the property shall belong to those of the intestate's relatives on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate; and, in default of relatives on the father's side, to those of the intestate's relatives on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate:

Provided that no female relative shall be entitled to share in the property if there is a male relative standing on the same side in the same degree of kindred to the intestate.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter IV.—Of Succession to the Absolute Property of a Female Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 23-27.)

(Chapter V.—Of Property which a Female takes as Restricted Owner, and the further Succession to the same.—Section 28.)

[Bo. Bill, s. 33. See sec. 48, infra.]

When female takes as restricted owner under foregoing sections.

21. If, at the death of the intestate, any of the male heirs mentioned in sections 7 to 18 (both inclusive), or any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate, is living, a female succeeding under any of the foregoing sections shall take the property as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 30.]

Widow's right to retain possession of ornaments.

22. When a male Khojá dies intestate in respect of any ornaments belonging to him, and not being undivided property, which are in the possession of his wife with his consent, and the wife does not acquire the ownership, whether absolute or restricted, of the ornaments under this Act, she shall be entitled to retain possession of them until she dies or re-marries.

CHAPTER IV.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE ABSOLUTE PROPERTY OF A FEMALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

[Bo. Bill, s. 38.]

Descent of unmarried female's absolute property.

23. (*1*) When an unmarried female Khojá owning property otherwise than as a restricted owner dies intestate in respect of that property, it shall belong to her brothers; in default of brothers, to her father; in default of the father, to her mother; in default of the mother, to the relatives of the intestate on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate; and, in default of such relatives, to the relatives on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 32 & 33.]

(*2*) If at the death of the intestate any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate is living, a female succeeding under this section, whether in preference to or together with that male relative, shall take the property as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 40.]

Descent of married female's absolute property.

24. (*1*) When a married female Khojá owning property otherwise than as restricted owner dies intestate in respect of that property, it shall belong to her sons and daughters; and the daughters shall take it as restricted owners. [Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

(*2*) In default of sons and daughters, the property shall, except as provided in sub-section (3), belong to her husband.

(*3*) If the property has been given to the female on the occasion of her marriage separately from the "Dej" for her sole use and benefit by her parents or relatives, it shall, in default of sons and daughters, belong—

(*a*) to her father; and

(*b*) in default of the father, to the person to whom it would then have belonged if it had been the property of the father at his death and had descended without having been alienated.

(*4*) A female taking property under clause (*b*) of sub-section (3) shall not take it as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 37.]

Descent of absolute property of widow or divorced female leaving lineal descendants within the fourth degree.

25. (*1*) When a female Khojá, being a widow or divorced and owning property otherwise than as restricted owner, dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, every such descendant shall be entitled to a share of the property unless one of the persons through whom he is descended from the intestate is living.

(*2*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, their shares shall be equal.

(*3*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to her at her decease, and of lineal descendants of the like degree of kindred who died before her and through whom the other sharers are descended from her; and one such share shall be allotted to each of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at her decease; and one such share shall be allotted in respect of each such deceased descendant; and the share allotted in respect of each such deceased descendant shall be divided among the sharers descended through him, in such manner that the children of any person shall always take what that person would have been entitled to if he had survived the intestate. [Act X of 1865, s. 33.]

[Bo. Bill, s. 37.]

Where there are no such lineal descendants.

26. (*1*) In default of the descendants mentioned in section 25, the property shall belong to the brothers of the intestate; in default of brothers, to her father; in default of the father, to her mother.

(*2*) In default of the mother, the property shall belong to the relatives of the intestate on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred, and, in default of such relatives, to the relatives of the intestate on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

When female taking under section 25 or 26 takes as restricted owner.

27. If, at the death of the intestate, any of the male heirs mentioned in section 25 and the first sub-section of section 26, or any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate, is living, a female succeeding under section 25 or section 26, whether in preference to or together with that heir or relative, shall take the property as restricted owner.

CHAPTER V.

OF PROPERTY WHICH A FEMALE TAKES AS RESTRICTED OWNER, AND THE FURTHER SUCCESSION TO THE SAME.

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate," "stridhan."]

Nature of restricted ownership generally.

28. A female taking property as restricted owner shall be absolutely entitled to the use of, and the income accruing from, that property during her life, and, except as otherwise provided by this Act, shall have all the other rights and powers of an absolute owner in respect of that property.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter V.—Of Property which a Female takes as Restricted Owner, and the further Succession to the same.—Sections 29-36.)

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate."]

Powers of alienation limited.

29. Except as provided by section 31, no right to, over or in respect of property created by a restricted owner of that property shall have effect for any time beyond her life:

[New.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect a lease granted at a fair rent for a term not exceeding twenty years, and without payment of any fine or premium, or a right created for consideration in favour of a person acting in good faith, and without notice of the ownership being restricted.

[Act II of 1882, s. 3.]

Explanation.—A person has notice of the ownership being restricted when he actually knows that it is restricted, or when, but for wilful abstention from enquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of it is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229.

IX of 1872.

Obligations of restricted owner.

30. A female taking property as restricted owner shall be bound, so far as it is possible for her to do so without applying her other property for that purpose,—

(*a*) to preserve the substance of the property without any material alteration, deterioration or diminution except such as may be essential to the realization of the full income of it in a reasonable manner, and to deal with it in all respects as carefully as a person of ordinary prudence would deal with property which he hoped to transmit in good condition to his heirs; and

[Act II of 1882, s. 13.]

(*b*) to make such payments, institute, maintain and defend such suits and other proceedings, and take such other steps as, regard being had to the nature and amount or value of the property, may be reasonably requisite for the assertion and protection of the title thereto, for the protection of the interest of those who are to take it after her, or for the recovery of any portion of it which is not in her possession.

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate."]

Restricted owner's power of transfer.

31. A female taking property as restricted owner shall have power to transfer the same, so that the transfer may have effect beyond her life when, the income being insufficient, such transfer is necessary in order to raise money for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) to discharge any of the obligations imposed by section 30;

(*b*) to discharge the debts of the absolute owner from whom the property descended;

(*c*) to provide for the maintenance of any persons entitled under this Act to have their maintenance provided for out of the property, for the payment of any marriage expenses or funeral expenses payable under this Act out of the property, and for the performance of any ordinary family ceremonies; and

(*d*) to support herself where she has no other sufficient means of support.

[New].
[Act II of 1882, s. 34.]

Power to apply to Court to sanction a transfer under section 31.

32. (*1*) A restricted owner of property may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to sanction any transfer of that property which she proposes to make under section 31.

(*2*) The petition must state the names of all the persons interested in the application so far as they can be ascertained, and must be verified by the applicant or by some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and, if it contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) A copy of the petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

(*4*) A transfer made with the sanction of a Court obtained under this section shall be deemed to be warranted by section 31.

[New].

Power to direct money raised to be paid into Court.

33. A Court dealing with an application under section 32 may, if it thinks fit, sanction the transfer proposed subject to the condition that the money raised by the transfer shall be paid into Court or to trustees apppointed by the Court, and may give such further directions as it thinks fit with a view to ensuring that the money shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or that any balance thereof which is not required for that purpose, shall be secured for the benefit of those who would take the property after the restricted owner.

Effect of sale in execution against restricted owner.

34. When property belonging to a female as restricted owner is sold in execution of a decree passed against her, the interest taken by the purchaser shall cease on her death,—

except when, without any collusion between her and the plaintiff,—

(*a*) the decree is passed against her as representative of the absolute owner from whom the property descended; or

(*b*) the decree is one for sale passed on a mortgage made under section 31 so as to take effect beyond the life of the female.

Effect of decision or compromise to which the restricted owner is a party.

35. A decision in any suit or other proceeding, or a compromise of any dispute, relating to the property to which the restricted owner is a party, shall, except where she acts in collusion with the party opposed to her, bind those who take the property after her under this Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if she were an absolute owner of the property.

Effect of lapse of time during continuance of restricted ownership.

36. In any case in which, under any enactment for the time being in force, an owner of property would by lapse of time lose any right to, over or in respect of that property, or any means of enforcing any such right, or another person would by lapse of time acquire any right to, over or in respect of that property, any period which elapses during the continuance of the restricted ownership shall be reckoned as against those taking the property after the termination of that ownership in the same manner and to the same extent as if the restricted owner had been an absolute

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter VI.—Of Wills of Khojás.—Sections 42-43.)

owner of the property and it had been taken by them as her heirs.

[Bo. Bill, s. 39.]

Further descent of property held by unmarried female as restricted owner.

37. (*1*) When property has descended to a female as restricted owner and she dies unmarried, it shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if she had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended and it had descended under this Act without having been alienated.

(*2*) In default of such person, the property shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 41.]

Further descent of restricted property of married or divorced female or widow.

38. (*1*) When property has descended to a female as restricted owner and she dies, being at the time of her death married, a widow or divorced from her husband, the property shall be divided among her legitimate lineal male descendants, not being more remote than the fourth degree, those nearest in degree of kindred to her excluding the more remote, and, when those nearest in degree are not her sons, the property being so divided amongst them that the sons of any person shall take the share which he would have taken if the fathers of all had survived the restricted owner.

(*2*) In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the property shall belong to the daughters of the deceased; in default of daughters, the property shall belong to the legitimate lineal male descendants of daughters, not being more remote from the deceased than the fourth degree, those nearest in degree excluding the more remote; the descendants of each daughter, when they take, taking an equal share, and when they are not sons of the daughters, that share being so divided among them that the sons of any person shall take what he would have taken if the fathers of all had survived the restricted owner.

(*3*) In default of legitimate lineal male descendants of daughters as aforesaid, the property shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if the restricted owner had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended, and it had descended under this Act without having been alienated.

(*4*) In default of such person, the property shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

When female taking property under sections 37 and 38 takes as restricted owner.

39. When property, having descended to a female as restricted owner, subsequently descends to another female under section 37, sub-section (1), or section 38, sub-section (3), that female shall take it as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 19.]

Widows taking together as restricted owners to have a right of survivorship.

40. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, when two or more widows of a deceased Khojá take his property under this Act as restricted owners,—

(1) there shall be as between them a right of survivorship in respect of that property;

(2) the proviso to section 29 shall not apply to any lease of or any right to, over or in respect of the property, or any part or share thereof, granted or created by one or more of them without the consent in writing of the other or others of them then surviving;

(3) section 31 and section 32 shall not apply to any transfer made by one or more of them without the consent in writing of the other or others of them then surviving;

(4) section 35 shall not apply to any decision in any suit or proceeding or to any compromise unless all of them then surviving are parties to that suit, proceeding or compromise.

[Bo. Bill, s. 34; Act XV of 1856, s. 2.]

Effect of re-marriage of widow claiming or holding as restricted owner.

41. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a widow marrying again after her husband's death shall not be entitled to take as restricted owner his property or any property of any of his lineal descendants which has descended to them from him; and a widow taking any such property as restricted owner under the foregoing sections and subsequently marrying again shall, for the purpose of applying sections 28, 29, 34, 38 and 40, to that property, be deemed to have died.

CHAPTER VI.

OF WILLS OF KHOJÁS.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 4, 5 & 6.]

Extension of portions of Act X of 1865 with certain modifications to wills of Khojás.

42. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, with the modifications shown in that schedule, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331 of that Act, apply to all wills made by a Khojá, whether male or female, dying on or after the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and X of 1865.

in the portions of the Act so applying all words defined in section 3 of the Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as that section has attached to them respectively;

Provided that—

(*a*) For the purpose of the portions of the Act so applying, no person to whom the Indian Majority Act, 1875, applies shall be deemed to have attained his majority before the time specified in this behalf in that Act. IX of 1875.

(*b*) A bequest by a Khojá in favour of any person who has not come into existence at the death of the testator, or in favour of a class of persons any one of whom has not come into existence at that time, shall be void.

(*c*) When a bequest is void under clause (*b*), any bequest contained in the same will and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest shall also be void.

[Act IV of 1882, s. 10.]

Bequest of property to woman without power to transfer or charge.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections, a Khojá may bequeath property to or for the benefit of a woman so that she shall not have power to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Of Maintenance and Marriage and Funeral Expenses.—Secs. 44-47.)
(Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 48-51.)

CHAPTER VII.

OF MAINTENANCE AND MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 34 & 43.]

Maintenance and funeral expenses payable out of intestate's property.

44. (*1*) The amount requisite for the maintenance of the following persons and the amount of their necessary funeral expenses shall, if they do not possess or leave means sufficient for the purpose, be payable out of any property of a deceased male Khojá in respect of which he has died intestate.

(*2*) The persons referred to are—

(*a*) the widow or widows of the deceased Khojá and the widows of his legitimate lineal male descendants, provided they have not married again;

(*b*) every daughter and sister (whether legitimate or not) of the deceased Khojá, and every legitimate daughter of his son, grandson or great-grandson, except when she has been married and her husband is living;

(*c*) the father, mother, grandfather and grandmother of the deceased Khojá; and

(*d*) his illegitimate sons until they attain their majority.

[Bo. Bill, s. 44.]

Marriage expenses payable out of intestate's property.

45. The expenses of the first or only marriage of every daughter (whether legitimate or not) of a deceased male Khojá, and of every legitimate daughter of his deceased son, grandson or great-grandson, if not otherwise sufficiently provided for, shall be payable out of any of his property in respect of which he has died intestate.

[Bo. Bill, s. 45.]

Maintenance and funeral expenses payable out of property of testator.

46. If a male Khojá dies leaving a legitimate lineal male descendant who has not attained his majority, or a daughter who is unmarried or a widow, and having disposed of his property by will in such a manner as to leave that descendant, daughter or widow without sufficient means for the purpose, the amount requisite for the maintenance, of the descendant during his minority, or of the daughter while she remains unmarried or of the widow until her death or re-marriage (as the case may be) shall be payable out of the testator's property; and if the descendant dies before he attains his majority or the daughter dies unmarried or the widow dies without re-marrying, his or her necessary funeral expenses shall be payable out of that property.

[New.]

Recovery of sums claimable under sections 44, 45 and 46.

47. Any sum claimable for maintenance or marriage expenses or funeral expenses under section 44, section 45 or section 46 out of any property of a deceased male Khojá shall be recoverable as if it was due under a contract made by the Khojá in his lifetime and he had died leaving only that property:

Provided that—

first, the property shall be applied to the payment of debts due by the deceased before being applied to the payment of sums so claimable;

secondly, no decree shall be passed for arrears of any allowance on account of maintenance unless the amount of the allowance has been fixed by agreement or by order of a Court; and

thirdly, when a suit is instituted for the purpose of having any such allowance fixed against a person taking the property by intestate succession, and that person is able and willing to maintain or provide for the maintenance of the person by or on whose behalf the suit is instituted, and gives security to the satisfaction of the Court for his so doing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, dismiss the suit.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Bo. Bill, s. 42. Act X of 1865, s. 28.]

Property when to go to the Crown.

48. When a Khojá dies intestate in respect of any of his property, and there is no person entitled to take that property under the foregoing sections, it shall go to the Crown.

Females succeeding under this Act to take as males, except in certain cases.

49. Except as otherwise provided by this Act—

(*1*) a female taking property by intestate succession under this Act shall have the same interest in it, and the same powers in respect of it, as if she were a male; and

(*2*) a female taking property under any testamentary disposition under this Act shall have the same interest in it, and the same powers in respect of it, as a male taking under a like disposition.

[Bo. Bill, s. 35. Act XV of 1856, s. 3.]

Guardianship of children where widow remarries.

50. If a widow of a deceased Khojá, not having been appointed by his will to be guardian for his children, marries again, she shall not be entitled as of right to be appointed guardian of the children by a Court under any law for the time being in force relating to the appointment of guardians, and, when she has before her remarriage been so appointed, a Court having jurisdiction to appoint a guardian for the children may in its discretion remove her from the guardianship.

Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death.

51. A Khojá may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by will.

When gift said to be made in contemplation of death.

A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a person who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

Such gift resumable.

Such a gift may be resumed by the giver.

When it fails.

It does not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made, nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death—

a watch:

a bond granted by C to A:

a bank-note:

a promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank:

a bill of exchange endorsed in blank:

certain mortgage-deeds.

A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.

B is entitled to—

the watch:

the debt secured by C's bond:

the bank-note:

the promissory note of the Government of India:

the bill of exchange:

the money secured by the mortgage-deeds.

(*b.*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk, or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents, or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(*c.*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels, and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 42.*)

PORTIONS OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (X OF 1865) MODIFIED FOR APPLICATION TO WILLS MADE BY KHOJÁS.

Note.—Modifications are shewn in italics; omissions by asterisks.

PART VII.

Of Wills and Codicils.

Persons capable of making wills.

46. Every person of sound mind and not a minor may dispose of his property by will.

Explanation 1.—A married woman may dispose by will of any property which she could alienate by her own act during her life.

Explanation 2.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not thereby incapacitated for making a will if they are able to know what they do by it.

Explanation 3.—One who is ordinarily insane may make a will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation 4.—No person can make a will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from drunkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause, that he does not know what he is doing.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favour it would be proper that he should make his will. A cannot make a valid will.

(*b.*) A executes an instrument purporting to be his will, but he does not understand the nature of the instrument nor the effect of its provisions. This instrument is not a valid will.

(*c.*) A, being very feeble and debilitated, but capable of exercising a judgment as to the proper mode of disposing of his property, makes a will. This is a valid will.

Testamentary guardian.

47. A father, whatever his age may be, may by will appoint a guardian or guardians for his child during minority.

Will obtained by fraud, coercion or importunity.

48. A will or any part of a will, the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by such importunity as takes away the free agency of the testator, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A falsely and knowingly represents to the testator that the testator's only child is dead, or that he has done some undutiful act, and thereby induces the testator to make a will in his, A's, favour; such will has been obtained by fraud and is invalid.

(*b.*) A by fraud and deception prevails upon the testator to bequeath a legacy to him. The bequest is void.

(*c.*) A, being a prisoner by lawful authority, makes his will. The will is not invalid by reason of the imprisonment.

(*d.*) A threatens to shoot B, or to burn his house, or to cause him to be arrested on a criminal charge, unless he makes a bequest in favour of C. B in consequence makes a bequest in favour of C. The bequest is void, the making of it having been caused by coercion.

(*e.*) A being of sufficient intellect, if undisturbed by the influence of others, to make a will, yet being so much under the control of B that he is not a free agent, makes a will dictated by B. It appears that he would not have executed the will but for fear of B. The will is invalid.

(*f.*) A, being in so feeble a state of health as to be unable to resist importunity, is pressed by B to make a will of a certain purport, and does so merely to purchase peace, and in submission to B. The will is invalid.

(*g.*) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising his own judgment and volition, B uses urgent intercession and persuasion with him to induce him to make a will of a certain purport. A, in consequence of the intercession and persuasion, but in the free exercise of his judgment and volition, makes his will in the manner recommended by B. The will is not rendered invalid by the intercession and persuasion of B.

(*h.*) A, with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him attention and flatters him, and thereby produces in him a capricious partiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes his will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

Will may be revoked or altered.

49. A will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by will.

PART VIII.

Of the Execution of Unprivileged Wills.

Execution of unprivileged wills.

50. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, must execute his will according to the following rules:—

First.—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second.—The signature or mark of the testator, or the signature of the person signing for him, shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was

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intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a will.

Third.—The will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the will, or have seen some other person sign the will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses must sign *or affix his mark to* the will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Incorporation of papers by reference.

51. If a testator, in a will or codicil duly attested, refers to any other document then actually written, as expressing any part of his intentions, such document shall be considered as forming a part of the will or codicil in which it is referred to.

PART IX.

Of Privileged Wills.

Privileged wills.

52. Any soldier being employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has completed the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a will made as is mentioned in the fifty-third section. Such wills are called privileged wills.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, the surgeon of a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition, and can make a privileged will.

(*b.*) A is at sea in a merchant-ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and being at sea can make a privileged will.

(*c.*) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged will.

(*d.*) A, a mariner of a ship in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore, while she is lying in harbour. He is, in the sense of the words used in this clause, a mariner at sea, and can make a privileged will.

(*e.*) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea, and cannot make a privileged will.

(*f.*) A, a mariner serving on a military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier, and can make a privileged will.

Mode of making, and rules for executing, privileged wills.

53. Privileged wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth.

The execution of them shall be governed by the following rules :—

First.—The will may be written wholly by the testator, with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed nor attested.

Second.—It may be written wholly or in part by another person, and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

Third.—If the instrument purporting to be a will is written wholly or in part by another person, and is not signed by the testator, it shall be considered to be his will, if it be shown that it was written by the testator's directions, or that he recognized it as his will.

If it appear on the face of the instrument that the execution of it in the manner intended by him was not completed, the instrument shall not by reason of that circumstance be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

Fourth.—If the soldier or mariner shall have written instructions for the preparation of his will, but shall have died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will.

Fifth.—If the soldier or mariner shall, in the presence of two witnesses, have given verbal instructions for the preparation of his will, and they shall have been reduced into writing in his lifetime, but he shall have died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will, although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.

Sixth.—Such soldier or mariner as aforesaid may make a will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.

Seventh.—A will made by word of mouth shall be null at the expiration of one month after the testator shall have ceased to be entitled to make a privileged will.

PART X.

Of the Attestation, Revocation, Alteration and Revival of Wills.

* * * * * * * * *

Witness not disqualified by interest or by being executor.

55. No person, by reason of interest in, or of his being an executor of, a will, is disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the will or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

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Revocation of unprivileged will or codicil.

57. No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than * * * * * by another will or codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards A makes another unprivileged will which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(*b.*) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards, A being entitled to make a privileged will, makes a privileged will which purports to revoke his unprivileged will. This is a revocation.

Effect of obliteration, interlineation or alteration in unprivileged will.

58. No obliteration, interlineation or other alteration made in any unprivileged will after the execution thereof shall have any effect, except so far as the words or meaning of the will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the will; save that the will,

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as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin or on some other part of the will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end or some other part of the will.

Revocation of privileged will or codicil.

59. A privileged will or codicil may be revoked by the testator, by an unprivileged will or codicil, or by any act expressing an intention to revoke it, and accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Explanation.—In order to the revocation of a privileged will or codicil by an act accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, it is not necessary that the testator should at the time of doing that act be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged will.

Revival of unprivileged will.

60. No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and showing an intention to revive the same;

Extent of revival of will or codicil partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked.

and when any will or codicil which shall be partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shown by the will or codicil.

PART XI.

Of the Construction of Wills.

Wording of will.

61. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a will, but only that the wording shall be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

Enquiries to determine questions as to object or subject of will.

62. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a will, a Court must inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, by his will, bequeaths 1,000 rupees to his eldest son or to his youngest grandchild, or to his cousin Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the will applies.

(*b.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject-matter of the bequest; that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called Black Acre.

(*c.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "the estate which he purchased of C." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

Misnomer or misdescription of object.

63. Where the words used in the will to designate or describe a legatee, or a class of legatees, sufficiently show what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect.

A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother, named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son whose name is William. William shall have the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, whose first son is named Thomas, and whose second son is named William. Thomas shall have the legacy.

(*c.*) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C." C has no legitimate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect, although they are illegitimate.

(*d.*) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "his seven children," and proceeding to enumerate them, mentions six names only. This omission shall not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(*e.*) The testator, having six grand-children, makes a bequest to "his six grand-children," and proceeding to mention them by their Christian names, mentions one twice over, omitting another altogether. The one whose name is not mentioned shall take a share with the others.

(*f.*) The testator bequeaths "1,000 rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the will A has four children. Each of these four children shall, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 rupees.

When words may be supplied.

64. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted, it may be supplied by the context.

Illustration.

The testator gives a legacy of "five hundred" to his daughter A, and a legacy of "five hundred rupees" to his daughter B. A shall take a legacy of five hundred rupees.

Rejection of erroneous particulars in description of subject.

65. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous and the bequest shall take effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, but had no marsh-lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous, and the marsh-lands of the testator lying in L shall pass by the bequest.

(*b.*) The testator bequeaths to A "his zamíndárí of Rámpúr." He had an estate at Rámpúr, but it was a taluq and not a zamíndárí. The taluq passes by this bequest.

When part of description may not be rejected as erroneous.

66. If the will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of the description as erroneous, because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

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Explanation.—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this section, any words which would be liable to rejection under the sixty-fifth section are to be considered as struck out of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest shall be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 bighás of land." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement shall be considered as struck out of the will, and such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X shall alone pass by the bequest.

Extrinsic evidence admissible in case of latent ambiguity.

67. Where the words of the will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to show which of these applications was intended.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A man, having two cousins of the name of Mary, bequeaths a sum of money to "his cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons each answering the description in the will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to show which of the two applications was intended.

(*b.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "his estate called Sultánpur Khurd." It turns out that he had two estates called Sultánpur Khurd. Evidence is admissible to show which estate was intended.

Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in cases of patent ambiguity or deficiency.

68. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of the will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A man has an aunt Caroline and a cousin Mary, and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his will he bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "his aunt Caroline" and 1,000 rupees to "his cousin Mary," and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 rupees to "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to show who was meant by "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under the seventy-sixth section.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to , leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to show what name the testator intended to insert.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B rupees, or "his estate of ." Evidence is not admissible to show what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

Meaning of clause to be collected from entire will.

69. The meaning of any clause in a will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other; and for this purpose a codicil is to be considered as part of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the date of A, and by a subsequent clause gives the whole of his property to A. The effect of the several clauses taken together is to vest the specific fund or property in A for life and after his decease in B; it appearing from the bequest to B that the testator meant to use in a restricted sense the words in which he describes what he gives to A.

(*b.*) Where a testator, having an estate one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first, as if he had said, "I give Black Acre to B and all the rest of my estate to A."

When words may be understood in restricted sense, and when in sense wider than usual.

70. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear, where it may be collected from the other words of the will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A testator gives to A "his farm in the occupation of B," and to C "all his marsh-lands in L." Part of the farm in the occupation of B consists of marsh-lands in L, and the testator also has other marsh-lands in L. The general words, "all his marsh-lands in L," are restricted by the gift to A. A takes the whole of the farm in the occupation of B, including that portion of the farm which consists of marsh-lands in L.

(*b.*) The testator (a sailor on ship-board) bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons and chest of clothes, and to his friend A (a shipmate) his red box, clasp-knife and all things not before bequeathed. The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(*c.*) A, by his will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures and all other goods of whatever kind; and afterwards bequeathed to B a specified part of his property. Under the first bequest, B is entitled only to such articles of the testator's as are of the same nature with the articles therein enumerated.

Which of two possible constructions preferred.

71. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings, according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other it can have none, the former is to be preferred.

No part rejected, if it can be reasonably construed.

72. No part of a will is to be rejected as destitute of meaning if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of will.

73. If the same words occur in different parts of the same will, they must be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense, unless there appears an intention to the contrary.

Testator's intention to be effectuated as far as possible.

74. The intention of the testator is not to be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

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The last of two inconsistent clauses prevails.

75. Where two clauses or gifts in a will are irreconcileable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator by the first clause of his will leaves his estate of Rámnagar "to A," and by the last clause of his will leaves it "to B and not to A." B shall have it.

(*b.*) If a man at the commencement of his will gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition shall prevail.

Will or bequest void for uncertainty.

76. A will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustration.

If a testator says—"I bequeath goods to A"; or "I bequeath to A"; or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in a schedule," and no schedule is found; or "I bequeath 'money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,'" or the like, without saying how much, this is void.

Words describing subject refer to property answering description at testator's death.

77. The description contained in a will, of property the subject of gift, shall, unless a contrary intention appear by the will, be deemed to refer to and comprise the property answering that description at the death of the testator.

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Bequest without words of limitation.

82. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Bequest in alternative.

83. Where property is bequeathed to a person with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons, if a contrary intention does not appear by the will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy, if he be alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he be then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*c.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the will. The legacy goes to B.

(*d.*) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(*e.*) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. Upon the death of the testator, the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect.

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Effect of words describing a class added to bequest to a person.

84. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons, but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made—

to A and his children,
to A and his children by his present wife,
to A and his heirs,
to A and the heirs of his body,
to A and the heirs male of his body,
to A and the heirs female of his body,
to A and his issue,
to A and his family,
to A and his descendants,
to A and his representatives,
to A and his personal representatives,
to A, his executors and administators.

In each of these cases, A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

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Bequest to class of persons under general description only.

85. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

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Rules of construction where will purports to make two bequests to same person.

88. Where a will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of or in addition to the first, if there is nothing in the will to show what he intended, the following rules shall prevail in determining the construction to be put upon the will:—

First.—If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same will, or in the will and again in a codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

Second.—Where one and the same will or one and the same codicil purports to make, in two places, a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

Third.—Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same will, or in the same codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

Fourth.—Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a will and the other by a codicil, or each by a different codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

Explanation.—In the four last rules, the word "will" does not include a codicil.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A having ten shares, and no more, in the Bank of Bengal, made his will, which contains near its commencement the words "I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." After other bequests, the will concludes with the words "and I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." B is entitled simply to receive A's ten shares in the Bank of Bengal.

(*b.*) A having one diamond-ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond-ring which was given him by B. A afterwards made a codicil to his will, and thereby, after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond-ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond-ring which was given to A by B.

(*c.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, in the same will, repeats the bequest, in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 rupees only.

(*d.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, by the same will, bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to 11,000 rupees.

(*e.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by a codicil to the will he bequeaths to him 5,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees.

(*f.*) A, by one codicil to his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by another codicil, bequeaths to him 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 rupees.

(*g.*) A, by his will, bequeaths "500 rupees to B because she was his nurse," and in another part of the will bequeaths 500 rupees to B "because she went to England with his children." B is entitled to receive 1,000 rupees.

(*h.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also, in another part of the will, an annuity of 400 rupees. B is entitled to both legacies.

(*i.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 rupees, and take a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 rupees.

Constitution of residuary legatee.

89. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that show an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A makes her will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—"I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, &c., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to." B is constituted residuary legatee.

(*b.*) A makes his will, with the following passage at the end of it:—"I believe there will be found sufficient in my banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, which I hereby desire B to do, and keep the residue for her own use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(*c.*) A bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

Property to which residuary legatee entitled.

90. Under a residuary bequest, the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death, of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

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Time of vesting of legacy in general terms.

91. If a legacy be given in general terms, without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and, if he dies without having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

In what case legacy lapses.

92. If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appear by the will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person.

In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator bequeaths to B "500 rupees which B owes him." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator or happens to be dead when the will is made. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(*c.*) A legacy is given to A, and in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*d.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*e.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses, and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(*f.*) The testator and the legatee perished in the same shipwreck. There is no evidence to show which died first. The legacy will lapse.

Legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before testator.

93. If a legacy be given to two persons jointly, and one of them die before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

Illustration.

The legacy is simply to A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

Effect of words showing testator's intention to give distinct shares.

94. But where a legacy is given to legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then if any legatee die before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C shall only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

When lapsed share goes as undisposed of.

95. Where the share that lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

Illustration.

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

When bequest to testator's lineal descendant does not lapse on his death in testator's lifetime.

96. Where a bequest shall have been made to any *son or other legitimate lineal male descendant* of the testator, and the legatee shall die in the lifetime of the testator, but any *legitimate* lineal *male* descendant of his shall survive the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

Illustration.

A makes his will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son B for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son C who survives A, and having made his will whereby he bequeaths all his property to his widow D. The money goes to D.

Bequest to A for benefit of B does not lapse by A's death.

97. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's lifetime, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Survivorship in case of bequest to described class.

98. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death.

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Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "the children of B" without saying when it is to be distributed among them. B had died previous to the date of the will, leaving three children, C, D and E. E died after the date of the will, but for the death of A. C and D survive A. The legacy shall belong to C and D, to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a legacy to the children of B. At the time of the testator's death, B has no chidren. The bequest is void.

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PART XII.

OF VOID BEQUESTS.

Bequest to person by particular description, who is not in existence at testator's death.

99. Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

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Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. The bequest is void.

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The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

101. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease.

Rule against perpetuity.

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102. If a bequest is made to a class of persons, with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the rules contained in the last preceding section, such bequest shall be wholly void.

Bequest to a class, some of whom may come under rules in section 101.

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103. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the rules contained in the *two* last preceding sections, any bequest contained in the same will and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest is also void.

Bequest to take effect on failure of bequest void under section 101 or 102.

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104. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void; and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Effect of direction for accumulation.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death;

and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively, as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The will directs that the sum of 10,000 rupees shall be invested in Government-securities, and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B and C. A, B and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 rupees at the end of the year from the testator's death.

(*b.*) The will directs that 10,000 rupees shall be invested and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(*c.*) The will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultánpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator, A has an eldest son living, named B. B shall receive at the end of one year from the testator's death the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

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(*e.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B; and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the will, but in consequence of B's minority.

PART XIII.

OF THE VESTING OF LEGACIES.

106. Where by the terms of a bequest the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, become vested in the legatee on the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy.

Date of vesting of legacy when payment or possession postponed.

And in such cases the legacy is from the testator's death said to be vested in interest.

Explanation.—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that, if a particular event shall happen, the legacy shall go over to another person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(*c.*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(*d.*) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18, and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(*e.*) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(*f.*) A fund is bequeathed to A, B and C in equal shares, to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18 respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator, the shares vest in interest in A, B and C, subject to be devested in case A, B and C shall all die under 18, and upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

107. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens.

Date of vesting when legacy contingent upon specified uncertain event.

A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible.

In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

Exception.—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit, the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(*b.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or, "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall then be living; but if B shall not be then living, to C. A, B and C survive the testator. B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other shall have happened.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

(*d.*) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the lifetime of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that, if she shall not attain 18, or marry under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy, although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(*f.*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition shall be fulfiled by A's marrying.

(*g.*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of the Act.

(*h.*) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 rupees to B.

(*i.*) A leaves his farm of Sultánpur Khurd to B, if B shall convey his own farm of Sultánpur Buzurg to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed the latter farm to C.

(*j.*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death. A's interest in the legacy is contingent, until the condition shall be fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence, within that period, of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(*k.*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(*l.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(*m.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum, out of another fund, shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Vesting of interest in bequest to such members of a class as shall have attained particular age.

108. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

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PART XIV.

OF ONEROUS BEQUESTS.

Onerous bequest.

109. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Illustration.

A having shares in (X), a prosperous joint stock company, and also shares in (Y), a joint stock company in difficulties, in respect of which shares heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

One of two separate and independent bequests to same person may be accepted, and other refused.

110. Where a will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

Illustration.

A having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is higher than the house can be let for, bequeaths to B the lease and a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He shall not by this refusal forfeit the money.

PART XV.

OF CONTINGENT BEQUESTS.

Bequest contingent upon specified uncertain event, no time being mentioned for its occurrence.

111. Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death, to B. If A survives the testator, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death without children, to B. If A survives the testator or dies in his lifetime leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(*d.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life and after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children" are to be understood as meaning in case B shall die without children during the lifetime of A.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death," to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B shall die in the lifetime of A."

Bequest to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not specified.

112. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as shall be alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appear by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) Property is bequeathed to A and B, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(*b.*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

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(*d.*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, with a direction that, in case either of them dies in the lifetime of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the lifetime of A. Afterwards C dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

PART XVI.

OF CONDITIONAL BEQUESTS.

Bequest upon impossible condition.

113. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk one hundred miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the will. The bequest is void.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

114. A bequest upon a condition the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality is void.

Bequest upon illegal or immoral condition.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall murder C. The bequest is void.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 5,000 rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

115. Where a will imposes a condition to be fulfilled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Fulfilment of condition precedent to vesting of legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D and E. A marries with the written consent of B. C is present at the marriage. D sends a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentions, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries in the lifetime of B, C and D, with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*d.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries without the consent of B, C and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*f.*) A makes his will, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the lifetime of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*g.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A if he executes a certain document within a time specified in the will. The document is executed by A within a reasonable time, but not within the time specified in the will. A has not performed the condition, and is not entitled to receive the legacy.

116. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another, if the prior bequest shall fail, the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Bequest to A and on failure of prior bequest, to B.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's lifetime. The bequest to C takes effect.

117. Where the will shows an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

When second bequest not to take effect on failure of first.

Illustration.

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his lifetime, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The bequest to B does not take effect.

118. A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, the thing bequeathed shall go to another person; or, that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person.

Bequest over, conditional upon happening or not happening of specified uncertain event.

In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be devested and to go to B in case A shall die under 18.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that, if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a will, the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a will. The estate goes to B.

* * * * *

(*d.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survior living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money and the representative of B takes the other half.

(*e.*) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided, at her death, equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death. All the children of B die in B's lifetime. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

119. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by the last preceding section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, C and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies. Even if A marries without the consent of B and C, the gift to E does not take effect.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that, if A dies under 18, or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18, without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

120. If the ulterior bequest be not valid, the original bequest is not affected by it.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a condition superadded that if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour, the estate shall go to B. The condition being void, A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life, and if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and, if he marries, to the eldest son of B for life. B, at the date of

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the testator's death, had not had a son. The bequest over is void under section 92, and A is entitled to the estate during his life.

Bequest conditioned that it shall cease to have effect in case specified uncertain event shall happen or not happen.

121. A bequest may be made with the condition superadded that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that, in case he shall cut down a certain wood, the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood; he loses his life-interest in the estate.

(*b*.) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the will, the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(*c*.) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death, his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(*d*.) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if she becomes a nun, she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a nun. She loses her interest under the will.

(*e*.) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall be then living, with a proviso that, if B shall become a nun, the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a nun in the lifetime of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

Such condition must not be invalid under section 107.

122. In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest as contemplated by the one hundred and seventh section.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing act for which no time specified and on non-performance of which subject-matter to go over.

123. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that, unless the legatee shall perform a certain act, the subject-matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that, unless he enters the army, the legacy shall go over to B. A takes holy orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should fulfil the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy.

(*b*.) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger, and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the condition. The bequest ceases to have effect.

Performance of condition, precedent or subsequent, within specified time.

124. Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Further time in case of fraud.

PART XVII.

Of Bequests with directions as to application or enjoyment.

Direction that funds be employed in particular manner following absolute bequest of same to or for benefit of any person.

125. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the will had contained no such direction.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country-residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to purchase a commission in the army for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

Direction that mode of enjoyment of absolute bequest is to be restricted, to secure specified benefit for legatee.

126. Where a testator absolutely bequeaths a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but directs that the mode of enjoyment of it by the legatee shall be restricted so as to secure a specified benefit for the legatee; if that benefit cannot be obtained for the legatee, the fund belongs to him as if the will had contained no such direction.

* * * * * *

Bequest of fund for certain purposes, some of which cannot be fulfilled.

127. Where a testator does not absolutely bequeath a fund so as to sever it from his own estate, but gives it for certain purposes and part of those purposes cannot be fulfilled, the fund, or so much of it as has not been exhausted upon the objects contemplated by the will, remains a part of the estate of the testator.

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PART XVIII.

Of Bequests to an Executor.

Legatee named as executor cannot take unless he shews intention to act as executor.

128. If a legacy is bequeathed to a person who is named an executor of the will, he shall not take the legacy unless he proves the will or otherwise manifests an intention to act as executor.

Illustration.

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the will, and dies a few days after the testator, without having proved the will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

PART XIX.

Of Specific Legacies.

Specific legacy defined.

129. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

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Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the diamond-ring presented to him by C:"

"his gold chain:"

"a certain bale of wool:"

"a certain piece of cloth:"

"all his household-goods, which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death:"

"the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest:"

"the debt which B owes him:"

"all his bills, bonds and securities belonging to him lying in his lodgings in Calcutta:"

"all his furniture in his house in Calcutta:"

"all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the river Hughly:"

"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of C:"

"the money due to him on the bond of D:"

"his mortgage on the Rámpur factory:"

"one-half of the money owing to him on his mortgage of Rámpur factory:"

"1,000 rupees being part of a debt due to him from C:"

"his capital stock of 1,000 *l.* in East India stock:"

"his promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan:"

"all such sums of money as his executors may, after his death, receive in respect of the debt due to him from the insolvent firm of D and Company:"

"all the wine which he may have in his cellar at the time of his death:"

"such of his horses as B may select:"

"all his shares in the Bank of Bengal:"

"all the shares in the Bank of Bengal which he may possess at the time of his death:"

"all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India:"

"all the Government-securities he shall be entitled to at the time of his decease."

Each of these legacies is specific.

(*b.*) A having Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B.

The legacy is specific.

(*c.*) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares.

The legacy is specific.

(*d.*) A bequeaths to B—

his house in Calcutta:

his zamíndárí of Rámpur:

his taluq of Rámnagar:

his lease of the indigo-factory of Salkya:

an annuity of 500 rupees out of the rents of his zamíndárí of W.

A directs his zamíndárí of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.

Each of these bequests is specific.

(*e.*) A by his will charges his zamíndárí of Y with an annuity of 1,000 rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zamíndárí to D. Each of these bequests is specific.

(*f.*) A bequeaths a sum of money—

to buy a house in Calcutta for B:

to buy an estate in zila Faridpur for B:

to buy a diamond-ring for B:

to buy a horse for B:

to be invested in shares in the Bank of Bengal for B:

to be invested in Government-securities for B.

A bequeaths to B—

"a diamond-ring:"

"a horse:"

"10,000 rupees worth of Government securities:"

"an annuity of 500 rupees:"

"2,000 rupees, to be paid in cash:"

"so much money as will produce 5,000 rupees 4 per cent. Government-securities."

These bequests are not specific.

(*g.*) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in India. He also bequeaths a legacy to C, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in England.

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of sum certain where stocks, &c., in which invested are described.

130. Where a sum certain is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stocks, funds, or securities in which it is invested are described in the will.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees of his funded property:"

"10,000 rupees of his property now invested in shares of the East Indian Railway Company:"

"10,000 rupees at present secured by mortgage of Rámpur factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of stock where testator had, at date of will, equal or greater amount of stock of same kind.

131. Where a bequest is made in general terms of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was, at the date of his will, possessed of stock of the specified kind, to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees 5 per cent. Government securities. A had at the date of the will five per cent. Government securities for 5,000 rupees.

The legacy is not specific.

Bequest of money where not payable until part of testator's property disposed of in certain way.

132. A money-legacy is not specific merely because the will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator shall have been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B 10,000 rupees, and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realized in England.

The legacy is not specific.

When enumerated articles not deemed specifically bequeathed.

133. Where a will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

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Where deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not to abate with general legacies.

136. If there be a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

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PART XX.

Of Demonstrative Legacies.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

137. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money, or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Explanation.—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that—

where specified property is given to the legatee, the legacy is specific;

where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific; the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in his field of Greenacre:"

"80 chests of the indigo which shall be made at his factory of Rámpur:"

"10,000 rupees out of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India:"

an annuity of 500 rupees "from his funded property:"

"1,000 rupees out of the sum of 2,000 rupees due to him by C."

A bequeaths to B an annuity, and directs it to be paid out of the rents arising from his taluq of Rámnagar.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees out of his estate at Rámnagar," or charges it on his estate at Rámnagar:

"10,000 rupees, being his share of the capital embarked in a certain business."

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

Order of payment when legacy directed to be paid out of fund the subject of specific legacy.

138. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee, and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund, and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 rupees; of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

PART XXI.

Of Ademption of Legacies.

Ademption explained.

139. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed; that is, it cannot take effect by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the diamond-ring presented to him by C:"

"his gold chain:"

"a certain bale of wool:"

"a certain piece of cloth;"

"all his household-goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."

A, in his lifetime,

sells or gives away the ring;
converts the chain into a cup:
converts the wool into cloth:
makes the cloth into a garment:
takes another house into which he removes all his goods

Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest:"

"all the horses in his stable."

At the death of A, no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable.

The legacies are adeemed.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea, and A is drowned.

The legacy is adeemed.

Non-ademption of demonstrative legacy.

140. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind; but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption of specific bequest of right to receive something from third party.

141. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the debt which C owes him:"

"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of D:"

"the money due to him on the bond of E:"

"his mortgage on the Rámpur factory."

All these debts are extinguished in A's lifetime, some with and some without his consent.

All the legacies are adeemed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"his interest in certain policies of life-assurance."

A in his lifetime receives the amount of the policies. The legacy is adeemed.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

142. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum received.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "the debt due to him by C." The debt amounts to 10,000 rupees. C pays to A 5,000 rupees, the one-half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption, so far as regards the 5,000 rupees received by A.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of portion of entire fund of which portion has been specifically bequeathed.

143. If a portion of an entire fund or stock be specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the ex-

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tent of the amount so received; and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one-half of the sum of 10,000 rupees due to him from W. A in his lifetime receives 6,000 rupees, part of the 10,000 rupees. The 4,000 rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

Order of payment where portion of fund specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and legacy charged on same fund to another, and testator having received portion of that fund, remainder insufficient to pay both legacies.

144. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee, if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A afterwards receives 500 rupees, part of that debt, and dies leaving only 1,500 rupees due to him from W. Of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

145. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is ademed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"his capital stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock:"

"his promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."

A sells the stock and the notes.

The legacies are ademed.

Ademption *pro tanto* where stock, specifically bequeathed, exists in part only at testator's death.

146. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does only in part exist at the testator's death, the legacy is ademed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"his 10,000 rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

A sells one-half of his 10,000 rupees in the loan in question.

One-half of the legacy is ademed.

Non-ademption of specific bequest of goods described as connected with certain place, by reason of removal.

147. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not ademed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." During A's absence upon a journey, the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is ademed.

When removal of thing bequeathed does not constitute ademption.

148. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the will to be situated does not constitute an ademption where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B all the bills, bonds and other securities for money belonging to him then lying in his lodgings in Calcutta. At the time of his death these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only, which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the river Hugli. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

When thing bequeathed is a valuable to be received by testator from third person, and testator himself, or his representative, receives it.

149. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which shall be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption;

but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is ademed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not ademed.

Change by operation of law of subject of specific bequest between date of will and testator's death.

150. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy is not ademed by reason of such change.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's lifetime into 5 per cent. stock.

A's bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000*l.*, invested in consols in the names of trustees for A.

The sum of 2,000*l.* is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power under his marriage-settlement to dispose of by will. Afterwards in A's lifetime, the fund is converted into consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been ademed.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Change of subject without testator's knowledge.

151. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "all his 3 per cent. consols." The consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent, and the proceeds converted into East India stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, lent to third party on condition that it be replaced.

152. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be replaced, and it is replaced accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, sold but replaced and belonging to testator at his death.

153. Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

PART XXII.

Of the Payment of Liabilities in respect of the subject of a Bequest.

Non-liability of executor to exonerate specific legatees.

154. Where property specifically bequeathed is subject at the death of the testator to any pledge, lien or incumbrance, created by the testator himself or by any person under whom he claims, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumbrance.

A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

Explanation.—A periodical payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this section.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B the diamond-ring given him by C. At A's death the ring is held in pawn by D, to whom it has been pledged by A. It is the duty of A's executors, if the state of the testator's assets will allow them, to allow B to redeem the ring.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B a zamíndárí which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees, and the whole of the principal sum, together with interest to the amount of 1,000 rupees, is due at A's death. B, if he accepts the bequest, accepts it subject to this charge, and is liable, as between himself and A's estate, to pay the sum of 11,000 rupees thus due.

Completion of testator's title to things bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

155. Where anything is to be done to complete the testator's title to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(*b.*) A having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one-half of which is to be paid down, and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

Exoneration of legatee's immoveable property for which land-revenue or rent payable periodically.

156. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property, in respect of which payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them up to the day of his death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a house, in respect of which 365 rupees are payable annually by way of rent. A pays his rent at the usual time, and dies 25 days after. A's estate shall make good 25 rupees in respect of the rent.

Exoneration of specific legatee's stock in joint stock company.

157. In the absence of any direction in the will where there is a specific bequest of stock in a joint stock company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of such stock, such call or payment shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by such estate;

but if any call or other payment shall, after the testator's death become due in respect of such stock, the same shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the legatee if he accept the bequest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeathed to B his shares in a certain railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 5*l.* in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of 5*s.* in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(*b.*) A has agreed to take 50 shares in an intended joint stock company, and has contracted to pay up 5*l.* in respect of each share, which sum must be paid before his title to the shares can be completed. A bequeaths these shares to B. The estate of A must make good the payments which were necessary to complete A's title.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death, a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(*d.*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a joint stock company. B accepts the bequest. Afterwards the affairs of the company are wound up and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(*e.*) A is the owner of ten shares in a railway company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of 3*l.* per share payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

PART XXIII.

Of Bequests of Things described in general terms.

Bequest of thing described in general terms.

158. If there be a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what may reasonably be considered to answer the description.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B *a* pair of carriage-horses, or *a* diamond-ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles, if the state of the assets will allow it.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B "*his* pair of carriage-horses." A had no carriage-horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

PART XXIV.

Of Bequests of the Interest or Produce of a Fund.

Bequest of interest or produce of fund.

159. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest shall belong to the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B the interest of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(*b.*) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands.

PART XXV.

Of Bequests of Annuities.

Annuity created by will payable for life only, unless contrary intention appears by will.

160. Where an annuity is created by will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only unless a contrary intention appears by the will. And this rule shall not be varied by the circumstance that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 rupees.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 rupees every month.

(*c.*) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees from B's death until his own death.

Period of vesting where will directs that annuity be provided out of proceeds of property, or out of property generally or where money bequeathed to be invested in purchase of annuity.

161. Where the will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of any annuity for any person, on the testator's death the legacy vests in interest in the legatee, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A by his will directs that his executors shall out of his property purchase an annuity of 1,000 rupees for B. B is entitled at his option to have an annuity of 1,000 rupees for his life purchased for him, or to receive such a sum as will be sufficient for the purchase of such an annuity.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testators. C dies in B's lifetime. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

Abatement of annuity.

162. Where an annuity is bequeathed, but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the will.

Where gift of annuity and residuary gift, whole annuity to be first satisfied.

163. Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

PART XXVI.

Of Legacies to Creditors and Portioners.

Creditor *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as debt.

164. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy as well as to the amount of the debt.

Child *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as portion.

165. Where a parent, who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy as as well as the portion.

Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B, covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 20,000 rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and B. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption by subsequent provision for legatee.

166. No bequest shall be wholly or partially adeemed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby adeemed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 40,000 rupees to B, his orphan-niece, whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 30,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

PART XXVII.

Of Election.

Circumstances in which election takes place.

167. Where a man, by his will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and in the latter case he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the will.

Devolution of interest relinquished by owner.

168. The interest so relinquished shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the will in favour of the legatee, subject, nevertheless, to the charge of making good to the disappointed legatee the amount or value of the gift attempted to be given to him by the will.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Testator's belief as to his ownership immaterial.

169. This rule will apply whether the testator does or does not believe that which he professes to dispose of by his will to be his own.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The farm of Sultánpur was the property of C. A bequeathed it to B, giving a legacy of 1,000 rupees to C. C has elected to retain his farm of Sultánpur, which is worth 800 rupees. C forfeits his legacy of 1,000 rupees, of which 800 rupees goes to B, and the remaining 200 rupees falls into the residuary bequest, or devolves according to the rules of intestate succession, as the case may be.

(*b.*) A bequeaths an estate to B in case B's elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. A also bequeaths to C a jewel, which belongs to B. B must elect to give up the jewel, or to lose the estate.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, and to C an estate which will, under a settlement, belong to B if his elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. B must elect to give up the estate, or to lose the legacy.

(*d.*) A, a person of the age of 18 domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and, subject thereto, devises and bequeaths to B "all his property, whatsoever and wheresoever," and dies under 21. The real property in England does not pass by the will. C may claim his legacy without giving up the real property in England.

Bequest for man's benefit how regarded for purpose of election.

170. A bequest for a man's benefit is, for the purpose of election, the same thing as a bequest made to himself.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultánpur Khurd being the property of B, A bequeathed it to C, and bequeathed another farm called Sultánpur Buzurg to his own executors, with a direction that it should be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of B's debts. B must elect whether he will abide by the will, or keep his farm of Sultánpur Khurd in opposition to it.

Person deriving benefit indirectly not put to election.

171. A person taking no benefit directly under the will, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, is not put to his election.

Illustration.

The lands of Sultánpur are settled upon C for life, and after his death upon D, his only child. A bequeaths the lands of Sultánpur to B, and 1,000 rupees to C. C dies intestate shortly after the testator, and without having made any election. D takes out administration to C, and as administrator elects on behalf of C's estate to take under the will. In that capacity he receives the legacy of 1,000 rupees, and accounts to B for the rents of the lands of Sultánpur which accrued after the death of the testator and before the death of C. In his individual character he retains the lands of Sultánpur in opposition to the will.

Person taking in individual capacity under will may in other character elect to take in opposition.

172. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under the will may in another character elect to take in opposition to the will.

Illustration.

The estate of Sultánpur is settled upon A for life, and after his death upon B. A leaves the estate of Sultánpur to D, and 2,000 rupees to B, and 1,000 rupees to C, who is B's only child. B dies intestate, shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Sultánpur in opposition to the will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 rupees under the will.

Exception to the six last Rules.—Where a particular gift is expressed in the will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee, which is also in terms disposed of by the will, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the will.

Illustration.

Under A's marriage-settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Sultánpur during her life.

A by his will bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200*l.* during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Sultánpur, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000*l.* The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement. She is bound to relinquish the annuity, but not the legacy of 1,000*l.*

When acceptance of benefit given by will constitutes election to take under will.

173. Acceptance of a benefit given by the will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the will, if he has knowledge of his right to elect, and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is owner of an estate called Sultánpur Khurd, and has a life-interest in another estate called Sultánpur Buzurg, to which, upon his death, his son B will be absolutely entitled. The will of A gives the estate of Sultánpur Khurd to B, and the estate of Sultánpur Buzurg to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Sultánpur Buzurg, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Sultánpur Khurd. B has not confirmed the bequest of Sultánpur Buzurg to C.

(*b.*) B, the eldest son of A, is the possessor of an estate called Sultánpur. A bequeaths Sultánpur to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B, having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 rupees, allows C to take possession of Sultánpur. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Sultánpur to C.

Presumption arising from enjoyment by legatee for two years.

174. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the will without doing any act to express dissent.

Confirmation of bequest by act of legatee.

175. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled and to C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine, and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

When testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

176. If the legatee shall not, within one year after the death of the testator, signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election;

Effect of non-compliance.

and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the will.

Postponement of election in case of disability.

177. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election shall be made by some competent authority.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Khojás are members of a sect which was originally Hindu but was converted to Muhammadanism about 400 years ago. They still, however, as has been more than once held by the highest Court in the Bombay Presidency, retain their former law to such an extent in matters connected with property and succession that it is to be presumed to apply to them until the contrary is shown. This state of things has at times given rise to great difficulties in litigation between Khojás.

2. In the case of *Hirbai* v. *Gorbai*, 12 Bom. High Court Rep. 294, which appears to have occupied the Lower Court for twenty-four sitting days and the Appellate Court for four days, Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., after describing the state of the law, observed as follows :—

"It is, however, evident that the Khojás are not as firmly bound in matters of succession and inheritance by the Hindu law as Muhammadans proper are by the Muhammadan law and the Hindus by the Hindu law, and hence it is that it would not be reasonable to require such stringent proof of a custom of inheritance amongst them differing from ordinary Hindu law as from a Hindu.

"Now, it is manifest that such a state of the law must greatly encourage litigation, and we cannot help thinking that it would be most desirable that the Government should take steps, as was done in the case of the Pársís, to ascertain the views of the majority of the community on the subject of succession, and should then pass an enactment giving effect to those views. Unanimity, of course, could not be expected, but the rules which were found generally to prevail might be made law; and though the religious differences existing among members of the Khojá caste might create some difficulty, it would not, we think, be insuperable."

3. The Government of Bombay, acting upon this suggestion, appointed about the end of the year 1878 a Commission consisting of four gentlemen taken from the Shia division of the Khojás, which acknowledged His Highness the late Ágha Khán as its spiritual superior, one taken from the Sunni division, and Mr. Spencer, Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, of the Bombay High Court, as president.

The Commission took the greatest pains to inform themselves of the customs and views of both divisions of the Khojá sect in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere, and after much consideration and discussion agreed upon a draft Bill, subject to a dissent on a few specific points which was signed by His Highness Aghá Alí Sháh, son of His Highness the late Ágha Khán, and Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy but not by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerboy and Mr. Rahimtula Syanee, the two other Shia members of the Commission. That draft, having been submitted to the Government of Bombay by the president on the 23rd of December, 1879, and approved of by that Government, was forwarded to the Government of India, and forms the basis of the present Bill.

4. It will be convenient to refer to the provisions of the present Bill as nearly as possible in their order, noticing in their proper place the few points in regard to which His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh and Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy differed from the majority of the Commission, and the points of substantive importance in which the present Bill deviates from the draft framed by the Commission.

5. The first provision calling for notice is section 2, which defines the application of the Act—a matter which was not clearly provided for in the Bill prepared by the Commission. The main enactment of the section is that succession to the property, whether moveable or immoveable, in British India of a Khojá dying on or after the first day of January, 1885, shall be regulated by the rules contained in the Act wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. So far as regards immoveable property, this provision coincides with section 5 of the Indian Succession Act, but, as regards moveable property, it involves an important deviation from that section, inasmuch as it applies the Act to all successions to such property though the deceased person may have been domiciled outside British India at the time of his death.

As the rule, which makes the law of the domicile of a deceased person regulate the succession to his moveable property, is not merely the rule of the Indian Succession Act but has obtained very general acceptance elsewhere, it seems desirable to state the reasons which have led the Government of India to think that it is not suitable to the Khojá community.

6. The choice as regards succession to moveable property appears to lie between the law of the domicile of the deceased and the law of the *situs* of the assets. The objections urged against the latter in Western countries are chiefly that a man's moveables are apt to be scattered over many jurisdictions each having a readily ascertainable law of its own, and that accordingly, if the law of the *situs* is made applicable to them, his estate will be broken up into many fragments, all governed by different laws; that a man's moveables may change their place; that the most important class of them, goods employed in commerce, are constantly changing their place; and that accordingly, if the law of the *situs* is applied, it will be impossible for him to foresee the particular law under which they will fall upon his death; and lastly, that the rule of the law of the *situs* does not clearly provide for that portion of the assets which consists of debts or other obligations existing in favour of the deceased. To avoid these difficulties it has been

generally agreed to adopt the law of the domicile of the deceased for the whole of his moveable estate. Various attempts have been made to rest this rule on some *á priori* principle; but it would seem to have had its actual origin in mere considerations of convenience.

7. Looking to the arguments by which it is supported, and to the peculiar circumstances of the Khojá community, it is questionable, to say the least, whether such a rule would meet the requirements of their case. The places beyond the limits of British India, as, for example, Kutch, the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar, in which any considerable number of Khojás is to be found have no law such as can properly be called a territorial law of succession. The tribunals in such places, in so far as they make any rational attempt to apply a law at all, would apply the personal law of the parties, and that in the case of Khojás is *ex hypothesi* altogether unsettled and unascertainable. There is thus in the case of Khojás domiciled out of British India practically speaking no law of the *situs* of the foreign assets to conflict with the law which would apply to the British Indian assets, and no law of the domicile to which recourse could be had; and, therefore, to give the law of the domicile a preference over the Indian law would be simply to substitute a congeries of indefinite and half-established customs for a law, to the application of which there could be no reasonable objection.

It may be added that, in the absence of a law of the domicile, the case is very analogous to those cases in which it is impossible to fix the domicile of the deceased, and the solution which Lord Alvanley appears to have suggested in a case of this latter class was to fall back, as is proposed in this case, on the law of the *situs* of the property; in other words, to put moveables on the same footing as immoveables.

8. If this solution is adopted, and the Indian law is applied to all moveables left by a deceased Khojá in British India, without regard to his domicile, and if, moreover, the same rule is applied, as it naturally would be, in cases arising in Consular jurisdictions in the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar and elsewhere, this further advantage will probably in time be gained, that the law in British India will come to be adopted as a personal law applicable to Khojás in all foreign States in this part of the world.

9. The above remarks apply equally to intestate and to testamentary succession. A question might indeed be raised as to whether a testamentary disposition made beyond the limits of British India should as regards its form be made absolutely subject to British Indian law; but, seeing that the effect of taking any other course would certainly be to admit oral dispositions, it seems clear that the risk of failures of justice will be on the whole less by subjecting completely to our law all dispositions, wherever made, of moveable property in British India.

10. In connection with the definitions it is convenient to notice one of the few important questions on which any difference of opinion has arisen, namely, the question as to the status to be assigned to a woman who is not a Khojá but who is legally married to a Khojá according to the rules of the Muhammadan law, and to her children by him.

The Khojás of the Sunni Jamát, though apparently unwilling to go so far as to recognize any other than a Khojá widow as entitled to inherit from her husband, proposed that the sons of a Khojá by a wife who is not a Khojá should have some share in the inheritance. To this the Khojás of the Shia Jamát would not agree, and the Commission ultimately adopted as a compromise the plan of assigning to the offspring of the marriages in question a status nominally intermediate between those of legitimacy and illegitimacy and giving them in the definition-clauses the designation of "alien sons", but allowing them nothing more than illegitimate sons in the later sections of their Bill. It is stated that the Khojás as a rule are very exclusive and rarely take wives from outside their own community, and so long as this state of things continues the mode in which this point is dealt with is not of great practical moment; but there is an important principle involved, against which even the compromise adopted by the Commission appears to the Government of India to offend. The exclusion of the non-Khojá wife from inheritance and the degradation of her sons to a position altogether lower than that of the legitimate son involves a view as to restrictions on marriage which, even though it may have obtained acceptance with a majority of the Khojá sect, and though the Government has no desire to interfere with it, it is manifestly undesirable to have affirmed by the legislature. The present Bill will accordingly be found to contain no reference either in its definition-clauses or elsewhere to the so-called "alien son." It defines "son" to be a legitimate son and leaves "widow" undefined, and then proceeds to declare the rights of sons and widows, trusting to the Courts to decide, as they will on principles lying outside the law of succession, who are legally entitled to the status of sons and widows.

11. Chapter II of the Bill deals with "succession to the undivided property of a male Khojá dying intestate," and in the previous chapter "undivided property" has been defined as meaning "a share in property belonging to an undivided family." The Bill prepared by the Commission purported to define the phrase "undivided family," but the definition proposed has on inquiry been found to be unsafe. The undivided family among the Khojás appears to come into existence chiefly in connection with trade, and would seem to be an institution of a peculiar nature, somewhat resembling the undivided family among the Hindus; but, on the other hand, it is clear, from the rules laid down in certain sections of the Bill prepared by the Commission, and from the papers submitted with that Bill, that it differs in important respects from the Hindu undivided family. What exactly it is, and when property is to be regarded as its undivided property, it is difficult to ascertain from the papers before the

Government of India; but, judging from the analogous case in Hindu law, it would seem that these are matters which it would be almost hopeless to attempt to define in an Act of the legislature; nor does it appear to be necessary to define them in a Succession Act. It may well be assumed that a fundamental distinction which goes to the root of the family constitution, and which is not confined in its operation to matters of succession, but applies also *inter vivos*, is established outside this Bill. For these reasons, it has been thought best to make no attempt to define "undivided family" or "undivided property" in the present Bill.

12. It will be observed, on comparing Chapters II and III, that the only peculiarity connected with the intestate succession to undivided property is (section 6) that, in default of legitimate lineal male descendants of the intestate within the fourth degree, the property is equally divided among all the male members of the undivided family living at his death.

13. Chapter III of the Bill treats of "succession to the separate property of a male Khojá dying intestate," and the order of succession marked out in sections 7 to 20 will be found to be based on that of the Hindu law.

The subjoined statement has been prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill, the President of the Commission, with a view to showing at a glance the extent to which the two differ—

Order of succession according to Hindu law.	*Order of succession for Khojás proposed by the Bill.*
1. Sons.	1. Sons.
2. Grandsons.	2. Grandsons.
3. Great-grandsons.	3. Great-grandsons.
4. Widow.	4. Great-great-grandsons.
5. Daughters.	5. Father.
6. Daughters' sons.	6. Mother.
7. Mother.	7. Widow.
8. Father.	8. Daughters.
9. Brothers.	9. Daughters' sons. }
10. Half-brothers.	10. Brothers. }
11. Brothers' sons.	11. Sons' daughters.
12. Half-brothers' sons.	12. Brothers' sons.
13. Grandmother.	13. Half-brothers.
14. Sister (under the Mayukha).	14. Half-brothers' sons.
15. Grandfather.	15. Grandfather.
16. More distant relatives.	16. Grandmother.
	17. Paternal uncle.
	18. Sister.
	19. More distant relatives.

"It will be seen," Mr. Melvill observes, "that the only very noticeable point of difference is that among the Khojás the father and mother are elevated to a rank in the order of succession superior to that of the widow. This precedence of the mother has been judicially settled in the case of *Hirbai* v. *Gorbai**, already referred to; and although the Khojá members of the Commission were not unanimously in favour of the view taken in that case, they all agreed that, having once been judicially determined, the rule should not be disturbed."

* Reported 12 Bom. H. C. Rep., 294.

14. Section 20 of the present Bill differs in one important particular from the corresponding section (29) of the Bill prepared by the Commission.

The latter admitted to the succession only those of the "more distant relatives" of the intestate who were on the father's side, and confined it to such of them as are within the seventh degree of kindred. On failure of this limited class of distant kindred, section 42 gave the property "to the Jamát of that sect of the Khojás to which the intestate belonged at the time of his death, to be held and applied according to the customs of the said Jamát." Even this did not satisfy the two dissenting members of the Commission and some of the other adherents of His Highness the late Aghá Khán, who, as Imám, was the person chiefly interested in the succession of the Jamát. They contended that the Jamát should come in immediately after the nearer relations.

The Government of India, after fully considering this point in communication with the local authorities, have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to exclude the heirs of a deceased person in favour of any such institution as a "Jamát," or any person or authority representing such an institution. It is open to any Khojá who desires that his property should be devoted to any charitable or religious purpose, or should be enjoyed by any spiritual person for whom he entertains a special veneration, to dispose of his property by will or otherwise in accordance with law, but, if he dies intestate, it would be contrary to all established principles to enact that his property should devolve otherwise than upon his relatives.

15. Apart from this fundamental objection in point of principle, there appear to be practical objections to the proposal as formulated by the Commission. The Jamát is said to be an assembly in council of all the adult male members of the Khojá community of the place, and it is not unlikely that doubts would arise, in connection with matters of religious belief, residence, attendance at the Jamát, and so forth, as to the particular Jamát (if any) to which the deceased person belonged. Similar doubts might also arise as to who were the other persons actually belonging to the Jamát to which the deceased belonged, so as to take the property. There might further be doubts as to how the property of a deceased intestate Khojá is to be held,

and the objects to which it is to be applied. It is true that the section proposed by the Commission says that the property is to be held and applied "according to the customs of the said Jamát." But from a judgment of Sir J. Arnould in the case marginally noted, it would appear that there are no customs to look to. Though a Jamát collects large sums of money through its officers, it only does so on behalf of the Imám; the money collected is passed on to him; and if the Jamát wants any portion of it, even for the expenses of its Jamát-kháná (the council-hall or guildhall of the community), it can procure it only as a grant from the Imám. It appears to be absolutely in the discretion of the Imám to spend the money as he pleases, and as a matter of fact he spends a large portion of it, or at least is said by Sir J. Arnould to have done so at the time the judgment was delivered, on his own private purposes. Indeed, in a set of draft rules of succession for Shia Khojás submitted by His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh the succession of the Jamát is treated as the same thing with the succession of the Imám. The Jamát, therefore, does not seem to have any property or control over property, and it is not clear how there can be any custom governing the application of property by it. It has been argued that no such difficulties as those suggested ordinarily arise at present, but it would be clearly impossible to put the succession of the Jamát on a legislative basis without defining its conditions and incidents, and it would be equally impossible to place the property at the absolute disposal of any individual in whatever degree of veneration he might be held.

Dayá Muhammad and others versus *H. H. Ágha Khán and others* (page 323 of the Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. XII).

16. For these reasons section 20 of the present Bill extends the succession to relatives of the intestate both on the father's and on the mother's side without limit of degree, and it may be added that section 48 applies the ordinary rule, which makes the Crown the ultimate heir, in the rare case in which an owner of property may die intestate and leave no person entitled to succeed under the previous sections.

17. Section 21 is one of the leading sections of the Bill. It provides in effect that, when a female inherits under any of the foregoing sections, she shall, if certain near male relatives are living and are thus postponed to her, take the property only as "restricted owner."—a position to be presently explained at length. With this section should be read section 49, from which it will be seen that in other cases she takes the same interest in the property and has the same powers in respect of it as if she were a male.

18. Chapter IV treats of succession to the absolute property of a female Khojá dying intestate, that is to say, the succession to such of her property as belongs to her otherwise than as restricted owner. The provisions of this chapter call for no remark. Mr. Melvill states that they differ from the Hindu law but that they are approved by all classes of the Khojás; and are not, he thinks, open to any objection. The particulars in which they deviate from the Hindu law or the reasons for the deviations are not explained. They have been accepted by the Government of India as settled by the Commission, such details only being filled in after consultation with the local authorities as seemed necessary to give effect to what is understood to be the intention of those who framed them.

19. Chapter V, which treats of "property which a female takes as restricted owner and the further succession to the same," calls for more detailed notice.

It applies not only in the ordinary case of property taken by a female as restricted owner under Chapter III (*supra*, paragraph 17), but also in cases where she may take a similar interest in property under section 23 (2), section 24 (1), section 27 and section 39.

Its provisions are merely a development, with the requisite amplifications and with the addition of the necessary machinery, of the corresponding provisions of the Bill framed by the Commission. It has been settled in consultation with the local authorities and with a view to giving effect to what are understood to be the views of the Commission; but, having regard to the novelty and complication of the subject, it is not unlikely that when subjected to criticism it will be found susceptible of improvement in many particulars.

The limited estate taken by a Khojá female under this Bill resembles the estate taken by a Hindu widow, but there are many important differences between them. Mr. Melvill observes that the Khojá female estate is the more restricted of the two, but on this point he says the Khojás hold very strong views which he is of opinion must be respected.

20. In proceeding to notice the details of the chapter, the first point calling for attention is the phrase "restricted owner." It has been chosen merely on the ground that it is new and connotes nothing, and it is not unlikely that some more appropriate phrase may be suggested. The phrase "life-estate" and its correlative "reversion," used in the Bombay Bill, are not only open to the objection that ordinarily lies against all terms imported from another legal system, but further, as has been constantly observed of them in the case of the Hindu widow's estate, they suggest an altogether false analogy. The position, if it is necessary to illustrate it by reference to English law, is rather like that of a fee-simple estate subject to an executory devise.

21. As regards the attempt made in the Bill to define the estate, it will be observed that section 28 enacts that the female shall be absolutely entitled to the use of, and the income accruing from, the property during her life, and, except as otherwise provided by the Act, shall have all the other rights and powers of an absolute owner.

An objection has been taken to this on the ground that money saved by a widow from the income of the property should not belong to her absolutely but should go to her husband's heirs.

This contention is not based on any alleged actual practice, but is put forward merely as a "necessary consequence of the invariable custom" which limits the widow's interest in the *corpus* of her husband's property to the time during which she remains unmarried.

Now, not only is it not a necessary consequence of the custom in question, but it is, as admitted by the objectors themselves, in a certain sense illogical; for why should a person who has absolute power to dispose of the income as it comes in, in whatever way she pleases, be restricted from dealing with her savings from it?

Again, the only effect of adopting the proposed suggestion would, as the objectors themselves admit, generally be that the widow would squander the income as it came in; and, in the rare cases in which she allowed some of it to accumulate, the probability is that litigation would result from the difficulty of identifying the fund and separating it from the rest of her property. For these reasons the section has been allowed to stand.

22. Section 30 defines the obligations of the restricted owner as regards—

(*a*) the preservation of the substance of the property for those who are to come after her; and

(*b*) the protection of the title.

As regards "waste," it stands on a footing altogether peculiar in the case of the Hindu widow; and clause (*a*) of this section has been drawn with a view to placing it on a somewhat similar footing in the case of the restricted owner.

23. As regards the powers of alienation, in the limitations on which the restricted nature of the estate chiefly consists, the only powers of alienation for any time beyond the life of the restricted owner allowed to her by the Bill, besides a limited power of leasing conferred by section 29, are those specified in section 31, which runs as follows:—

Restricted owner's power of transfer.

"31. A female taking property as restricted owner shall have power to transfer the same, so that the transfer may have effect beyond her life, when, the income being insufficient, such transfer is necessary in order to raise money for any of the following purposes, namely:—

"(*a*) to discharge any of the obligations imposed by section 30;*

* *Viz.*, obligations to preserve the substance of the property and protect the title.

"(*b*) to discharge the debts of the absolute owner from whom the property descended;

"(*c*) to provide for the maintenance of any persons entitled under this Act to have their maintenance provided for out of the property, for the payment of any marriage expenses or funeral expenses payable under this Act out of the property, and for the performance of any ordinary family ceremonies; and

"(*d*) to support herself where she has no other sufficient means of support."

24. It has been urged by the two dissenting members of the Commission and by some other adherents of His Highness the Imám that a mother taking a restricted estate should have larger powers of alienation and that she or a widow taking a like estate should be empowered to alienate for religious objects; that is, as explained in the set of draft rules submitted by His Highness Aghá Alí Sháh, to give the property to the Imám; but, upon considering the arguments adduced and consulting the local authorities, the Government of India have determined to uphold the decision of the majority of the Commission, which is against the concession of any such powers.

25. In order to avoid as far as possible the great difficulties which arise in the case of a Hindu widow exceeding her power of alienation, an alienation in excess of the power has (section 29 of the Bill) been made absolutely void for any period beyond the restricted owner's life, except where the purchaser takes for consideration and without notice of the ownership being restricted. This, no doubt, standing alone, would place too great difficulties in the way of alienation; but sufficient relief will probably be afforded by the power to apply to a Court for sanction, which is given by section 32. It may be objected that it is undesirable to force people to resort to a Court in such matters; but the case is one of a choice of evils, and it is probably better that they should resort to the Court in every case where there is any room for doubt than run the risk of being involved in troublesome and expensive litigation later on.

A Court dealing with an application under section 32 is empowered (section 33) to accord its sanction to the transfer subject to the condition that the money thereby raised shall be paid into Court or to trustees appointed by the Court, and to give such further directions as it may think fit with a view to ensuring that the money shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or that any balance that is not so applied shall be secured for the benefit of those entitled after the restricted owner.

26. It will be observed that no provision is made in the draft for alienation with the consent of the so-called "reversioners." This matter is one which gives rise to great difficulties in the case of the Hindu widow, and it seems impossible, having regard to the system of succession established by the Bill, to provide for it in any satisfactory manner. If provision had only to be made to meet the case of "reversioners" who claim under section 37 (1) and section 38 (3) by descent from the last absolute owner, the matter would be much simpler than in the case of the Hindu widow, inasmuch as these "reversioners" would always be known living persons or persons who would claim through them; but there are, besides these, the "reversioners" mentioned in section 38 (1) and (2), and it is thus impossible to fix upon any person whose consent would be sufficient.

27. Further, even if we were, as has been suggested, to waive this objection, and accept the consent of a merely presumptive "reversioner," there is another difficulty, namely, that the presumptive "reversioner" might (see section 39 of the Bill) be another restricted owner, possibly an old woman on the verge of the grave, whose prospect of succeeding would be extremely small. There might be several such persons intervening between the restricted owner and the first person who would take as absolute owner. We could hardly rest satisfied with anything short of the consent of this last person and all the intervening ones, and thus we should be landed in a considerable complication, leading in many cases to no very satisfactory result, inasmuch as the interest of the first person who would take as absolute owner, and to whose consent we would chiefly look, would often be of a remotely contingent nature. It is, of course, on economical grounds desirable to provide a means of freeing the property from the limited ownership, but the advantage would be dearly purchased if the basis of the purchaser's title were to be complicated in this way.

28. As regards the sale of property in execution of a decree against a restricted owner, it will be seen that the effect of section 34 of the Bill is that a person lending money for any of the purposes mentioned in section 31 can sell in execution nothing more than the so-called "life-interest" of the restricted owner, unless his loan is secured by a mortgage. The position of the restricted owner as regards anything beyond her so-called life-interest is, in fact, in this particular, somewhat similar to that of an English executor with power to charge the real estate. If it were otherwise, there might arise, in cases of execution for unsecured debts, the same difficult questions which the preceding sections are intended to shut out in cases of voluntary alienation.

29. It will be observed that, by sections 37 (2) and 38 (4) of the Bill the Crown is postponed to the general heirs of the restricted owner. This appears to be right, though it is gathered from the case of *The Collector of Masulipatam* v. *Cavaly Vencata Narrainpah* (8 Moo. I. A. 529),—this precise point was not there decided,—that it is otherwise in the case of a Hindu woman's estate.

30. Sections 35 and 36 in effect provide that the restricted owner shall represent the property in judicial proceedings and compromises of disputes and for the purposes of laws of limitation and prescription, so as to bind those who take after her.

31. Sections 37 to 39, which regulate the devolution of property after the death of the restricted owner, have been drawn with a view to carry out what is understood to be the intentions of the Commission.

Their main provisions are that—

(*a*) when the restricted owner dies unmarried, the property shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if she had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended and it had descended under the Act without having been alienated, and in default of such person it shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner; and

(*b*) when the restricted owner has been married, the property shall on her death go to certain of her descendants, and if there are no such descendants shall devolve as just stated.

32. From section 39 it will be seen, as already observed, that property may devolve upon two or more restricted owners in succession. This is to be regretted, but it seems to be an essential part of the scheme.

33. Section 40 regulates the legal relations arising where two or more widows of a deceased Khojá take his property together as restricted owners, and provides that there shall be a right of survivorship between them.

34. Section 41 provides that a widow marrying again after her husband's death shall not be entitled to take as restricted owner his property or any property of any of his lineal descendants which has descended to them from him, and that, if a widow taking any such property as restricted owner subsequently marries again, she shall be deemed for the purposes of certain sections of the chapter to have died. One effect of this latter provision is that the restricted ownership of the widow ceases on her re-marriage.

35. Coming now to Chapter VI, relating to the wills of Khojás, it will be observed that all matters connected with probate and letters of administration are in the case of Khojás, as in the

case of other persons not subject to the Indian Succession Act, left to be dealt with under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881. The result of this is that the matters remaining to be provided for under this chapter are in the main the same as those which are provided for by the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, as amended by the Act just mentioned; and, as a matter of fact, the specification of the sections of the Indian Succession Act made applicable to the wills of Khojás by this chapter is based on the specification contained in the Hindu Wills Act as cut down by the Probate and Administration Act, 1881. There are, however, some important differences between the two which call for explanation here.

36. The most important of these differences is connected with the limitation on the powers of testamentary disposition. The specification of the sections of the Indian Succession Act applicable to Hindus, &c., contained in the Hindu Wills Act comprises several sections which either confer, or assume the existence of, a power of disposition in favour of unborn persons, but the Act contains a proviso to the effect that nothing therein contained shall authorize any Hindu, &c., to create in property any interest which he could not previously have created, and the Calcutta High Court have held in the recent case of *Alangamonjori Dabee* v. *Sonamoni Dabee* (I. L. R. 8 Cal., 637) that the effect of that proviso is to cut down the power of disposition, which the sections in question confer or assume to exist, to the limits imposed on a testator by the Hindu law, that is to say, as held in the well-known *Tagore* case, to a mere power of disposition in favour of persons who are either in fact or in contemplation of law in existence at the death of the testator.

37. It will be seen, on reference to the report of *Alangamonjori Dabee's* case, that, though there was no difference of opinion in the Appellate Court which finally heard it, much difficulty arose from the form in which the Hindu Wills Act had been drafted, and that the learned Judge in the Court below had been led by this to take the opposite view. This being so, it was obvious that the drafting of the Hindu Wills Act could not be followed in this particular. Moreover, it was seen that to adopt this form of drafting would in a considerable number of cases expose the testamentary dispositions of Khojás to be called in question for reasons drawn or supposed to be drawn from the extremely vague and unsettled customary law now prevailing among them, and thus the object of the present measure, which is intended to supply a definite body of law, would be to a great extent defeated. It was accordingly resolved to enact directly either that a Khojá's power of testamentary disposition should be co-extensive with that allowed by the Indian Succession Act, or should be limited somewhat in accordance with the ruling in the *Tagore* case.

38. It was clear that the question as to which of these courses should be adopted stood on grounds altogether independent of those on which the perpetuity question among Hindus had been discussed. The considerations with reference to which it should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be decided will be best seen from the remarks made on referring it to the local authorities for opinion. It was observed that the point was one in regard to which there was no recognized definite rule among the Khojás, and that if, having regard to the family system of that sect and its requirements in this particular, it was considered that it would be desirable to confer upon Khojás a power of disposition as large as that conferred by the Succession Act, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to confer that power; that the circumstance that, in the absence of any other rule, the Courts presume the Hindu law to be applicable to Khojás, and so might possibly, if the question then arose, hold a Khojá testator limited by the rule in the *Tagore* case, ought not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, to be permitted to stand in the way of such legislation. "The Government of India," it was said, "has ever been reluctant to alter, by legislation, personal laws like those of the Hindus and Muhammadans, which are definitely ascertainable and are established on a religious or *quasi*-religious basis; but a rule of Hindu law, which is applied not as such, but merely by virtue of the presumption above referred to, in the absence of any other ascertainable rule, to persons who are by religion not Hindus but Mussulmans, stands in its application to such persons on a totally different footing; and, if it appears expedient to set it aside as regards them, there need be no hesitation about doing so. The rule of the *Tagore* case, assuming that it would at this moment be applied by the Courts to Khojás, is as applied to them no more sacred or immutable than any of the other rules of Hindu law which at this moment may be applicable to Khojás, but which will be modified by the Bill if it becomes law. No difficulty will, therefore, be raised here on this score."

If, on the other hand, it was observed, it should appear that the rule prohibiting dispositions in favour of unborn persons had, as a matter of fact, been recognised and observed among the Khojás, or if, there being no recognized rule or established practice either way, it should be considered that the powers of disposition allowed by the Succession Act were larger than were needed for the requirements of Khojás, it would probably be desirable to limit the power of disposition in some such way as it is limited by the Hindu law as interpreted in the *Tagore* case. The system of intestate succession established by the Bill was in certain respects a complicated one; and if to this were to be added a power of making complicated dispositions by will, it was to be feared that we should bring about, in regard to the property of this wealthy and important sect, a state of things which it was desirable if possible to avoid.

39. The reply of the local authorities was to the effect that, as far as appeared, there was no recognized definite rule among the Khojás bearing on the point; that it was unlikely that

any attempt had hitherto been made among them to create by will an interest in favour of an unborn person; that there was thus a *tabula rasa;* and that it was quite open to the legislature to legislate on the subject as it thought best without any fear of violating an existing custom or of running counter to any prejudice or desire of the Khojá community.

This being so, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that it is undesirable to confer on Khojás any power of testamentary disposition in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the testator's death; and accordingly all portions of the Indian Succession Act which confer, or assume the existence of, such a power have, as far as practicable, been omitted, a proviso at the same time being inserted to the effect that a bequest by a Khojá in favour of any person who has not come into existence at the death of the testator shall be void.

40. The remaining differences between this Bill and the Hindu Wills Act as regards the provisions of the Indian Succession Act applied by them are of less importance.

It may, however, be stated that the following additional provisions of the Succession Act have been made applicable, namely:—

(*a*) section 47, giving a father power to appoint a guardian by will—a power the existence of which was assumed by the Commission;

(*b*) sections 52 and 53, relating to privileged wills;

(*c*) section 84, which provides that, when property is bequeathed to a person and words are added which describe a class of persons but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole of the interest of the testator therein unless a contrary intention appears by the will;

(*d*) section 104, which limits directions for accumulation.

It should be added that section 187 of the Indian Succession Act, which provides that no right as executor or legatee can be established until a grant of probate or letters of administration is obtained, has been omitted for reasons similar to those which led to its being ultimately omitted from the Probate and Administration Act, 1881; and that sections 134 and 135, determining whether property bequeathed to two or more persons in succession should when its value is liable to decrease be retained in its original form, have been omitted, as it seems safer in this country to lay down no hard-and-fast rules on the subject.

41. The only other point calling for notice in connection with this chapter is that section 43, following the proviso to section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, confers a power of bequeathing property to or for the benefit of a woman, so that she shall not have power to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein. The existence of such a power appears to have been assumed in the Bill prepared by the Commission.

43. Chapter VII, relating to maintenance and marriage and funeral expenses, calls for little notice. There was some obscurity about the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Commission, and this chapter has now been settled in accordance with what is understood from the local authorities to have been the original intention. It is believed that the only change of a substantive nature made here is in section 46, where provision has been made for the maintenance, &c., of a daughter while she remains unmarried. The chapter, however, will probably be found open to further amendment when it has been more fully considered.

43. Section 47, which provides for the recovery of sums due under this chapter, has been drawn with a view to precluding, as far as possible, the difficulties which have arisen under the Hindu law in regard to claims for maintenance, and in particular as to how far a person having a right to maintenance is entitled to follow the property of the deceased. As regards this last point, it has been thought best to place the claim for maintenance, &c., on the footing of a debt, postponing it, however, to debts proper. This will not absolutely remove all difficulty, but, by bringing the case within an existing class, it will avoid the creation of a new difficulty.

The 1st July, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 29.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of April 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1884-85. During month	Rainfall, 1884-85. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	455·95	230·36	1,561	180	...	17,383	..	..	..	..	..	...	17,383	0·96	0·96	0·03	0·03	The annual khurreef leases for 1,031 acres expired with the official year 1883-84.
		Gobri	372·82	120·94	10·94	28	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	30·00	26·98	...	...	...	4,648	..	..	..	..	..	...	4,648					
		High Level, Section I.	675	125·67	125·67	...	...	...	12,144	..	23	..	..	..	23	12,167					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	91	91	1,287	10,222	...	1,042	..	24	..	..	..	24	1,066					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	18	18																
		Matchgong	650	...	...	7,005	22,331	...	8,635	..	..	..	..	..	...	8,635					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	63·43	63·43	12	64	...	2,270	..	..	..	..	..	...	2,270					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	76·99	76·99	155	126	...													
		Total	...	...	...	10,048	22,9..3	...	46,122	..	47	..	..	..	47	46,169	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	140	..	..	25	165	165	..	..	..	..	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	50,160	..	..	..	..	..	...	50,160	0·97	0·97	3·41	3·41	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	4	...	...	...	...	3,404	..	..	..	..	..	...	3,404	1·58	1·58	2·00	2·00	
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	..	..	..	..	..	...	277	..	..	..	..	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)53,841	..	..	..	..	..	...	53,841	..	..	..	..	(a) Enquiry as to the cause of decrease in the irrigated area is being made.
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	63,256	..	..	..	..	..	...	63,256	..	..	..	..	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	Canal closed.		(b)	1,286	7,730	...	..	..	365	..	..	365	8,095	..	..	..	..	(b) No water was given as the canals remained closed for repairs.
		Buxar	1,226	Dit to.		(b)	2,505	20,921	...	..	..	1,872	..	..	1,872	22,793	..	..	..	..	
		Arrah	1,660	Dit to.		(b)	10,060	58,386	...	..	..	1,070	..	..	1,070	59,456	..	..	..	..	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	265	205	25	...	248	...	..	..	3	..	14	17	265	..	..	0·18	0·18	
		Patna				869	65	18,369	...	..	..	161	..	612	773	19,142					
		Total	...	...	...	894	13,916	105,654	...	..	..	3,471	..	626	4,097	109,751	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	77,653	...	..	..	3,868	..	2,529	6,397	84,050	..	..	..	..	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	10,942	46,839	105,654	99,963	..	47	3,471	..	626	4,144	209,761	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year		...	...	...	...	...	77,653	63,256	..	140	3,868	..	2,554	6,562	147,471	..	..	..	..	

The 24th June 1884.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of May 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of Areas Leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1884-85. During month.	Rainfall, 1884-85. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	...	...	1,561	180	...	17,383	..	310	1	..	..	311	17,694	1·55	2·51	4·69	4·72	
		Gobri	372·82	...	...	28	...	...	...	..	..	7	..	..	7	4,655					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	...	...	257	...	...	4,648	..	7	..	..	2	74	12,318					
		High Level, Section I.	675	...	...	...	...	...	12,144	..	72	..	..	..	24	1,107					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,342	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	..	24	..	..	..	..	8,740					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	566	...	...	24	5	...	8,740	..	..	..	..	..	...	2,270					
		Matchgong	776	...	...	8	6	...	2,270	..	..	..	..	..	...	46,681	..	..	..	..	
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	...	...	12	64	...	46,268	..	413	1	..	2	416	734	..	..	..	..	
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	...	...	248	126	...	440	..	140	129	..	25	294	50,160	6·09	7·06	1·21	4·62	24 days discharging.
		Total	...	...	...	2,138	381	...	50,160	..	..	..	..	..	...	3,404	6·33	7·91	4·21	6·21	16 ditto.
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,404	..	..	..	..	..	...	277	..	..	..	..	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	28	...	...	...	...	277	..	..	..	..	..	...	53,841	..	..	..	..	
		Panchkoorah	522	3	...	...	...	...	53,841	..	..	..	..	..	...	63,656	..	..	..	..	
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,656	..	..	..	..	..	...	8,096	0·52	0·52	..	..	(a) No water was given as the canals remained closed for repairs.
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,096	..	..	365	..	..	365	23,443	0·75	0·75	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	23,443	..	..	1,872	..	..	1,872	64,214					
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	Canal closed.		(a)	4,321	7,730	64,214	..	..	1,070	..	..	1,070	265	..	..	..	0·18	
		Buxar	1,226	Ditto.		(a)	15,105	21,571	265	..	..	3	..	14	17	19,585					
		Arrah	1,660	Ditto.		(a)	10,557	59,144	19,585	..	..	161	..	698	859	111,602	..	..	..	..	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	197	184	25	...	248	111,602	..	..	3,471	..	712	4,183	89,163	..	..	..	..	
		Patna				955	67	18,726	89,163	..	..	3,785	154	6,175	10,114	212,127	..	..	..	..	
		Total	...	...	...	980	30,050	107,419	212,127	..	413	3,472	..	714	4,599	153,553	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	79,049	153,553	..	140	3,914	154	6,200	10,408						
		Grand Total	...	...	...	3,118	30,431	107,419	100,109												
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	79,049	64,096												

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

The 1st July 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 31st MAY 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May 1884. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	9·81	850	747	29,370	24,622
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	6·55	1,100	961	45,448	36,925
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	8·12	850	867	54,487	43,423
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	7·20	900	827	49,912	46,896
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·55	1,200	1,102	60,508	53,665
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	4,504	239,725	205,531
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	7·19	1,000	491	16,841	10,614
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	5·00	700	500	22,238	20,231
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	5·6	1,300	867	40,380	40,384
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	3·21	1,050	998	47,852	46,282
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	5·4	1,050	747	32,915	20,492
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,100	3,603	160,226	138,003
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	4·17	1,300	1,029	52,740	47,520
Agra Canal	8·50	5·82	1,300	650	30,106	16,672
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	11,739	6,251
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	803	571
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,495	1,776
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	13
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	54
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	496,845	416,391

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to end of May 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	17,159	2,207	1,200	86	166	195	1,654	22,667	. .	1·37
Muzaffarnagar	38,561	7,901	2,825	132	77	414	3,271	53,181	. .	1·66
Meerut	62,453	26,595	1,410	1,898	332	1,313	1,582	95,583	. .	1·12
Bulandshahr	5,119	55,215	1	1,228	549	31	542	62,685	. .	0·71
Aligarh	286	40,321	93	200	101	51	636	41,688	. .	0·34
Muttra	299	9,013	. .	681	6	42	1,438	11,479	. .	0·64
Agra	489	7,484	. .	168	6	7	327	8,481	. .	0·76
Etah	815	27,253	22	197	125	56	916	29,384	. .	0·42
Mainpuri	1,869	30,058	4	102	170	41	322	32,566	. .	0·67
Fatehgarh	2,003	14,774	. .	11	251	6	284	17,339	. .	0·57
Etáwah	2,596	41,053	. .	. .	19	9	249	43,926	. .	0·28
Cawnpore	3,253	48,305	267	. .	328	. .	890	53,043	. .	0·6
Delhi	. .	19	. .	21	. .	. .	. .	40	0·5	0·68
Gurgaon	170	6,959	. .	3,172	15	350	79	10,745	0·2	0·65
Dehra Dún	524	. .	661	. .	. .	. .	310	1,495	. .	2·83
Bijnor	803	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	803	. .	1·29
Tarái	614	. .	125	. .	. .	. .	. .	739	. .	0·77
Pilibhit	2,241	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,241	. .	1·07
Bareilly	8,759	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,759	. .	0·73
Jhánsi	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	. .	0·37
Hamírpur	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	7	9	. .	0·43
Total	148,015	317,157	6,609	7,896	2,145	2,515	12,508	496,845	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	146,995	250,405	3,157	2,989	1,962	867	10,016	416,391	. .	. .
Increase	1,020	66,752	3,452	4,907	183	1,648	2,492	80,454	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		6,588
" of Lower Ganges Canal		2,625
Total		9,213
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	4,504	
Lower Ganges Canal	3,603	
	8,107	
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Division, Ganges Canal, Siyana escape	105	
Meerut ditto ditto Jani ditto	242*	
Percolation below the Sikandra Rao and Soraha bridges, Aligarh Division	45	
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Main Canal, Nadrai escape	53	
Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Bewar Branch	14	
Cawnpore ditto ditto Tail	139	
Percolation, Main Canal, Narora Division, Lower Gangee Canal	235	
Percolation, Main Canal, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	176	
Percolation, Bewar Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	47	
Percolation, Cawnpore Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	50	
	1,106	
		9,213

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Sugar and indigo more largely cultivated. River has met all calls on it during the month. Weather very hot with strong west wind.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Heavy demand for sugar and indigo during the whole of the month.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports—The demand was very strong throughout the month. Frequent closures (two days in a week) of all distributaries were necessary in the first half of the month to pass on the volume required by the Lower Ganges Canal.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Indigo being cultivated with the greatest energy, and notwithstanding the abnormally low supplies during April and the first two weeks of May, there are signs that this crop will be cultivated in larger areas than in last year. Supply after 15th May unlimited.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Strong demand for water throughout the month. Supply very low up to 13th; after that date lots of water available. The total area up to date is 2,000 acres in excess of the area recorded up to the same date of the previous year; the increase is only apparent and is due to more accurate recording of the irrigation done.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—The increase is entirely in indigo; there has been a slight decrease in sugarcane owing to losses last year.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Indigo cultivation largely extended on the tail distributaries.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports—There was a full demand at the end of the month. The increase over last year is rather equally distributed; but sugarcane, indigo, and miscellaneous crops have the largest share.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports Notwithstanding continued low supply, the area reported is more than 70 per cent. in excess of that reported at the end of May 1883. This is owing to (1) earlier fasl, (2) extension of indigo cultivation, (3) new distributaries, (4) general drought.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports—Water for sugarcane has been in great demand throughout the month, and it was with difficulty that the demand has been met so far. With early rains all the sugarcane can be saved and will turn out well, but if rains are late in coming much sugar must be lost, as the rivers are all very low, and the area that has been irrigated is larger than usual.

Executive Engineer, Dún Canals, reports—Demand was good at beginning of month and heavy towards end. Supply very insufficient in Rajpur Canal, fair in others. Decrease in area of sugarcane owing to low prices obtained for last year's produce. Paleo for 2nd class rice well in hand. Weather hot and sultry. Rain—Dehra *nil*, Bhogpur 9", Ambari 6".

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th June 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1884.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat						
Gram			2,910		2,910	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng			20		20	
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár			170		170	
Bajra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total			3,100		3,100	
Cotton						
Oil-seeds			800		800	
Salt			50		50	
Metals						
Building materials	24,380		8,000		32,380	
Miscellaneous goods			2,160		2,160	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber			550		550	
Karis and squared timber			2,400		2,400	
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	24,380		17,060		41,440	
Total during corresponding period of last year	27,725		7,860		35,585	
Increase			9,200		5,855	
Decrease	3,345					

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	Agra Canal. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,522	1,307
Ton mileage	139,319	150,525
Value of goods	R 30,426	39,106
Number of passengers		*Nil*

Allahabad,
The 16th June 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1884.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic.						REMARKS.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	. .	. .	3,322	. .	3,322	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,322	. .	3,322	. .	
Gram	1,126	. .	. .	. .	1,126	. .	105	. .	. .	. .	105	. .	1,328	. .	. .	. .	1,328	. .	2,559	. .	. .	. .	2,559	. .	
Rice	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Paddy or dhán	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bejhar or mixed grain	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Dál: Urd	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	276	. .	. .	. .	276	. .	276	. .	. .	. .	276	. .	
Dál: Múng	123	. .	. .	. .	123	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	123	. .	. .	. .	123	. .	
Dál: Arhar	100	. .	. .	. .	100	. .	40	. .	. .	. .	40	. .	1,482	. .	. .	. .	1,482	. .	1,622	. .	. .	. .	1,622	. .	
Dál: Masúri	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Juár	173	. .	. .	. .	173	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	173	. .	. .	. .	173	. .	
Bájra	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Maize or Indian-corn	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Barley	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
TOTAL	1,522	. .	3,322	. .	4,844	. .	145	. .	. .	. .	145	. .	3,086	. .	. .	. .	3,086	. .	4,753	. .	3,322	. .	8,075	. .	
Cotton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	388	. .	388	. .	. .	. .	834	. .	834	. .	. .	. .	1,222	. .	1,222	. .	
Oil-seeds	288	. .	. .	. .	288	. .	. .	. .	11,200	. .	11,200	. .	471	. .	. .	. .	471	. .	759	. .	11,200	. .	11,959	. .	
Salt	727	. .	. .	. .	727	. .	9	. .	1,300	. .	1,309	. .	. .	. .	1,658	. .	1,658	. .	736	. .	2,958	. .	3,694	. .	
Metals	4,183	. .	27,843	. .	32,026	. .	122	. .	262	. .	384	. .	4,004	. .	365	. .	4,369	. .	8,309	. .	28,470	. .	36,779	. .	
Building materials	55,240	. .	38,997	. .	94,237	. .	218	. .	7,200	. .	7,418	. .	99	. .	4,945	. .	5,044	. .	55,557	. .	51,142	. .	106,699	. .	
Miscellaneous goods	526	. .	2,627	. .	3,153	. .	9	. .	1,620	. .	1,629	. .	7,008	. .	6,836	. .	13,844	. .	7,543	. .	11,083	. .	18,626	. .	
Firewood	800	. .	21,847	. .	22,647	. .	4,900	. .	13,450	. .	18,350	. .	2,049	. .	. .	. .	2,049	. .	7,749	. .	35,297	. .	43,046	. .	
Bamboos	. .	. .	78,124	1,562,480	78,124	1,562,480	. .	. .	751	15,020	751	15,020	. .	. .	200	4,000	200	4,000	. .	. .	79,075	1,581,500	79,075	1,581,500	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	. .	. .	13,066	13,943	13,066	13,943	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13,066	13,943	13,066	13,943	
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	132	176	9,075	9,075	9,207	9,251	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	4	. .	. .	4	4	136	180	9,075	9,075	9,211	9,255	
Timber: Logs	. .	. .	160	8	160	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	160	8	160	8	
Miscellaneous timber	. .	. .	1,236	2,472	1,236	2,472	. .	. .	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	180	360	. .	. .	180	360	180	360	2,236	4,472	2,416	4,832	
Live-stock	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
GRAND TOTAL	63,418	176	196,297	1,587,978	259,715	1,588,154	5,403	. .	37,171	17,020	42,574	17,020	16,901	364	14,838	4,000	31,739	4,364	85,722	540	248,306	1,608,998	334,028	1,609,538	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	39,690	488	184,193	1,917,422	223,883	1,917,910	40,203	9,900	46,065	118,040	86,268	111,740	16,793	845	50,265	. .	67,058	845	96,686	11,233	280,523	2,019,262	377,209	2,030,495	
INCREASE	23,728	. .	12,104	. .	35,832	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	108	. .	. .	4,000	. .	3,519	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
DECREASE	. .	312	. .	329,444	. .	329,756	34,800	9,900	8,894	101,020	43,694	94,720	. .	481	35,427	. .	35,319	. .	10,964	10,693	32,217	410,264	43,181	420,957	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,224	9,540	3,169	1,564	2,464	1,166	13,857	12,270
Ton mileage	348,706	591,942	199,060	61,516	563,640	264,198	1,111,308	917,656
Value of goods . . . . . R	1,65,15[illegible]	44,483	3,74,253	61,012	2,05,42[illegible]	80,344	7,44,834	5,86,192
Number of passengers	17[illegible]	438	. .	32	1[illegible]	43	189	513

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th June 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th June 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 16th June 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th June 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 14th June 1884. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th June 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th June 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21st June 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	77,715	452	176	65,346	371	9,90,266	524	7,58,213	402	. . .	2,32,053
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,12,397	205	547	1,08,875	199	15,14,248	252	13,65,230	233	. . .	1,49,018
21st ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	749	2,77,557	371	754	1,98,643	263	26,09,270	321	24,16,566	299	. . .	1,92,704
21st ditto	Madras	861	1,36,585	159	861	1,37,200	159	14,84,804	157	14,77,852	160	. . .	6,952
21st ditto	South Indian	655	78,199	119	654	91,937	141	8,75,596	122	9,59,284	137	83,688	. . .
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,74,492	463	1,458	8,16,939	560	1,06,40,782	663	99,06,636	634	. . .	7,34,146
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,65,093	575	461	2,76,511	600	34,10,789	673	36,37,550	736	2,26,761	. . .
	TOTAL	4,903	16,22,038	331	4,911	16,95,451	345	2,15,25,755	400	2,05,21,331	390	. . .	10,04,424
	State.												
21st June 1884	East Indian	1,509	11,04,887	732	1,509	8,41,450	557	1,18,00,922	711	98,73,592	610	. . .	19,27,330
21st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	5,942	106	56	5,430	97	65,735	117	63,538	106	. . .	2,197
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,910	70	27	1,375	50	18,730	63	15,859	55	. . .	2,871
21st ditto	Northern Bengal	230	38,632	168	249	31,400	126	4,45,070	176	4,04,052	154	. . .	41,018
21st ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,858	58	32	2,142	67	21,995	62	27,303	80	5,308	. . .
21st ditto	Tirhoot	166	17,716	107	193	21,682	112	1,97,424	110	2,40,255	116	42,831	. . .
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,199	91	57	8,203	144	1,04,496	166	93,583	153	. . .	10,913
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,949	79	206	13,826	67	1,23,015	81	1,54,053	70	31,038	. . .
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	886	74	12	1,136	95	13,870	105	14,587	113	717	. . .
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,82,947	253	1,119	2,47,900	222	30,97,114	252	30,80,115	257	. . .	16,999
21st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	9,537	107	140	16,050	115	72,868	74	1,78,495	119	1,05,627	. . .
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,315	229	45	7,236	161	1,75,738	355	1,48,516	308	. . .	27,222
21st ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	24,012	161	149	27,143	182	4,94,063	301	4,77,992	299	. . .	16,071
21st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	21,110	131	208	33,349	160	3,83,398	216	4,95,800	223	1,12,402	. . .
21st ditto	Sindia	75	6,375	85	75	7,273	97	71,963	87	82,495	103	10,532	. . .
21st ditto	Punjab Northern	421	62,378	148	447	53,229	119	6,70,654	145	6,33,928	132	. . .	36,726
21st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	2,03,049	308	660	1,66,252	252	16,27,702	224	16,19,743	229	. . .	6,959
21st ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,775	74	. . .	. .	35,654	65	35,654	. . .
	TOTAL	3,435	7,02,815	205	3,726	6,47,401	174	75,82,835	201	77,65,968	195	1,83,133	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
21st June 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,724	78	126	17,944	142	24,438	63	1,40,068	107	1,15,630	. . .
14th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	3,954	56	. . .	. .	39,238	64	39,238	. . .
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,186	29	. . .	. .	23,649	54	23,649	. . .
14th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	1,400	19	. . .	. .	(b)20,182	26	20,182	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,724	78	310	24,484	79	24,438	63	2,23,137	71	1,98,699	. . .
	Native States.												
14th June 1884	Bhavnagar-Goudal	193	21,635	112	193	41,507	215	3,40,800	161	4,19,266	202	78,466	. . .
21st ditto	Jodhpore	19	804	42	19	820	43	9,010	43	12,079	58	3,069	. . .
21st ditto	Nizam's	121	15,788	130	121	17,371	144	1,67,959	126	2,32,099	179	64,140	. . .
14th ditto	Mysore	86	5,724	67	86	5,657	66	56,964	60	64,948	71	7,984	. . .
	TOTAL	419	43,951	105	419	65,355	156	5,74,733	125	7,28,392	162	1,53,659	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,301	34,76,415	337	10,875	32,74,141	301	4,15,08,683	367	3,91,12,420	336	. . .	23,96,263
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,86,78,907	165	1,79,91,713	155	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,28,29,776	202	2,11,20,707	181	. . .	17,09,069

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway. | (b) Total receipts from 2nd April to 14th June 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 12th July 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 31st MAY 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full Supply.	Actual Average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During Month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·88	3,073·60	1,319	. .	. .	Gurdáspur	7,892	0·9	0·6	Cotton	15,225	On the Bári Doáb Canal the supply was sufficient for the requirements and the demand moderate. The canal was closed for five days during the month for repairs to crate weir at Dháriwá' and Babiáli. There is a decrease of 2,075 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, which is attributed to the closure above alluded to.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·90		700	. .	. .	Amritsar	16,500	0·98	0·1	Rice	491	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·30		412	. .	. .	Lahore	24,399	1·4	0·8	Sugarcane	9,475	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	76	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Others	23,600	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,507	. .	. .	. .	48,791	. .	. .	. .	48,791	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,812	. .	. .	. .	50,866	. .	. .	. .	50,866	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·50	2,546	478	. .	429,013 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 19,969 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	455	0·87	. .	Cotton	13,253	On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 15,802 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is generally attributed to the deficient rainfall during the month.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·60		762	. .		Karnál	11,977	1·19	0·33	Rice	249	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·97		940	. .		Delhi	21,803	0·38	0·20	Sugarcane	43,344	
Do. Balla Head	8·80	5·50		195	. .		Rohtak	18,425	0·50	. .	Others	14,670	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	313	. .		Hissar	7,846	0·70	. .	. .	. .	
							Jínd	10,895	0·30	. .	. .	. .	
							Bíkaner	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	
							Kalsia State	109	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	2,688	. .	429,013	. .	71,516	. .	. .	. .	71,516	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,696	. .	321,614	. .	52,714	. .	. .	. .	52,714	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	8·0	3·27	4,500	907	. .	. .	Ferozepore	842	0·25	. .	Cotton	142	
3rd Division, Abohar Branch	6·4	3·27	1,500	680	. .	. .	Sirsa	137	0·70	. .	Rice	. .	
4th „ „	6·0	3·60									Sugarcane	1	
5th „ „ Feeders	7·5	2·56	1,500	227	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Others	836	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	. .	907	. .	. .	. .	979	. .	. .	. .	979	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Lahore	800	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. .	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 30,499 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Montgomery	1,600	0·59	0·05		. .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Mooltan	79,190	0·37	. .		. .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Dera Gházi Khan	7,921	0·30	0·08		. .	
							Muzaffargarh	34,240	. .	. .		. .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	123,751	. .	. .	. .	123,751	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	93,252	. .	. .	. .	93,252	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	121,286	. .	. .	. .	121,286	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	103,580	. .	. .	. .	103,580	

J. E. CATTON,

Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th JULY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities all over the Madras Presidency, but it has been deficient in the Ceded Districts and in the south. In most districts the crops are in want of rain. In Mysore rain continues to be insufficient, and the deficiency is beginning to be felt everywhere. There was heavy rain in Coorg in the week under report, but it is still insufficient for planting operations. In the Bombay Presidency rain has fallen in all districts and has been beneficial for the *kharif* sowings which have been resumed everywhere, except in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country where more rain is needed. In the Berars and Hyderabad and in the Central India and Rajputana States the rainfall has been heavier than that of last week. Heavy rain is still reported from the Central Provinces, and is proving unfavourable in places for the *kharif* and cotton sowings. At Khandwa damage to the railway is reported. Good rain has fallen in most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but in some places the fall was light and more is urgently needed. In the Punjab there was rain in many districts, but the fall is still insufficient. In British Burma the weather continues to be seasonable. In Assam the fall has been below that of last week. In Bengal rain continues to be general, though it has been insufficient in places for agricultural operations. In the Behar districts the fall was generally heavy, and a break in Sarun and Hajipore would be beneficial.

In his report for the 17th instant, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India states that rain is reported from by far the greater part of the country, the only regions without any rain being a portion of the Carnatic and the provinces of Behar, the Punjab, and Sind.

Harvesting continues in Madras, and standing crops are generally in fair condition. *Kharif* sowings are in progress in Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, the Central Provinces, and other parts of the country. Cotton sowings are in progress in Bombay and the Central Provinces and have been completed in the Berars. In Sambalpur the weather is very unfavourable to cotton. In Assam reaping of the *aus* crop and the transplanting of *sali dhan* is in progress. The prospects of tea are generally good. In some places in Bengal the prospects of the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops are reported to be remarkably good. The *aus* paddy is coming into ear in some districts and has been nearly harvested in Dacca. Jute and sugarcane are doing very well, and the condition of other standing crops is generally good. In Central India prospects are good, but in Rajputana doubtful.

Cholera and small-pox are generally prevalent everywhere, and the mortality from the former in Tanjore continues to be high. Prices show a slight tendency to rise.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 16th)		
Bellary ...	·20 (average)	More rain urgently needed. 42 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·76 (average)	Progress of sowing arrested from want of rain in parts. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1·95 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight.
Kistna ...	1·62 (average)	River rising 4 feet over anicut. Small-pox, fever and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·70 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts. Harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox prevalent; 51 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·15 (average)	Standing crops generally fair, but in want of rain in five talukas; harvest dry crops outturn below average. Fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but in want of rain in parts. Freshets in the Cauvery very low. Harvest paddy in one taluka; outturn below average. 922 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·15 (average)	Standing crops fading from want of rain. Small-pox slight in parts; 9 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	6·54 (average)	Transplanting of paddy nearly over. Small-pox slight in eight talukas; fever in 3; 3 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	3·04	Standing crops, paddy thriving. Fever prevalent and small-pox in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects moderate. Rainfall deficient in Ceded districts and in the South.
Bombay—(July 16th)		
Karachi ...	Slight showers of rain in Karachi.	More rain expected. River on 14th, 15 feet 3 inches being 1 foot 2 inches less than on corresponding date last year. *Kharif* transplanting in progress. Rats doing some damage in Tatta and *keon* worm and *rura* insect in Shahbander. Fever in 3 and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; small-pox in 14 villages in districts; 17 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 18 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 32, in Manjhand 28, 29 and 38, in Ghorabari 22 and 34, in Jatí 20, 30 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain on 14th	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 14th, 15 feet 3 inches against 16 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Sky cloudy and more rain expected. Small-pox in 9, fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 1 taluka. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	1·31	Total rainfall 3·24. Sowing operations commenced. One cholera case in the city. In Parantij 9 cholera cases of which 2 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	3·86	Total rainfall 5·07. Cholera continues in city Baroda; 155 deaths; it prevails in Baroda, Jarod, and Dabhoi Mahals. Sowing operations generally in progress. Prices—*bajri* 27, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	7·22; good rain throughout the district.	Total rainfall 11·57. Sowing and transplanting progressing. *Juari* 31 and *nagli* 39 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout; maximum rainfall in Malegaon, 6·07; minimum in Sinnar, 1·56.	*Kharif* sowings will shortly commence. Public health generally good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in Kalvan. Prices—*bajri* 28¼, wheat 34½ and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily, heavy on 13th and 14th; total of week 12·36.	Total rainfall to date 27·58 being 5·01 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm to 3° cool.
Poona ...	Seasonable rain in part of the district, maximum fall at Khed Kala, 3·60; minimum at Sirur, ·45.	More rain wanted. *Kharif* sowings begun in all talukas, except Sirur, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi. Prices—*bajri* 33, and *juari* 35 pounds; in Poona, *bajri* 27, and *juari* 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	2·79 in Jamkhed; 1·94 in Akola; 1·83 in Sangamner; 1·40 in east of the talukas of Kopargaon and Parner; 1·18 in Karjat; ·80 in east of the talukas of Sheogaon and Nagar, less amount in the remaining talukas.	More rain wanted for *kharif* sowings. Slight cattle-disease in Nevasa. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 34 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	·93; Barsi, ·66; Madha, ·42; Kamala, ·20; Pandharpur, ·08; Singola, ·25 and Malsiras ·13.	*Kharif* sowings not commenced for want of moisture, except in a few villages in Barsi and Malsiras. Rain urgently needed. *Juari* 39 pounds 19 tolas, and *bajri* 40 pounds 23 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Fair rain has fallen everywhere, except in Navalgund and Gadag talukas including the Pettas; maximum in Hangal, 3·82; in Majund, Ranibennur, Karajgi, Dharwar, and Kalghatgi above 1·0; elsewhere less.	More rain required specially in eastern talukas. Sowing of rice resumed, but that of *juari* retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Prospects slightly improved by the week's rainfall. Cholera in all talukas; will subside if heavy rain falls which is also required to supply the deficiency of drinking-water.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 10·52; Kumpta, 13·0; Sirsi, 5·22; Haliyal, 1·10.	Total rainfall 38·21. Rice plants 1 foot high on coast. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Sirsi; sixteen cases in Karwar, one death; in Kumpta six and Haliyal one. Fever in Yellapur.
Rajkot ...	4·75	Total rainfall 13·60. General health good. Sowing of *bajri* and *juari* completed in some places. Cotton sowing in progress. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the presidency. *Kharif* sowing operations resumed, except in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country where more rain is needed. River low in Sind. Prospects generally improved. Cholera in parts of eleven districts; fever and small-pox in parts of ten districts; cattle-disease in seven districts.
Bengal—(July 16th)		
Chittagong ...	2·3	Weather fine with occasional showers of rain. *Amun* paddy being sown; prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	1·38	Harvesting of *aus* nearly over and that of jute going on; sugarcane thriving; *amun* being transplanted; prospects of crops good. Water rising gradually. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·50	Transplanting of *amun* paddy going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice stationary. Public health good. Cattle-disease prevails in Bussirhat and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	2·25	Rain on two days of the week though little fell in sub-divisions. Easterly winds prevail and sky clearing. Rain still wanted for transplanting. *Bhadoi* on low lands in ear, and indigo, jute and sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·27	Prospects of crops generally favourable. Health good.
Burdwan ...	1·74	Rain still insufficient. Transplanting retarded. Threatened injury to paddy on high lands no longer exists.
Rungpore ...	·86	Weather hot. Prospects of crops favourable. More rain wanted. Price of rice from 3 to 4 rupees per maund.
Bhagalpur ...	2·33	Standing crops doing well; rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Purneah ...	3·76	*Bhadoi* crops very good; *aghani* being transplanted; common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers full.
Patna ...	2·20	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops progressing well; everywhere more rain required for paddy transplanting.
Durbhunga ...	·99	*Bhadoi* crops very promising; transplanting of paddy going on. More rain, however, wanted. Prices falling slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	·85	Weather cloudy and sunny alternately. Sowing of paddy and *bhadoi* crops going on. Prices of food-grains continue high. Small-pox in one thana, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	3·05	Weather hot and fair. Young *sarad* and *beali* plants growing well; transplanting of *sarad* commenced in some places. Common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee in town. Scattered cases of cholera in the interior, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell through the province, but it was insufficient chiefly in the Bengal districts where agricultural operations have consequently been impeded to some extent. The rainfall in the Behar districts was heavy, except in Bhagulpore, Maldah, Sonthal parganas and the Southern part of the Patna district; a temporary cessation of rain in Sarun and in the Hajipore sub-division of the Mozufferpore district would do good. Prospects of *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops in some of the districts of Behar are remarkably good. *Aus* paddy is coming into ear in some districts, though the crop has been nearly harvested in Dacca. Jute and sugarcane look very well. Condition of other standing crops generally good. Prices of food-grains almost stationary, though slight fluctuations exist in few districts. Cholera and small-pox have not totally disappeared, otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 14th)	2·4 to 4·1	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing going on. No sickness of man or beast. Prices rising slowly.
Allahabad („ „)	Showers daily during the week.	Sowings in progress and rice being transplanted; agricultural prospects excellent. Health very good. Prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	Local showers	Cloudy weather with a high east wind. Rice sowings nearly completed. 3 cases of cholera on Nepal border. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 15th)	Fair amount of rain in all the parganas, except Jhansi.	Sowing in progress. Prices rising. Cholera abating. Grazing still scarce.
Agra („ 12th)	Rain in five parganas, ·3 to 1·1.	Sowings continue. Cholera very slight in one pargana only. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 14th)	Very slight and partial rain.	Rice sowings retarded. Prices rising. Health of men and cattle remains good.
Meerut („ „)	Rain during the week in parts ·3 to 1·2; slight local showers elsewhere.	Wind easterly; sky cloudy; weather hot and oppressive. No damage to crops so far. Cholera in Sarowa tahsil and in Hapur. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Slight but sufficient rain during week.	Prospects good. Prices rising. Cholera almost disappeared; a few cases of small-pox and cattle-disease in a few places.
Lucknow („ 14th)	Good and general rain during the week; ranging from 2·6 to 3·6.	*Juar, kodon, sawan* and *arhar* sown. Fields are being prepared for *bajra* and *mothi*. Condition of people and cattle good. Enough supplies in stock. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	1·6 to 8·7	*Kharif* ploughing and sowings in full progress. Bazars well stocked. Small-pox still prevalent.
Sitapur („ 14th)	Fair rain, averaging from 1·0 to 2·2 has fallen throughout the district.	Wind generally from the east. No cattle-disease. Prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	Rain varying from ·7 to 2·8.	Sowing of *kharif* crops nearly completed. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 12th)	Rain general and favourable all over the district.	Ploughings and sowings going on. Cattle-disease reported from tahsil Rae Bareli. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 14th)	Rain favourable during the week from ·5 to 4·3.	*Kharif* sowings continue. Prices almost stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Farukhabad („ „)	Partial showers during the week; no general rain.	*Kharif* sowings continue. Health good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in most districts. In Aligarh, Saharanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad and Farukhabad the rainfall was light and more is urgently needed. *Kharif* operations are in progress. Prices are rising in Benares, Bareilly, Moradabad, Aligarh and Kumaon, elsewhere they are almost stationary. Markets are well supplied. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Punjab—(July 15th)		
Delhi ...	·10	Cholera continues. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain much wanted in Rohtak district. Health good. *Kharif* operations in progress. Prices rising in Sirsa district.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Jullundur ...	·40	More rain wanted. Health good, except that there is small-pox in a few villages. *Kharif* ploughings progressing. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	·80	Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	1·0 at Riah and 2·0 at Pasrur.	Health good. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	·50 at City, ·40 at Sadr, 2·50 at Jira, and 1·10 at Moga.	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Lahore ...	·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·40	More rain wanted. Health good, except slight fever in two tahsils. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Prospects fair. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain in many districts, but more is wanted. Cholera in Delhi and Kangra, small-pox in villages adjacent to Jullundur city, and slight fever in two tahsils of the Rawalpindi district, elsewhere the health of the Province is generally good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(July 16th)		
Nagpur ...	7·08	Weather rainy. Prospects good. Health good. Prices steady. *Juari* sowings and rice transplanting in progress.
Jubbulpore ...	2·69	Weather showery and inclined to break; *kharif* and cotton sowings in active progress. Health generally good. Wheat 25 and rice 12 seers per rupee. Trade slack.
Saugor ...	1·78 on 15th July	Sowings in progress. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	2·59	Sowings retarded owing to excessive moisture. Break needed. Cattle-disease and small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	3·25	Weather seasonable. Sowings progressing. Health good. Wheat 21 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	4·03	Two diversions on Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been washed away. Some grasshoppers have appeared and enquiries are being made about them. *Kharif* sowings continue. Wheat 21¾, *juari* 24½ and rice 14¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	8·65	Sowings retarded owing to heavy rain. Health good. Prices rising. Break is wanted.
Sambalpur ...	6·97	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects unfavourable especially in regard to cotton owing to constant heavy rain. Health good. *Kotmon* rice 26 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the Provinces, the fall having been heavy in the Southern and Eastern districts. Sowings are in places retarded, and a break is needed.
British Burma—(July 16th)		
Akyab (July 12th)	.....	Cattle-disease in four townships.
Rangoon (" ")	5·70	Total rainfall 40·57. No cholera or small-pox.
Bassein (" ")	8·13	Total rainfall 34·96. Some cattle-disease.
Amherst (Moulmein) ")	14·44	Total rainfall 63·98. Cattle-disease prevalent.
Toungoo (" ")	·98	Total rainfall 25·36.
Kyoukphyoo (" ")	9·04	Total rainfall 75·49.
Sandoway (" 5th)	16·93	Total rainfall 62·78.
" (" 12th)	.....	No report received.
Ramthawaddy (" ")	.....	No report received.
Henzada (" ")	2·79	Total rainfall 31·73. Some small-pox in town.
Thayetmyo (" ")	1·25	Total rainfall 12·54. Slight small-pox and cholera. Cattle-disease still prevalent.
Shwaygyin (" ")	6·55	Total rainfall 47·78. Three cases of small-pox in town.
Tavoy (" ")	11·63	Total rainfall 55·57. Two deaths from small-pox.
Pegu (" ")	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy (" 5th)	3·07	Total rainfall 29·85. Some small-pox and cholera.
" (" 12th)	6·50	Total rainfall 36·35. Cholera reported as prevalent in 3 townships.
Prome (" ")	2·49	Total rainfall 18·42. Small-pox and cholera prevalent in district.
Thonegwa (" ")	5·73	Total rainfall 42·71. Slight small-pox and cholera.
Mergui (June 28th)	7·80	Total rainfall 37·97.
" (July 5th)	5·15	Total rainfall 42·12.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall continues seasonable. Public health good. Slight cholera and small-pox in parts but nowhere severe.
Assam—(July 16th)		
Gauhati (July 15th)	·36	Weather hot. Gathering of *aus* nearly finished. Rain wanted to facilitate ploughing operations of *sali*; prospects of tea not good. Cholera prevalent in portions of districts.
Sylhet ...	·94	Tea prospects better. Paddy crop promises very well, but more water is now required.
Cachar ...	2·53	Weather very warm. Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* crops progresses. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea better. Outturn much behind than last year. Red spider diminishing; blight not increasing. Cholera and small-pox abated.
Dibrugarh ...	3·27	Weather hot. Transplanting of *sali dhan* progressing; prospects of tea good. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 16th)		
Bangalore ...	·34; slight rain has fallen throughout the province, Kolar, ·30; Tumkur, ·32; Shimoga, ·47; Kadur, ·44.	Deficiency of rain is being felt everywhere. Sowing of dry crops retarded. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·15	
Mercara ...	12·69	Though the rain has been heavier during the week at Mercara, the monsoon continues to be light and scarcely sufficient for fresh planting; elsewhere weeding proceeding on coffee estates.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 16th)		
Amraoti ...	3·98	Weather cloudy. Cotton sowing completed. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·07	*Kharif* sowing in active progress.
Hyderabad ...	1·81 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 7·16. Rainfall of week sufficient to commence *kharif* sowing, but insufficient for *rabi* sowing. No water received in tanks. General health good. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 9, white *juar* 16, yellow *juar* 19¾ and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 16th)		
Indore ...	2·94	Total rainfall 8·42. Health and prospects good. Sowing continues.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·8	Total rainfall 3·2. Health good, 4 fatal cases of cholera in Lashkar.
Sutna ...	2·87	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	0·89	Public health good. More rain expected, weather cloudy.
Goona ...	0·71	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar ...	0·98	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good. Hopes of grass supply much improved.
Schore ...	0·76	Weather rainy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	5·09	Total rainfall 14·54. Weather seasonable. *Kharif* prospects good. Public health fair.
Manpur ...	2·5; the falls of the 11th, 12th, and 13th has been general throughout the agency.	Total rainfall 4·1. The cultivators were in great anxiety for the rain without which the sowing of *kharif* crops could not be continued and the rain commenced on the evening of the 11th instant. Health is good.
Rajputana—(July 16th)		
Abu (July 16th)	1·23	Total rainfall from 1st June 8·56. Weather seasonable; rain much below average.
Sirohi („ 13th)	No rain	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Sowing operations not yet commenced. Weather warm and close. Rain wanted.
Marwar („ 11th)	No rain	Prolonged break causes anxiety. About 15 days water in tanks. Health good. Ploughing still in progress. Weather warm and sultry. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 14th)	·20	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Crop prospects improved. Prospects of more rain falling.
Harowti („ 12th)	Deolee, ·01; Kotah, ·60; Tonk, 1·27.	Weather cloudy. Sowings in progress. More rain wanted. Winds high but fitful. Health good. Prices risen.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	1·38	Sowings in progress. Health good.
Ajmere („ 15th)	·06	Rain much required. Grass and cattle suffering; sharp attack of cholera in city.
Jeypore („ „)	·13	Weather cloudy. Sowing in progress. Cholera reported from district towns, otherwise health normal.
Ulwur („ „)	Average ·22	Crops suffering. Weather cloudy and close. Health good.
Nepal—(July 10th)		
Katmandu ...	1·73	Weather close and heavy. Rice is nearly all transplanted. More rain is needed.

Circular No. 85 Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 11th July 1884.

Read—

Report on the Indian Department of the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883 by J. R. Royle, Esq., Executive Commissioner of India.

Read also—

Circular No. 76Ex., dated the 24th June 1884, from Revenue and Agricultural Department, to Local Governments and Administrations forwarding copies of the Report.

RESOLUTION.

The report above cited describes the share taken by the Government of India in the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, and contains an interesting account of some of the commercial results that have attended the Exhibition. These are recorded at paragraphs 29 to 49 of the report, and the Government of India hopes that the measures taken to further the interests of India will have an important bearing on the future development of trade between India and the continent of Europe. The Government of India also notes with satisfaction that the steps taken by the Calcutta Tea Syndicate for bringing Indian tea prominently to notice at the Exhibition are likely to lead to a wide extension of the trade in this commodity both in Holland and on the continent.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to the officers and private gentlemen named in the appended list, who rendered important assistance in the work connected with the contribution of samples, &c., to the Exhibition. More particularly the Government of India would desire to acknowledge the services of the following gentlemen :—

Babu Mahendra Nath Bhattacharjya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra.

H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

J. S. Gamble, Esq., Conservator of Forests.

F. Duthie, Esq., Superintendent, Saharanpur Botanical Gardens.

Babu L. P. Barman, Superintendent, Government Farm, Cawnpore.

Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, Curator, Government Central Museum, Madras.

Major J. C. Walker, Conservator of Forests, Madras, and all other Madras Forest Officers.

The Government of India has already acknowledged, through the Secretary of State, its sense of the great zeal and ability displayed by Mr. J. R. Royle as Executive Commissioner for India at the Amsterdam Exhibition.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be printed and distributed to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.

List of Officers and private Gentlemen who have worked for, or contributed samples to, the Amsterdam Exhibition.

Name and Address.	Articles contributed.
BENGAL.	
Babu Mahendra Náth Bhattachárjya, M.A., B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra.	Agricultural products.
H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.	Commercial products.
Rai Kanny Lall Dey Bahadur, Assistant Surgeon, F.C.S., F. S. Sc. Lond., Calcutta.	Indigenous drugs.
Babu Joykissen Mukharji, Zamindar, Uttarpárá ...	Agricultural products.
„ Ranga Lál Mukharji, Lágoshá, Birbhúm ..	Ditto.
W. A. C. Beadon, Esq., Superintendent, Midnapur Jail ...	Coir-matting, curtains, &c.
Surgeon R. Cobb, Superintendent, Hazaribagh Jail ...	Carpets, mats, &c.
W. Leonard, Esq., Superintendent, Bhágalpur Jail ...	Ditto.
Babu Nanda Lall Banarji, Behar	Agricultural produce.
„ Nobin Chandra Datta, Calcutta	Fish oil.
H. Rautenberg, Esq., Calcutta	Cow hides.
J. S. Gamble, Esq., Conservator of Forests	Forest produce.
E. G. Chester, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling.	Ditto.
G. A. Richardson, Esq., ditto ditto, Buxa ...	Ditto.
G. W. Strettel, Esq., ditto ditto, Sundurbans	Ditto.
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Calcutta	Lac, silk.
W. H. Cogswell, Esq., Calcutta	Lac.
Babu Baikunth Nath Kundu, Bánkúra	Tasar silk cocoons.
L. Liotard, Esq., Chandernagore	Silk plantain fibre, &c.
Messrs. Louis Payne & Co., Murshidábád	Bengal silk.
Babu Jánardan Pál, Singhbum	Tasar silk cocoons.
T. J. C. Grant, Esq., Collector of Púri	Silk cocoons.
J. Anderson, Esq., Collector of Bánkúra	Ditto.
C. S. Samuels, Esq., Deputy Collector of Bánkúra ...	Ditto.
Babu Khetra Mohan Banarji, Bánkúra	Ditto.
Messrs. Gooyee Brothers, Midnapur	Midnapur silk.
„ Turner, Morrison & Co.	Borax, sugar, indigo, &c.
H. Medlicott, Esq., Superintendent, Geological Survey ...	Geological specimens.
Inspector General of Forests	Timber.

List of Officers and private Gentlemen who have worked for, or contributed samples to, the Amsterdam Exhibition—contd.

Name and Address.	Articles contributed.
BENGAL—*contd.*	
Messrs. Struthers & Co., Calcutta	Saltpetre, turmeric, myrabolams, &c.
„ William Moran & Co.	Rice, gram, indigo, cotton, oil-seeds, &c.
P. T. Richards, Esq., Rajsháhi	Grain, indigo, oil-seeds, &c.
Babu Gobind Chandra Bose, Bolpur, Birbhúm	Ol root.
Messrs. Barry & Co., Calcutta	Tea.
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	Pusa and Ghazipur tobacco, indigo.
Babu Soshi Sekhar Banarji	Wild arrowroot.
Messrs. Speed & Co.	Arrowroot.
Babu Soshi Bhushan Datt	Starches.
E. H. Roddock, Esq., Magistrate of Rajsháhi ...	Hemp, &c.
Dr. George King, Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.	Cinchona febrifuge.
Messrs. Paul & Co., Druggists, Calcutta	Aromatic Tooth Powder.
„ N. C. Dhole & Co., Calcutta	Perfumed rosy cocoanut oil.
Babu Sirish Chandra Datt, Peacock Chemical Works, Calcutta	Tinctures and printing ink.
Messrs. Seng Moh & Co., Calcutta	Cutch.
„ Duncan Brothers & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. M. M. Brothers & Co., Dacca.	Safflower cakes.
Messrs. M. M. Bysack & Brothers, Dacca	Safflower and jute.
„ R. Watson & Co., Murshidábád	Indigo.
G. N. Wyatt, Esq., Tirhoot	Ditto.
Messrs. Gisborne & Co., Chupra	Ditto.
Babu Gopál Chandra Majumdár, Jagaddal	Abroma fibre.
Messrs. Cantwell & Co., Calcutta	Aloe fibre.
„ Field, Wilson & Co., Narainganj	Jute.
Babu Sham Lal Mukharji, Rahuta	Fibres.
Raja Krishnendra Narain Rai, of Balihár, Rajsháhi ...	Sida fibre.
H. Bowstend, Esq., Bhagalpur	Paper material.
Babu Rajanikánta Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, Noakhali ...	Panyal oil-seeds.
Messrs. Carritt & Co., Calcutta	Oil-seeds.

List of Officers and private Gentlemen who have worked for, or contributed samples to, the Amsterdam Exhibition—contd.

Name and Address.	Articles contributed.
BENGAL—*concld.*	
Messrs. W. H. Harton & Co.	Rope, cordage, &c.
C. R. Marindin, Esq., Covenanted Deputy Collector, Monghir.	Basket-work.
Babu Harnath Shastri, M.A., Vice-President, Naihati Municipality.	Bamboo cups.
Seebpur Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited ...	Gunnies.
Asiatic Jute Company, Limited	Ditto.
Clive Jute Mills	Ditto.
Kamarhatti Company, Limited	Ditto.
Howrah Jute Mills Company	Ditto.
Messrs. Dhyán Chand & Sons, Dinapur	Cotton manufactures.
E. C. Buck, Esq.	Burma curtains.
Messrs. Jhumak Shaw & Co., Dinapur	Cotton manufactures.
Babu Dinó Bandhu Parámanik, Nadiyá	Ditto.
Messrs. Hazari Mull and Ramchand, Calcutta ...	Shawls.
Babu P. L. Mitra, Calcutta	Photographs.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
F. Duthie, Esq., Superintendent, Saháranpur Botanical Gardens.	General exhibits.
Babu L. P. Barman, Superintendent, Government Farm, Cawnpore.	Ditto.
Babu Ambá Datt Joshi, Selakholá, Almora	Ditto.
Captain J. G. Stone, R. A., Officiating Superintendent, Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.	Leather.
A. D. Carey, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.	Salts.
Major D. Pitcher, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.	Clay models of fruits, vegetables, &c.
Babu Damodar Das, Rai Bareilly.	Agricultural products.
Babu Naoratan Singh, Táluqdár and Honorary Magistrate, Bareilly.	Ditto.
Babu Sher Singh, Thasildár, Bághpat, Meerut ...	Ditto.
Chaudhri Sib Sahai, Zamindár, Saháranpur ...	Ditto.
A. E. C. Casey, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tál ...	Hill produce.

List of Officers and private Gentlemen who have worked for, or contributed samples to, the Amsterdam Exhibition—contd.

Name and Address.	Articles contributed.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*	
Munshi Sheo Narain, Secretary, Muncipal Committee, Agra.	Agricultural products.
S. J. Naber, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hardoi, Oudh.	General produce.
W. Crooke, Esq., C.S., Manager, Awa Estate ...	Agricultural produce.
Chobe Sidhari Lal, Cawnpore	Ditto.
H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Opium Agent, Benares ...	Opium preparations and art-manufactures.
G. Greig, Esq., Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces.	Forest products.
Upper India Paper Mill Company	Paper and paper materials.
Dr. M. Gaisford, Superintendent, Mirzapur Jail ...	Carpets.
„ J. Thomson, Superintendent, Agra Central Jail ...	Ditto
„ D. Wilkie, Superintendent, Bareilly Central Jail ...	Rugs, &c.
Babu Beni Prashád, Mirzapur	Carpets.
G. Lang, Esq., Collector of Aligarh	Ditto and chintzes.
Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, of the Firm of Messrs. Nilcomul Mitra & Son, Allahabad.	Soap.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
J. B. Fuller, Esq., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.	General work.
Colonel H. J. Luggard, Deputy Commissioner in charge of Model Farm, Nagpur.	Agricultural produce.
J. T. Nicholls, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpur ...	Ditto.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Grace, Deputy Commissioner of Jabulpur.	Agates, ochres, &c.
Major J. C. Doveton, Conservator of Forests ...	Forest produce.
Captain C. W. Losack, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Mahdla.	Ditto.
W. King, Esq , Assistant Conservator of Forests, Betul ...	Lac.
PUNJAB.	
J. L. Kipling, Esq., Superintendent, School of Art, Lahore.	General work.
Dr. W. P. Dickson, M. D., Superintendent, Lahore Central Jail.	Carpets.
Babu Sevá Rám, Lahore	Agricultural produce.

List of Officers and private Gentlemen who have worked for, or contributed samples to, the Amsterdam Exhibition—contd.

Name and Address.	Articles contributed.
PUNJAB—*contd.*	
Messrs. Davee Sahai and Chamba Mal, Amritsar ...	Shawls, carpets, &c.
Ditto Prabhu Dayal, do. ...	Shawls, &c.
Babu Durgá Prashád, Tahsildár, Rohtak	Agricultural produce.
Bhawalpur State	Metal manufactures, silk, &c.
Murree Brewery Company, Limited	Hops.
E. O'Brien, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Multán ...	Porcelain.
RAJPUTANA.	
J. Parsons, Esq., Superintendent, Government Gardens, Ajmir.	Samples of maize.
MADRAS.	
Surgeon-Major G. Bidie, M.D., C.I.E., Curator, Government Central Museum, Madras.	General work.
Major J. C. Walker, Conservator of Forests, Madras ...	Forest products.
Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore	Coffee.
James Chisholm, Esq.	Ditto.
M. Narain Swami Pillay	Tobacco and cigars.
BOMBAY.	
Dr. D. Macdonald, M.D., Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum.	General work.
Ahmadnagar Municipality	Agricultural produce.
S. S. Smith, Esq., Superintendent, Tanna Jail ...	Carpets.
Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, Ahmadnagar	Pickles, conserves, condiments, &c.
A. Stormont, Esq., Superintendent, Government Farm, Bhadgaon, Khandesh	Malachra fibre.
Shanker Rao Pandit, Chief of Bhore	Agricultural produce.
Messrs. Rastamji Bhikaji & Co.	Pickles, preserves, &c.
Mr. Framji Nowroji	Ditto.
Mr. Dosabhoy Bejanji Motiwala	Medicines.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	Lower commercial products.
ASSAM.	
Gustav Mann, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Assam ...	Forest products.
Captain J. P. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills ...	Dyes, fibres, &c.

List of Officers and private Gentlemen who have worked for, or contributed samples to, the Amsterdam Exhibition—concld.

Name and Address.	Articles contributed.
ASSAM—*contd.*	
A. C. Campbell, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp ...	Assam silk.
Colonel Thos. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong ...	Ditto.
D. P. Copeland, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Garo Hills.	Forest products.
*J. T. Jellicoe, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Goalpara	Ditto.
BURMA.	
D. Smeaton, Esq., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.	General work.
Colonel J. Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan	Tobacco, cassophy, &c.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1884.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2383.

Simla, the 23rd July 1884.

With reference to Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1418 of 16th March 1883, notifying that as soon as the outturn of the year's crop is known, the Government of India will publicly announce the total number of chests of Bengal Opium to be sold during the succeeding calendar year; and to the last paragraph of Notification by the Government of India in the same Department, No. 1763 of 30th June 1883, notifying that the relative quantities of Patna and Benares Opium to be sold in each month will be announced at the same time as the total quantity to be sold during the year is announced, it is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1885, 49,992 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, or 4,166 in each month of the year; and

(2) that of the 4,166 chests to be offered for sale each month, 2,000 chests will consist of Patna and 2,166 chests of Benares Opium.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N° 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

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The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
Report of Select Committee on Agriculturists' Loans Bill, 1884.

SUPPLEMENT No 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th July 1884.

No. 1155.—In modification of Home Department Notification No. 643, dated the 6th April 1876, the following are declared to be the boundaries of the district of Thôngwa in the Irrawaddy division of British Burma, and are published for general information:—

North.—The southern border of the Zalun township in the Henzada district.

East.—The western border of the circle of Apyauk in the Henzada district and of the circles of Aingkalaung, Bawlé, Tantabin, Kyunu, Panhlaing, Tunte, Eindapura, Lawadi, Tanmanaing, and Môkkyun in the Hanthawaddy district.

South.—The Bay of Bengal.

West.—The Pyinsalu mouth of the Pyamalaw river, northwards along the Pyamalaw to the Zalétawaukpauk, the Zalétaw, the Thegôn, the Tawpadáik, the Yegu, the Wawmi, the Thayagan, the Yôungu, the Kawthalin (as far as Danaw), the Bawzôkgale, the Mèzali, the Pankpadan (to its junction with the Tawtalu below Kyônkani), the Tawtalu river, the Ingala river, the Natchaung creek, the Pyinkobin creek (to the point where it joins the Didôk creek); from this point the Thabye creek, the Shagègyi-in, the Kyat creek, the Zibauk creek, the Pyasa creek, and from the extremity of the Pyasa creek along the demarcated line forming the boundary between the Thabyengu and Kwinma Kwins to the Ataungmyogôn road; thence along the road to the point where it crosses the Myagôn moat, and from this point along the Myagôn moat to its junction with the Aing stream.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21th July 1884.

No. 192.—The services of Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 25th July 1884.

No. 312.—*Appointment.*—Brigade Surgeon A. M. Dallas is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd July 1884.

No. 133.—The Reverend A. S. Dyer, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

Mr. Dyer's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st July, 1884.

No. 1397 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 779 G., dated the 17th April, 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw as Acting Consul for Portugal and Acting Vice-Consul for Spain, at Aden, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 22nd July, 1884.

No. 1406 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. Mackenzie as Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Madras.

No. 1409 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. W. Simson as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, at Coconada.

No. 1412 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 799G., dated the 21st April, 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. F. W. Abel as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 24th July, 1884.

No. 1438 *G.*—The services of Major W. S. Peat, Squadron Commander, 1st Bombay Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the duties of 2nd Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda.

MILITARY.

The 23rd July, 1884.

No. 1417 *G.*—The following General Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 172, dated the 30th June, 1884, is confirmed :—

With reference to R. G. O. No. 244, dated 23rd October, 1883, directing Captain R. A. Gilchrist to perform the duties of Military Secretary to the Resident, during the absence of Colonel Hastings Fraser proceeding on privilege leave, the following appointment is made, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India—

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, from the 23rd December, 1883, to the 5th January, 1884, the period Colonel Hastings Fraser overstayed his privilege leave.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd July, 1884.

No. 2788 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act XI of 1881 (The Municipal Taxation Act) to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

I.—For the word "Committee" wherever it occurs, the word "Commissioners" shall be substituted.

II.—For the second paragraph of section 1, the words "It extends to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be substituted.

III.—For Section 2 the following section shall be substituted :—

"2. In this Act 'Municipal Commissioners' means the persons for the time being appointed by the Resident in Mysore to conduct the affairs of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore."

IV.—In the first paragraph of Section 3, for the word "a" before the word "Municipal" the word "the"; and in clause (*a*) of the same section, for the words "a Municipality" the words "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be respectively substituted.

V.—In Section 4, the words "mentioned in the order" shall be omitted.

VI.—In Section 5, for the words "Local Government" the words "Governor-General in Council" shall be substituted.

VII.—In Section 6, for the words "a Municipality" the words "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" shall be substituted.

No. 2789 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Act XI of 1881 (The Municipal Taxation Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by the Commissioners of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore upon the persons described below of the tax upon arts, professions and trades or callings :—

Persons exempted—

All persons exclusively in military employ, or belonging to any department directly attached to the Army or to the Public Works Department, Military Branch, being persons subject to the Army Act, 1881, or the Indian Articles of War, and compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 24th July, 1884.

No. 2816 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend A. A. Newhall, of the American Baptist Telugu Mission at Hanamaconda, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend A. A. Newhall to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July 1884.

No. 2357.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

June 1884. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 407.]	In June.		To end of June.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals (Preliminary), 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	2,28	2,46	6,14	6,29	22,40	22,74
Opium ...	71	84	2,10	2,33	8,59	9,56
Salt ...	54	53	1,77	1,62	6,33	6,14
Stamps ...	32	31	93	90	3,53	3,50
Excise ...	35	32	1,01	95	3,80	3,83
Provincial Rates ...	30	33	81	85	2,74	2,81
Customs ...	6	8	27	35	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes ...	12	11	29	28	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) ...	2	2	6	6	38	34
Registration ...	3	3	8	8	26	26
Tributes from Native States ...	2	4	11	12	70	72
Other Civil Revenue ...	29	22	76	69	3,00	3,05
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS ...	5,04	5,29	14,33	14,52	53,54	54,66
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works ...	— 12	— 13	— 95	— 92	— 3,80	— 3,74
Opium ...	— 15	— 18	— 1,92	— 96	— 2,35	— 1,86
Exchange on transactions with London ...	— 18	— 32	— 82	— 1,09	— 3,72	— 3,93
Other Civil Expenditure ...	— 1,43	— 1,52	— 4,73	— 4,67	— 21,08	— 19,73
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS ...	— 1,88	— 2,15	— 8,42	— 7,64	— 30,95	— 29,26
Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than issues) ...	+ 7	+ 4	+ 17	+ 12	+ 47	+ 44
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) ...	— 2	...	— 6	— 5	— 10	— 8
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+ 45	+ 48	+ 1,52	+ 1,70	+ 4,65	} + 4,16
Do. Repayment of Surplus profits, &c. ...	— 1	...	— 2	— 9	— 45	
Military Receipts ...	+ 3	+ 6	+ 13	+ 18	+ 88	+ 83
Military Issues ...	— 95	— 94	— 2,95	— 2,91	— 11,88	— 11,66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts ...	+ 19	+ 20	+ 74	+ 64	} — 2,09	+ 2,42
" " Issues ...	— 43	— 40	— 1,36	— 1,11		— 4,53
East Indian Railway Receipts ...	+ 32	+ 45	+ 1,08	+ 1,31	} + 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues ...	— 24	— 13	— 43	— 47		— 1,62
Ordinary Branches Receipts ...	+ 17	+ 20	+ 35	+ 39	} — 4,96	+ 1,90
" " Issues ...	— 52	— 55	— 1,74	— 1,80		— 7,31
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	— 94	— 59	— 2,57	— 2,09	— 11,03	— 10,91
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	...	+ 1	+ 2,50	+ 2,50
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	+ 8	...	+ 14	+ 22	+ 3	+ 33
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £ ...	— 77	— 1,73	— 3,90	— 6,05	— 16,50	— 18,84
Other Debt heads (Net as above) ...	+ 4	+ 38	+ 33	+ 30	+ 98	— 10
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 65	— 1,35	— 3,43	— 5,52	— 12,99	— 16,11
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,57	+ 1,20	— 9	— 73	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	11,54	12,89	13,20	14,82	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	13,11	14,09	13,11	14,09	11,01	13,20

The 23rd July 1884.

No. 2383.—With reference to Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1418 of 16th March 1883, notifying that as soon as the outturn of the year's crop is known, the Government of India will publicly announce the total number of chests of Bengal Opium to be sold during the succeeding calendar year; and to the last paragraph of Notification by the Government of India in the same Department, No. 1763 of 30th June 1883, notifying that the relative quantities of Patna and Benares Opium to be sold in each month will be announced at the same time as the total quantity to be sold during the year is announced, it is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1885, 49,992 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, or 4,166 in each month of the year; and

(2) that of the 4,166 chests to be offered for sale each month, 2,000 chests will consist of Patna and 2,166 chests of Benares Opium.

The 24th July 1884.

No. 2412.—Mr. T. H. Biggs having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of that appointment from Mr. J. E. Cooke after noon on the 16th July 1884.

The 25th July 1884.

The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

No. 2429.

C. L. C.

PAGE 168.

Section 70.

Add the following to the last sentence of Clause (e) of this Section:—

"and if no leave is admissible,—subsistence allowance only."

No. 2450.—Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, having returned from privilege leave resumed charge of the office of Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, from Mr. H. S. Groves before noon on the 16th July 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th July, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 414.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General is granted to Brigade-Surgeon J. Inkson, M.D., Army Medical Department, from the 18th March to the 3rd May, 1884, during which time he officiated on the Administrative Staff, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. E. Tuson.

No. 415.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. E. Jervois, R.A., to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class, with effect from the 12th July, 1884.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 416.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major E. C. Bensley, (m. c.) for one year,—344 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 417.—Conductor H. Harwood, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) from the 12th January, 1884, to the date of his transfer to the Pension establishment, under the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 418.—The following extract is published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 20th June, 1884, page 2684.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 20th June, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Frederick Macdonald Birch, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1884.

George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1884.

Thomas Caddell, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th April, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 419.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Kenneth Mackinnon,—20th July, 1881.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Harry Heptinstall Rose Heath,—24th July, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Carruthers Budd, Madras S. C.,—20th July, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry,—21st July, 1884.

No. 420.—NATIVE ARMY—

43rd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bindraband Tewary to be Subadar;
Havildar Birdhoze Rai to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Subadar Bhandaroo, invalided.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st July, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 15th and the 21st July, 1884:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Major R. P. Tickell ...	10th July, 1884	Jhansi ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and the 21st July, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
Alexander Baber Douglas. (*a*)	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	27th February, 1884.	Intestate	34 10 0	...	...
George Trenchard, Pickard-Cambridge. (*b*)	Lieutenant ...	Ditto	26th December, 1883.	Ditto	109 10 11	...	20th September, 1884.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mrs. G. Logan, care of Captain A. Logan, 76th Foot. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin—Father.*—Reverend E. Pickard-Cambridge, Rector, Warmwell Rectory, Dorchester.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July 1884.

No. 168.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Hills, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Parker, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 22nd July 1884.

No. 169.—The services of Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, for one year, with effect from the 20th March 1884.

No. 170.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Lilley, A. R. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade ...	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade	28th March 1884.	Temporary.
Coode, M. P. ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th "	6th May 1884	"
Scott, F. W. M. ...	" " 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. " 1st "	16th May 1884	Permanent.
Henderson, J. P. ...	" " 2nd Grade ...	" " 1st "	"	Sub. *pro tem.*

The 24th July 1884.

No. 171.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 24061., dated 25th June 1884, the services of Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, are, on his return from three months' special leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 152, dated 4th July 1884, replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 25th July 1884.

No. 172.—Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Major F. J. Home, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 173.—Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burma, is transferred to Assam.

No. 174.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 368 C.G., dated 24th March 1884, from Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., on special duty, submitting a completed copy of Volume VI, "Table of Salaries" of the Public Works Department Code, and bringing to notice the valuable services of Mr. E. T. Anthony, Honorary Assistant Examiner, in connection therewith.

OBSERVATIONS.—To avoid the trouble and mistakes involved in constantly having to calculate the amounts due to officers on account of salaries for broken periods of months, a book of tables has been prepared showing the authorised amounts to the nearest ¼ anna due for any broken period, and this will now be issued to the Department as Volume VI of the Public Works Department Code.

The tables contained in this volume show not only the exact amount of salary admissible to every officer and subordinate of the Department, whatever may be his departmental and military position, but also the amount that may be passed to him for any broken period of the month.

Copies of this volume will be furnished to all offices under the rules laid down in Chapter IV, paragraph 47, of Volume I of the Public Works Code of the Department, and it is hereby directed that the amounts entered in the tables given in the volume may be considered as authoritative, and may be made use of on all occasions in the preparation of salary bills, last-pay certificates, &c.

The rates of military pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers are not now permanent, as they are under recent orders to be converted into Indian money at the rate of exchange fixed annually by Her Majesty's Government for payment of troops serving in the Colonies, and therefore it will probably be necessary to omit these rates from future editions of this volume.

The Governor General in Council desires to acknowledge the services of Mr. Anthony, brought to the notice of the Government of India by Major Conway-Gordon.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and in all local Gazettes.

No. 175.—Messrs. Thomas George Acres and Alfred Bates Prussia are appointed to the Superior State Railway Revenue Establishment as candidates in the Traffic Department, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1884.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 11th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business.—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June 1884.

II.—To elect two Directors in the room of Mr. J. J. J. Keswick and Mr. C. H. Moore, who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st July 1884.

No. 453.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 451, dated the 1st July 1884, published at page 401, Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 12th July 1884, *for* "Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege-leave for two months and twenty-five days, with effect from 5th August 1884," *read* "two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from 6th August 1884."

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*

Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th July 1884.

No. 18.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the military establishment are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

1st Class, No. 48, Runjeet Singh.
2nd Class, „ 137, Surjee Pershad.
„ „ 160, Sabir Bux.
„ „ 172, Kadir Bux.
„ „ 178, Naiz Oodeen Ahmed.
3rd Class, „ 206, Shekh Wuheed-ood-deen.
„ „ 208, Ashan Hoossein.
„ „ 209, Naseer Ooddeen Khan.
„ „ 228, Muhummud Moyeen Ooddeen.
„ „ 251, Mahomed Easim.
„ „ 293, Narain Lal.
„ „ 323, Bukshi Khan.
„ „ 324, Afzal Khan.
„ „ 369, Kunj Bihari.
„ „ 370, Jankey Pershad.
„ „ 375, Shaikh Tahar Hussain.
„ „ 426, Serajool Hossein.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 19th July 1884.

No. 2263.—ERRATUM.—In Central India Agency Notification No. 3020, dated the 12th November 1883, substitute "*viz.*, three days" in place of "*viz.*, two days."

The 21st July 1884.

No. 2273.—Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné, I.M.D., Medical Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps, and in medical charge, Bhopawar Political Agency, was granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 6th December 1883.

By Order,
C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Capt.*,
Offg. 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 17th July 1884.

No. 608.—The Reverend J. Husband, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, is licensed, under Section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages in Ajmere-Merwara.

The 18th July 1884.

No. 615.—Lieutenant C. Herbert and Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, on the forenoon of the 7th July 1884.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Lieutenant Ramsay in this Office Notification No. 339, dated 29th April 1884, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th July 1884.

No. 36.—Captain W. H. Duperier, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' special leave under the provisions of Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 249 of 1873, to study for promotion to the rank of Major.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th July 1884.

No. 37.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 143 and 157, dated, respectively, the 21st June and 9th July 1884, Messrs. A. C. Newcombe and G. W. Winckler, Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, are posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Wanourie, Poona, this 21st day of July 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Lan.—241, Private John Connett.
Age,—21 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—16th July 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Poona, E.I.
Date of Enlistment,—18th October 1882.

At what Place Enlisted,—Lancaster.
Parish and County in which Born,—Exeter, Devonshire.
Marks,—Eight small light-brown stains on right cheek and scars on left and right forearm and elbow.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— . } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— . } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 2 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Colonel*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Wanourie, Poona, this 21st day of July 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Lan.—235, Private John Martin.
Age,—22 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—16th July 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Poona, E.I.
Date of Enlistment,—29th September 1882.

At what Place Enlisted,—Lancaster.
Parish and County in which Born,—Lancaster, Lancashire.
Marks,—Scar left side of neck and right eyebrow.
Trade,—Stone-mason.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— . } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— . } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 2 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Colonel*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd July 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,436	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	79,57,555	0	5	2,36,00,507	4	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,56,42,952	4	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,17,58,395	15	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,43,239	6	3
Sundries				12,51,110	13	8
RUPEES				7,13,12,689	12	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				81,08,706	0	0
Other authorized Investments				44,22,410	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,05,11,436	11	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				66,67,962	6	1
Bills discounted and purchased				1,55,86,843	8	5
Balances with other Banks				5,46,924	5	11
Bullion				2,306	4	0
Dead Stock				11,79,862	15	11
Stamps				9,244	0	10
Sundries				8,12,103	4	6
				4,78,47,799	9	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	88,73,005	2	9	2,34,64,890	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,45,91,885	0	4			
RUPEES				7,13,12,689	12	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th July 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 49·8.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
July 14	14,844	. . .	. . .	2,97,996	83,77,625	66,00,839
" 15	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,97,996	83,77,625	66,00,839
" 16	. . .	. . .	62,467	2,30,272	84,41,632	66,64,646
" 17	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,37,271	84,41,632	66,64,646
" 18	. . .	. . .	2,51,539	761	86,98,569	69,21,583
" 19	. . .	. . .	. . .	761	86,98,569	69,21,583

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 21st July 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
7	D 17—64001	50	The Treasury Officer, Ranikhet.
8	D 20—36992	100	Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th July 1884.

H. J. BRERETON,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge, Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
97	P 77—70915	100	Babu Pitamber Chunder, No. 19, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.
	R 9—30484	100	
98	O 21—43148	20	Babu Gati Nath Basu, Naib Serajgunge Jute Company.
100	O 65—80966	50	The Asst. Supdt. of Police, Cachar.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th July 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	R	
J 10—82895	100	General C. W. Taylor, Bangalore.

CALICUT,
The 15th July 1884.

B. C. LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July 1884.

No. 4671.—Mr. E. R. Jardine is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

The 21st July 1884.

No. 4807.—Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, resumed charge of his Office, on return from privilege leave, on 12th July 1884, afternoon.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th July 1884.

Arakie, Aron E.
Bond, C. W.
Botlaw, S. R.
Cass, Thos. B.
Daveney, P. B.
Farrel, H.
Hell, Herr Stock.
Hekimian, H.
Henslowe, F. B.
Kennedy, R.
Ricketts, D.
Rowe, C. F.
Saldhana, Frank.
Stephen, A. & Co.
Tilly, H. L.
Ward, James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Alice, Mrs.
Anderson, Hubert.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Bell, William.
Bernon, T.
Bezbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Carr, Riley.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Clark, W. H.
Craig, Joseph B.
Crolly, Austin.
Davey, J. E.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
E. B.
E. S. H.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fleming, Miss.
Freese, G.
G. R.
Gabriel, J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
H. C.
H. M. W.
Harman, J. M.
Hennis, W.
Huddleson, S. E.
Hunt, Captain W.
Isaac, Margaret.
Jackson, J. A.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Kuap, L.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Lister, S. Cunliffe.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lockhart, G.
Lynum, R.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
"Merchant."
Milner, R.
Morier, W.
Mylae, F.
Nigomar, Victor.
Parker, F. W.
Paterson, C. W.
Paul, Crawford.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Robinson, Ellen.
Roda, Augusto.
Rono, T.
Rubete, Manuel G.
S. H. L.
Sadler, W.
Selous, Edmund.
Smith, J. B.
Steward, Yorke.
Tabone, Giovanni.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Vaz, Richard.
Virtes.
Wasserman, Laser.
Williams, Mostyn.
Williamson, W. F.
Wortley, R. A
X. T. Z.
X. Z. G.
Zenzins, U.

Registered Letters

Allis, W.
Bisnee, S. R.
"Errol."
Greenberg, Frederick.
Hakimion, Petros.
Reaks, Mrs. A. H.
Robinson, J. C. S.
Rustomjee, S.
Thompson, G. A. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st July 1884.

Banerjee, Tarini Churn.
Chatterjee, Peary Mohun.
Chowbey, Chuni Lal.
Dey, Nebaran Chunder.
Forbes, Captain.
Fowler, J. E.
Ghosh, Priya Nath.
Kemble, W.
Lalla Gonesh Lall.
Lawrence, C. (registered letter.)
Mukerjee, Kali Podo.
Smith, J.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	26th July	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	6th August	P. & O. Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	5th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	2nd "	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	1st "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	30th July	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	30th "	Str. *Busheer.*
Port Blair and Camotra	31st "	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayottee, Nossi Be, and Reunion can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ،

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government Officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the rate of *R24* per pound. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, and also by the principal European and Native Druggists at *R32* per pound. Postage twelve annas extra.

شفاف سنکونا فبريفيوج - يعنے تپ کي دوا

سرکاري کارخ هين سرخ سنکونا کي چهال سے ايک نئي ور اصلاح کي هوئي دواے رکب تيار کي گئي هی - کونيايين کے عوض مين يهه دوا به نسبت معمولي فيو صاف کيئے هوئے فبريفيوج زياده تر بے نقص هی - يهه دوا عهده‌داران سرکار عام خلايق اور خيراتي کامون کے ليئے اور هر شخص جو بيس پونڈ يا اوس سے زياده ايک وقت پر لے بوٹانک گارڈن معروف کہ کمپني باغ کلکته کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سے صرف نقد قيمت پر بحساب ۲۴ روپی في پونڈ خريد کر سکتا هی - اور جمله خاص و عام کو صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹانک گارڈن سے صرف انقد قيمت پر اور بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا فروشون سے بهي ه قيمت ۳۲ روپی في پونڈ مل سکتي هی - مکر محصول ڈاک باره آنه علاوه هی ،

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours)	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1879 reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1882, reduced and corrected	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

On and from the 1st January, 1884, the terms of subscription and sale will be reduced as follow:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without postage.	With postage.
For the Calcutta Series	R10 0	R12 8
" Madras "	" 5 0	" 6 0
" Bombay "	" 7 8	" 8 8
" Allahabad "	" 5 0	" 6 0
Complete set	" 20 0	" 22 8

A part of any series purchased separately, R1.

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
" Thacker & Co., Bombay.
" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
" " Book Depôt, Allahabad.

Orders and subscriptions for 1884 should be at once remitted.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay is prepared to receive Designs and Estimates for a New Municipal Hall and Offices which must be sent in to his office on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of November next.

A premium of Five Thousand Rupees will be given to the design most approved by the Commissioner with the assistance of a Committee of the Corporation. Three thousand rupees for the second and two thousand rupees for the third. But the Municipal Commissioner will not bind himself to pay any or either of the premia until he has satisfied himself that the estimates are at least approximately accurate, and no prize will be awarded for a design unless it fairly fulfils the conditions laid down and is of recognized artistic merit.

The total cost of the building is not to exceed five lakhs (₹5,00,000) distributed approximately as follows: four lakhs for the Offices and one lakh for the Municipal Hall.

The designs to include general drawings, plans, elevations and sections accompanied by a Specification and an estimate based upon the Schedule of Rates.

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Full information will be furnished on payment of ₹10 or £1 on application at the office of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, or at Messrs. G. W. & R. Oliver, 1, Cobbet Court, Grace Church Street, London.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to employ the architect whose design is adopted to supply working and detailed drawn or to superintend the carrying out of the work, but in the event of his so doing the usual fees sanctioned by the Institute of British Architects will be paid.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 14th July 1884.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XII OF 1884.

An Act to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, and provide for its extension to any part of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:— X of 1879.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884; and — Short title.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of August, 1884. — Commencement.

2. (1) This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India. — Local extent.

(2) The rest of this Act extends in the first instance only to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Ajmer.

(3) But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

3. (1) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, and sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880, shall, except as regards the recovery of advances made before this Act comes into force and of the interest thereon, be repealed. — Repeal of Act X of 1879, and sections 4 and 5 of Act XV of 1880. X of 1879. XV of 1880.

(2) All rules made under those Acts shall be deemed to be made under this Act.

4. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to loans to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, but connected with agricultural objects. — Power for Local Government to make rules. XIX of 1883.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every loan made in accordance with such rules, all interest (if any) chargeable thereon, and costs (if any) incurred in making or recovering the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable from the person to whom the loan was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if they were arrears of land-revenue or costs incurred in recovering the same due by the person to whom the loan was made or by his surety. — Recovery of loans.

6. When a loan is made under this Act to the members of a village-community or to any other persons on such terms that all of them are jointly and severally bound to the Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect thereof, and a statement showing the portion of that amount which as among themselves each is bound to contribute is entered upon the order granting the loan and is signed, marked or sealed by each of them or his agent duly authorized in this behalf and by the officer making the order, that statement shall be conclusive evidence of the portion of that amount which as among themselves each of those persons is bound to contribute. — Liability of joint borrowers as among themselves.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 8 OF 1884.

THE KHOJÁ SUCCESSION BILL, 1884.

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SCHEDULE.—PORTIONS OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (X OF 1865) MODIFIED FOR APPLICATION TO WILLS MADE BY KHOJÁS.

Explanation of abbreviation used in the margin.

"Bo. Bill" refers to the draft Bill prepared by the Commission and received with the letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 216, dated 14th January, 1880.

A Bill to amend and define the law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojás.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and define the law applicable to testamentary and intestate succession to Khojás; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent.

1. This Act may be called the Khojá Succession Act, 1884; and it shall extend to the whole of British India.

Application.

2. Except as provided by any other law for the time being in force, succession to the property, whether moveable or immoveable, in British India of a Khojá dying on or after the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty-five shall be regulated by the rules contained in this Act, wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. [Act X of 1865, s. 5.]

Explanation.—Property in British India includes obligations enforceable there.

Definitions.

3. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— [Bo. Bill, s. 3.]

"son" means a legitimate son, and does not include an adopted son:

"grandson" means a son's son:

"great-grandson" means a grandson's son:

"daughter" means a legitimate daughter:

"father" and "mother" do not include step-father and step-mother:

"grandfather" and "grandmother" do not include a father's step-father or step-mother:

"brother" and "sister" do not include step-brother and step-sister, nor half-brother and half-sister:

"half-brother" means son of the same father but by another wife:

"lineal male descendant," used with reference to any person, means a male descended from that person through males only: [New.]

"degree" means a degree of kindred computed according to the rules laid down in sections 21, 22 and 24 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the table of consanguinity thereto annexed: X of 1865.

"undivided property" means a share in the property belonging to an undivided family: [Home Dept. Office Memo. dated 12th August, 1882, para. 7.]

"restricted owner," used with reference to any property, means a female acquiring that property in the manner specified in section 21, section 23, sub-section (2), section 24, sub-section (1), section 27 and section 39. [New.]

(*2*) When it is provided in this Act that the members of any class shall take property and the shares which they are respectively to take therein are not specified, they shall take equal shares therein.

No distinction between ancestral and self-acquired, nor between moveable and immoveable, property. Child in womb.

4. For the purposes of this Act there shall be no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property, nor between moveable and immoveable property, nor between those born in the lifetime of a deceased owner of property and those who at the date of his death were only conceived in the womb, but who have been subsequently born alive. [Bo. Bill, s. 7.] [Act X of 1865, s. 23.]

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Of Succession to the Undivided Property of a Male Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 5-6.)
(Chapter III.—Of Succession to the Separate Property of a Male Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 7-20.)

CHAPTER II.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE UNDIVIDED PROPERTY OF A MALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 8-12.]

Where there are lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

5. (*1*) When a male Khojá owning undivided property dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal male descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, every such descendant shall be entitled to a share in that property unless one of the persons through whom he is descended from the intestate is living.

(*2*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, their shares shall be equal.

[Act X of 1865, s. 33.]

(*3*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as will correspond with the number of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, and of his lineal male descendants of the like degree of kindred who died before him, and through whom the other sharers are descended from him; and one such share shall be allotted to each of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at his decease; and one such share shall be allotted in respect of each such deceased male descendant; and the share allotted in respect of each such deceased male descendant shall be divided among the sharers descended through him, in such manner that the sons of any person shall always take that which their father would have been entitled to if he had survived the intestate.

[Bo. Bill, s. 13.]

Where there are no lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

6. In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the property of the intestate shall be divided equally among all the male members of his undivided family living at his death.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE SEPARATE PROPERTY OF A MALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

[Bo. Bill, s. 16.]

Where there are lineal male descendants within fourth degree.

7. When a male Khojá owning property, not being undivided property, dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal male descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, the property shall descend in the manner provided in section 5.

[Bo. Bill, s. 17.]

In default of such lineal male descendants, property to belong to the intestate's father.

8. In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the intestate's father shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 18.]

In default of the father, to the mother.

9. In default of the father, the intestate's mother shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 19, see *infra*, s. 34.]

In default of the mother, to the widows.

10. In default of the mother, the widow or widows of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 20.]

In default of widows, to the daughters.

11. In default of widows, the daughters of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 21.]

In default of daughters, to daughters' sons and to brothers.

12. (*1*) In default of daughters, the sons of daughters shall succeed to the property, the sons of each daughter taking an equal share:

Provided that, if the intestate has left brothers surviving him, the daughters' sons shall succeed to a moiety of the property, the sons of each daughter taking an equal share, and the brothers shall take the other moiety.

(*2*) In default of daughters' sons, the brothers shall take the whole of the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 22.]

In default of brothers, to sons' daughters.

13. In default of brothers, the daughters of the intestate's sons shall succeed to the property, the daughters of each son taking an equal share.

[Bo. Bill, s. 23.]

In default of sons' daughters, to brothers' sons.

14. In default of sons' daughters, the sons of the intestate's brothers shall succeed to the property, the sons of each brother taking an equal share.

[Bo. Bill, s. 24.]

In default of brothers' sons, to half-brothers.

15. In default of brothers' sons, the half-brothers of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 25.]

In default of half-brothers, to half-brothers' sons.

16. In default of half-brothers, the sons of half-brothers shall succeed to the property, the sons of each half-brother taking an equal share.

[Bo. Bill, s. 26.]

In default of half-brothers' sons, to the grandfather; and in default of the grandfather, to the grandmother.

17. In default of sons of half-brothers, the paternal grandfather shall succeed to the property; and in default of the paternal grandfather, the paternal grandmother shall succeed to it.

[Bo. Bill, s. 27.]

In default of the grandmother, to paternal uncles.

18. In default of the paternal grandmother, the paternal uncles shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 28.]

In default of paternal uncles, to sisters.

19. In default of paternal uncles, the sisters of the intestate shall succeed to the property.

[Bo. Bill, s. 29.]

In default of sisters, to the nearest of kin.

20. In default of sisters, the property shall belong to those of the intestate's relatives on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate; and, in default of relatives on the father's side, to those of the intestate's relatives on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate:

Provided that no female relative shall be entitled to share in the property if there is a male relative standing on the same side in the same degree of kindred to the intestate.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter IV.—Of Succession to the Absolute Property of a Female Khojá dying intestate.—Sections 23-27.)

(Chapter V.—Of Property which a Female takes as Restricted Owner, and the further Succession to the same.—Section 28.)

[Bo. Bill, s. 33. See sec. 48, infra.]

When female takes as restricted owner under foregoing sections.

21. If, at the death of the intestate, any of the male heirs mentioned in sections 7 to 18 (both inclusive), or any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate, is living, a female succeeding under any of the foregoing sections shall take the property as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 30.]

Widow's right to retain possession of ornaments.

22. When a male Khojá dies intestate in respect of any ornaments belonging to him, and not being undivided property, which are in the possession of his wife with his consent, and the wife does not acquire the ownership, whether absolute or restricted, of the ornaments under this Act, she shall be entitled to retain possession of them until she dies or re-marries.

CHAPTER IV.

OF SUCCESSION TO THE ABSOLUTE PROPERTY OF A FEMALE KHOJÁ DYING INTESTATE.

[Bo. Bill, s. 38.]

Descent of unmarried female's absolute property.

23. (*1*) When an unmarried female Khojá owning property otherwise than as a restricted owner dies intestate in respect of that property, it shall belong to her brothers; in default of brothers, to her father; in default of the father, to her mother; in default of the mother, to the relatives of the intestate on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate; and, in default of such relatives, to the relatives on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 32 & 33.]

(*2*) If at the death of the intestate any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate is living, a female succeeding under this section, whether in preference to or together with that male relative, shall take the property as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 40.]

Descent of married female's absolute property.

24. (*1*) When a married female Khojá owning property otherwise than as restricted owner dies intestate in respect of that property, it shall belong to her sons and daughters; and the daughters shall take it as restricted owners.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

(*2*) In default of sons and daughters, the property shall, except as provided in sub-section (3), belong to her husband.

(*3*) If the property has been given to the female on the occasion of her marriage separately from the "Dej" for her sole use and benefit by her parents or relatives, it shall, in default of sons and daughters, belong—

(*a*) to her father; and

(*b*) in default of the father, to the person to whom it would then have belonged if it had been the property of the father at his death and had descended without having been alienated.

(*4*) A female taking property under clause (*b*) of sub-section (3) shall not take it as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 37.]

Descent of absolute property of widow or divorced female leaving lineal descendants within the fourth degree.

25. (*1*) When a female Khojá, being a widow or divorced and owning property otherwise than as restricted owner, dies intestate in respect of that property, leaving legitimate lineal descendants not more remote than the fourth degree, every such descendant shall be entitled to a share of the property unless one of the persons through whom he is descended from the intestate is living.

(*2*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, their shares shall be equal.

[Act X of 1865, s. 33.]

(*3*) When the sharers under sub-section (1) do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to her at her decease, and of lineal descendants of the like degree of kindred who died before her and through whom the other sharers are descended from her; and one such share shall be allotted to each of the sharers who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at her decease; and one such share shall be allotted in respect of each such deceased descendant; and the share allotted in respect of each such deceased descendant shall be divided among the sharers descended through him, in such manner that the children of any person shall always take what that person would have been entitled to if he had survived the intestate.

[Bo. Bill, s. 37.]

Where there are no such lineal descendants.

26. (*1*) In default of the descendants mentioned in section 25, the property shall belong to the brothers of the intestate; in default of brothers, to her father; in default of the father, to her mother.

(*2*) In default of the mother, the property shall belong to the relatives of the intestate on the father's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred, and, in default of such relatives, to the relatives of the intestate on the mother's side who stand in the nearest degree of kindred.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

When female taking under section 25 or 26 takes as restricted owner.

27. If, at the death of the intestate, any of the male heirs mentioned in section 25 and the first sub-section of section 26, or any male relative of the intestate on the father's side not more remote than the seventh degree of kindred to the intestate, is living, a female succeeding under section 25 or section 26, whether in preference to or together with that heir or relative, shall take the property as restricted owner.

CHAPTER V.

OF PROPERTY WHICH A FEMALE TAKES AS RESTRICTED OWNER, AND THE FURTHER SUCCESSION TO THE SAME.

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate," "stridhan."]

Nature of restricted ownership generally.

28. A female taking property as restricted owner shall be absolutely entitled to the use of, and the income accruing from, that property during her life, and, except as otherwise provided by this Act, shall have all the other rights and powers of an absolute owner in respect of that property.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter V.—Of Property which a Female takes as Restricted Owner, and the further Succession to the same.—Sections 29-36.)

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate."]

Powers of alienation limited.

29. Except as provided by section 31, no right to, over or in respect of property created by a restricted owner of that property shall have effect for any time beyond her life:

[New.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect a lease granted at a fair rent for a term not exceeding twenty years, and without payment of any fine or premium, or a right created for consideration in favour of a person acting in good faith, and without notice of the ownership being restricted.

[Act II of 1882, s. 3.]

Explanation.—A person has notice of the ownership being restricted when he actually knows that it is restricted, or when, but for wilful abstention from enquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of it is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229.

IX of 1872.

Obligations of restricted owner.

30. A female taking property as restricted owner shall be bound, so far as it is possible for her to do so without applying her other property for that purpose,—

(*a*) to preserve the substance of the property without any material alteration, deterioration or diminution except such as may be essential to the realization of the full income of it in a reasonable manner, and to deal with it in all respects as carefully as a person of ordinary prudence would deal with property which he hoped to transmit in good condition to his heirs; and

[Act II of 1882, s. 13.]

(*b*) to make such payments, institute, maintain and defend such suits and other proceedings, and take such other steps as, regard being had to the nature and amount or value of the property, may be reasonably requisite for the assertion and protection of the title thereto, for the protection of the interest of those who are to take it after her, or for the recovery of any portion of it which is not in her possession.

[Bo. Bill, s. 3; "life-estate."]

Restricted owner's power of transfer.

31. A female taking property as restricted owner shall have power to transfer the same, so that the transfer may have effect beyond her life when, the income being insufficient, such transfer is necessary in order to raise money for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) to discharge any of the obligations imposed by section 30;

(*b*) to discharge the debts of the absolute owner from whom the property descended;

(*c*) to provide for the maintenance of any persons entitled under this Act to have their maintenance provided for out of the property, for the payment of any marriage expenses or funeral expenses payable under this Act out of the property, and for the performance of any ordinary family ceremonies; and

(*d*) to support herself where she has no other sufficient means of support.

[New].
[Act II of 1882, s. 34.]

Power to apply to Court to sanction a transfer under section 31.

32. (*1*) A restricted owner of property may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to sanction any transfer of that property which she proposes to make under section 31.

(*2*) The petition must state the names of all the persons interested in the application so far as they can be ascertained, and must be verified by the applicant or by some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and, if it contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, that person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*3*) A copy of the petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

(*4*) A transfer made with the sanction of a Court obtained under this section shall be deemed to be warranted by section 31.

[New].

Power to direct money raised to be paid into Court.

33. A Court dealing with an application under section 32 may, if it thinks fit, sanction the transfer proposed subject to the condition that the money raised by the transfer shall be paid into Court or to trustees apppointed by the Court, and may give such further directions as it thinks fit with a view to ensuring that the money shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or that any balance thereof which is not required for that purpose, shall be secured for the benefit of those who would take the property after the restricted owner.

Effect of sale in execution against restricted owner.

34. When property belonging to a female as restricted owner is sold in execution of a decree passed against her, the interest taken by the purchaser shall cease on her death,—

except when, without any collusion between her and the plaintiff,—

(*a*) the decree is passed against her as representative of the absolute owner from whom the property descended; or

(*b*) the decree is one for sale passed on a mortgage made under section 31 so as to take effect beyond the life of the female.

Effect of decision or compromise to which the restricted owner is a party.

35. A decision in any suit or other proceeding, or a compromise of any dispute, relating to the property to which the restricted owner is a party, shall, except where she acts in collusion with the party opposed to her, bind those who take the property after her under this Act in the same manner and to the same extent as if she were an absolute owner of the property.

Effect of lapse of time during continuance of restricted ownership.

36. In any case in which, under any enactment for the time being in force, an owner of property would by lapse of time lose any right to, over or in respect of that property, or any means of enforcing any such right, or another person would by lapse of time acquire any right to, over or in respect of that property, any period which elapses during the continuance of the restricted ownership shall be reckoned as against those taking the property after the termination of that ownership in the same manner and to the same extent as if the restricted owner had been an absolute

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Chapter VI.—Of Wills of Khojás.—Sections 42-43.)

owner of the property and it had been taken by them as her heirs.

[Bo. Bill, s. 39.]

Further descent of property held by unmarried female as restricted owner.

37. (*1*) When property has descended to a female as restricted owner and she dies unmarried, it shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if she had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended and it had descended under this Act without having been alienated.

(*2*) In default of such person, the property shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 41.]

Further descent of restricted property of married or divorced female or widow.

38. (*1*) When property has descended to a female as restricted owner and she dies, being at the time of her death married, a widow or divorced from her husband, the property shall be divided among her legitimate lineal male descendants, not being more remote than the fourth degree, those nearest in degree of kindred to her excluding the more remote, and, when those nearest in degree are not her sons, the property being so divided amongst them that the sons of any person shall take the share which he would have taken if the fathers of all had survived the restricted owner.

(*2*) In default of legitimate lineal male descendants as aforesaid, the property shall belong to the daughters of the deceased; in default of daughters, the property shall belong to the legitimate lineal male descendants of daughters, not being more remote from the deceased than the fourth degree, those nearest in degree excluding the more remote; the descendants of each daughter, when they take, taking an equal share, and when they are not sons of the daughters, that share being so divided among them that the sons of any person shall take what he would have taken if the fathers of all had survived the restricted owner.

(*3*) In default of legitimate lineal male descendants of daughters as aforesaid, the property shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if the restricted owner had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended, and it had descended under this Act without having been alienated.

(*4*) In default of such person, the property shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 32.]

When female taking property under sections 37 and 38 takes as restricted owner.

39. When property, having descended to a female as restricted owner, subsequently descends to another female under section 37, sub-section (1), or section 38, sub-section (3), that female shall take it as restricted owner.

[Bo. Bill, s. 19.]

Widows taking together as restricted owners to have a right of survivorship.

40. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, when two or more widows of a deceased Khojá take his property under this Act as restricted owners,—

(1) there shall be as between them a right of survivorship in respect of that property;

(2) the proviso to section 29 shall not apply to any lease of or any right to, over or in respect of the property, or any part or share thereof, granted or created by one or more of them without the consent in writing of the other or others of them then surviving;

(3) section 31 and section 32 shall not apply to any transfer made by one or more of them without the consent in writing of the other or others of them then surviving;

(4) section 35 shall not apply to any decision in any suit or proceeding or to any compromise unless all of them then surviving are parties to that suit, proceeding or compromise.

Effect of re-marriage of widow claiming or holding as restricted owner.

41. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, a widow marrying again after her husband's death shall not be entitled to take as restricted owner his property or any property of any of his lineal descendants which has descended to them from him; and a widow taking any such property as restricted owner under the foregoing sections and subsequently marrying again shall, for the purpose of applying sections 28, 29, 34, 38 and 40, to that property, be deemed to have died. [Bo. Bill, s. 34; Act XV of 1856, s. 2.]

CHAPTER VI.

OF WILLS OF KHOJÁS.

Extension of portions of Act X of 1865 with certain modifications to wills of Khojás.

42. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the portions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, with the modifications shown in that schedule, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 331 of that Act, apply to all wills made by a Khojá, whether male or female, dying on or after the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and [Bo. Bill, ss. 4, 5 & 6.] X of 1865.

in the portions of the Act so applying all words defined in section 3 of the Act shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as that section has attached to them respectively;

Provided that—

(*a*) For the purpose of the portions of the Act so applying, no person to whom the Indian Majority Act, 1875, applies shall be deemed to have attained his majority before the time specified in this behalf in that Act. IX of 1875.

(*b*) A bequest by a Khojá in favour of any person who has not come into existence at the death of the testator, or in favour of a class of persons any one of whom has not come into existence at that time, shall be void.

(*c*) When a bequest is void under clause (*b*), any bequest contained in the same will and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest shall also be void.

Bequest of property to woman without power to transfer or charge.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections, a Khojá may bequeath property to or for the benefit of a woman so that she shall not have power to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein. [Act IV of 1882, s. 10.]

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Of Maintenance and Marriage and Funeral Expenses.—Secs. 44-47.)
(Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 48-51.)

CHAPTER VII.

OF MAINTENANCE AND MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL EXPENSES.

[Bo. Bill, ss. 34 & 43.]

Maintenance and funeral expenses payable out of intestate's property.

44. (*1*) The amount requisite for the maintenance of the following persons and the amount of their necessary funeral expenses shall, if they do not possess or leave means sufficient for the purpose, be payable out of any property of a deceased male Khojá in respect of which he has died intestate.

(*2*) The persons referred to are—

(*a*) the widow or widows of the deceased Khojá and the widows of his legitimate lineal male descendants, provided they have not married again;

(*b*) every daughter and sister (whether legitimate or not) of the deceased Khojá, and every legitimate daughter of his son, grandson or great-grandson, except when she has been married and her husband is living;

(*c*) the father, mother, grandfather and grandmother of the deceased Khojá; and

(*d*) his illegitimate sons until they attain their majority.

[Bo. Bill, s. 44.]

Marriage expenses payable out of intestate's property.

45. The expenses of the first or only marriage of every daughter (whether legitimate or not) of a deceased male Khojá, and of every legitimate daughter of his deceased son, grandson or great-grandson, if not otherwise sufficiently provided for, shall be payable out of any of his property in respect of which he has died intestate.

[Bo. Bill, s. 45.]

Maintenance and funeral expenses payable out of property of testator.

46. If a male Khojá dies leaving a legitimate lineal male descendant who has not attained his majority, or a daughter who is unmarried or a widow, and having disposed of his property by will in such a manner as to leave that descendant, daughter or widow without sufficient means for the purpose, the amount requisite for the maintenance, of the descendant during his minority, or of the daughter while she remains unmarried or of the widow until her death or re-marriage (as the case may be) shall be payable out of the testator's property; and if the descendant dies before he attains his majority or the daughter dies unmarried or the widow dies without re-marrying, his or her necessary funeral expenses shall be payable out of that property.

[New.]

Recovery of sums claimable under sections 44, 45 and 46.

47. Any sum claimable for maintenance or marriage expenses or funeral expenses under section 44, section 45 or section 46 out of any property of a deceased male Khojá shall be recoverable as if it was due under a contract made by the Khojá in his lifetime and he had died leaving only that property:

Provided that—

first, the property shall be applied to the payment of debts due by the deceased before being applied to the payment of sums so claimable;

secondly, no decree shall be passed for arrears of any allowance on account of maintenance unless the amount of the allowance has been fixed by agreement or by order of a Court; and

thirdly, when a suit is instituted for the purpose of having any such allowance fixed against a person taking the property by intestate succession, and that person is able and willing to maintain or provide for the maintenance of the person by or on whose behalf the suit is instituted, and gives security to the satisfaction of the Court for his so doing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, dismiss the suit.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Bo. Bill, s. 42. Act X of 1865, s. 28.]

Property when to go to the Crown.

48. When a Khojá dies intestate in respect of any of his property, and there is no person entitled to take that property under the foregoing sections, it shall go to the Crown.

Females succeeding under this Act to take as males, except in certain cases.

49. Except as otherwise provided by this Act—

(*1*) a female taking property by intestate succession under this Act shall have the same interest in it, and the same powers in respect of it, as if she were a male; and

(*2*) a female taking property under any testamentary disposition under this Act shall have the same interest in it, and the same powers in respect of it, as a male taking under a like disposition.

[Bo. Bill, s. 35. Act XV of 1856, s. 3.]

Guardianship of children where widow re-marries.

50. If a widow of a deceased Khojá, not having been appointed by his will to be guardian for his children, marries again, she shall not be entitled as of right to be appointed guardian of the children by a Court under any law for the time being in force relating to the appointment of guardians, and, when she has before her re-marriage been so appointed, a Court having jurisdiction to appoint a guardian for the children may in its discretion remove her from the guardianship.

Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death.

51. A Khojá may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by will.

When gift said to be made in contemplation of death.

A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a person who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

Such gift resumable.

Such a gift may be resumed by the giver.

When it fails.

It does not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made, nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death—

a watch:

a bond granted by C to A:

a bank-note:

a promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank:

a bill of exchange endorsed in blank:

certain mortgage-deeds.

A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.

B is entitled to—

the watch:

the debt secured by C's bond:

the bank-note:

the promissory note of the Government of India:

the bill of exchange:

the money secured by the mortgage-deeds.

(*b.*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk, or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents, or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(*c.*) A being ill and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels, and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 42.*)

PORTIONS OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT (X OF 1865) MODIFIED FOR APPLICATION TO WILLS MADE BY KHOJÁS.

Note.—Modifications are shewn in italics; omissions by asterisks.

PART VII.

Of Wills and Codicils.

Persons capable of making wills.

46. Every person of sound mind and not a minor may dispose of his property by will.

Explanation 1.—A married woman may dispose by will of any property which she could alienate by her own act during her life.

Explanation 2.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not thereby incapacitated for making a will if they are able to know what they do by it.

Explanation 3.—One who is ordinarily insane may make a will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation 4.—No person can make a will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from drunkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause, that he does not know what he is doing.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favour it would be proper that he should make his will. A cannot make a valid will.

(*b.*) A executes an instrument purporting to be his will, but he does not understand the nature of the instrument nor the effect of its provisions. This instrument is not a valid will.

(*c.*) A, being very feeble and debilitated, but capable of exercising a judgment as to the proper mode of disposing of his property, makes a will. This is a valid will.

Testamentary guardian.

47. A father, whatever his age may be, may by will appoint a guardian or guardians for his child during minority.

Will obtained by fraud, coercion or importunity.

48. A will or any part of a will, the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by such importunity as takes away the free agency of the testator, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A falsely and knowingly represents to the testator that the testator's only child is dead, or that he has done some undutiful act, and thereby induces the testator to make a will in his, A's, favour; such will has been obtained by fraud and is invalid.

(*b.*) A by fraud and deception prevails upon the testator to bequeath a legacy to him. The bequest is void.

(*c.*) A, being a prisoner by lawful authority, makes his will. The will is not invalid by reason of the imprisonment.

(*d.*) A threatens to shoot B, or to burn his house, or to cause him to be arrested on a criminal charge, unless he makes a bequest in favour of C. B in consequence makes a bequest in favour of C. The bequest is void, the making of it having been caused by coercion.

(*e.*) A being of sufficient intellect, if undisturbed by the influence of others, to make a will, yet being so much under the control of B that he is not a free agent, makes a will dictated by B. It appears that he would not have executed the will but for fear of B. The will is invalid.

(*f.*) A, being in so feeble a state of health as to be unable to resist importunity, is pressed by B to make a will of a certain purport, and does so merely to purchase peace, and in submission to B. The will is invalid.

(*g.*) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising his own judgment and volition, B uses urgent intercession and persuasion with him to induce him to make a will of a certain purport. A, in consequence of the intercession and persuasion, but in the free exercise of his judgment and volition, makes his will in the manner recommended by B. The will is not rendered invalid by the intercession and persuasion of B.

(*h.*) A, with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him attention and flatters him, and thereby produces in him a capricious partiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes his will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

Will may be revoked or altered.

49. A will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by will.

PART VIII.

Of the Execution of Unprivileged Wills.

Execution of unprivileged wills.

50. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, must execute his will according to the following rules:—

First.—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second.—The signature or mark of the testator, or the signature of the person signing for him, shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was

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intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a will.

Third.—The will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the will, or have seen some other person sign the will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person; and each of the witnesses must sign *or affix his mark to* the will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

Incorporation of papers by reference.

51. If a testator, in a will or codicil duly attested, refers to any other document then actually written, as expressing any part of his intentions, such document shall be considered as forming a part of the will or codicil in which it is referred to.

PART IX.

Of Privileged Wills.

Privileged wills.

52. Any soldier being employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has completed the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a will made as is mentioned in the fifty-third section. Such wills are called privileged wills.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, the surgeon of a regiment, is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition, and can make a privileged will.

(*b.*) A is at sea in a merchant-ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and being at sea can make a privileged will.

(*c.*) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged will.

(*d.*) A, a mariner of a ship in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore, while she is lying in harbour. He is, in the sense of the words used in this clause, a mariner at sea, and can make a privileged will.

(*e.*) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea, and cannot make a privileged will.

(*f.*) A, a mariner serving on a military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier, and can make a privileged will.

Mode of making, and rules for executing, privileged wills.

53. Privileged wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth.

The execution of them shall be governed by the following rules :—

First.—The will may be written wholly by the testator, with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed nor attested.

Second.—It may be written wholly or in part by another person, and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

Third.—If the instrument purporting to be a will is written wholly or in part by another person, and is not signed by the testator, it shall be considered to be his will, if it be shown that it was written by the testator's directions, or that he recognized it as his will.

If it appear on the face of the instrument that the execution of it in the manner intended by him was not completed, the instrument shall not by reason of that circumstance be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

Fourth.—If the soldier or mariner shall have written instructions for the preparation of his will, but shall have died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will.

Fifth.—If the soldier or mariner shall, in the presence of two witnesses, have given verbal instructions for the preparation of his will, and they shall have been reduced into writing in his lifetime, but he shall have died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his will, although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.

Sixth.—Such soldier or mariner as aforesaid may make a will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.

Seventh.—A will made by word of mouth shall be null at the expiration of one month after the testator shall have ceased to be entitled to make a privileged will.

PART X.

Of the Attestation, Revocation, Alteration and Revival of Wills.

* * * * * * * * *

Witness not disqualified by interest or by being executor.

55. No person, by reason of interest in, or of his being an executor of, a will, is disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the will or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

* * * * * * * * *

Revocation of unprivileged will or codicil.

57. No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than * * * * * by another will or codicil, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards A makes another unprivileged will which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(*b.*) A has made an unprivileged will. Afterwards, A being entitled to make a privileged will, makes a privileged will which purports to revoke his unprivileged will. This is a revocation.

Effect of obliteration, interlineation or alteration in unprivileged will.

58. No obliteration, interlineation or other alteration made in any unprivileged will after the execution thereof shall have any effect, except so far as the words or meaning of the will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the will; save that the will,

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as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin or on some other part of the will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end or some other part of the will.

Revocation of privileged will or codicil.

59. A privileged will or codicil may be revoked by the testator, by an unprivileged will or codicil, or by any act expressing an intention to revoke it, and accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, or by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Explanation.—In order to the revocation of a privileged will or codicil by an act accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged will, it is not necessary that the testator should at the time of doing that act be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged will.

Revival of unprivileged will.

60. No unprivileged will or codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and showing an intention to revive the same;

Extent of revival of will or codicil partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked.

and when any will or codicil which shall be partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shown by the will or codicil.

PART XI.

Of the Construction of Wills.

Wording of will.

61. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a will, but only that the wording shall be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

Enquiries to determine questions as to object or subject of will.

62. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a will, a Court must inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, by his will, bequeaths 1,000 rupees to his eldest son or to his youngest grandchild, or to his cousin Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the will applies.

(*b.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject-matter of the bequest; that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called Black Acre.

(*c.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "the estate which he purchased of C." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

Misnomer or misdescription of object.

63. Where the words used in the will to designate or describe a legatee, or a class of legatees, sufficiently show what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect.

A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother, named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son whose name is William. William shall have the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother named John, whose first son is named Thomas, and whose second son is named William. Thomas shall have the legacy.

(*c.*) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C" C has no legitimate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect, although they are illegitimate.

(*d.*) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "his seven children," and proceeding to enumerate them, mentions six names only. This omission shall not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(*e.*) The testator, having six grand-children, makes a bequest to "his six grand-children," and proceeding to mention them by their Christian names, mentions one twice over, omitting another altogether. The one whose name is not mentioned shall take a share with the others.

(*f.*) The testator bequeaths "1,000 rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the will A has four children. Each of these four children shall, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 rupees.

When words may be supplied.

64. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted, it may be supplied by the context.

Illustration.

The testator gives a legacy of "five hundred" to his daughter A, and a legacy of "five hundred rupees" to his daughter B. A shall take a legacy of five hundred rupees.

Rejection of erroneous particulars in description of subject.

65. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous and the bequest shall take effect.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, but had no marsh-lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous, and the marsh-lands of the testator lying in L shall pass by the bequest.

(*b.*) The testator bequeaths to A "his zamíndárí of Rámpúr." He had an estate at Rámpúr, but it was a taluq and not a zamíndárí. The taluq passes by this bequest.

When part of description may not be rejected as erroneous.

66. If the will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of the description as erroneous, because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Explanation.—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this section, any words which would be liable to rejection under the sixty-fifth section are to be considered as struck out of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest shall be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh-lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 bighás of land." The testator had marsh-lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement shall be considered as struck out of the will, and such of the testator's marsh-lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X shall alone pass by the bequest.

Extrinsic evidence admissible in case of latent ambiguity.

67. Where the words of the will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to show which of these applications was intended.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A man, having two cousins of the name of Mary, bequeaths a sum of money to "his cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons each answering the description in the will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to show which of the two applications was intended.

(*b.*) A, by his will, leaves to B "his estate called Sultánpur Khurd." It turns out that he had two estates called Sultánpur Khurd. Evidence is admissible to show which estate was intended.

Extrinsic evidence inadmissible in cases of patent ambiguity or deficiency.

68. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of the will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A man has an aunt Caroline and a cousin Mary, and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his will he bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "his aunt Caroline" and 1,000 rupees to "his cousin Mary," and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 rupees to "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to show who was meant by "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under the seventy-sixth section.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to , leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to show what name the testator intended to insert.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B rupees, or "his estate of ." Evidence is not admissible to show what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

Meaning of clause to be collected from entire will.

69. The meaning of any clause in a will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other; and for this purpose a codicil is to be considered as part of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the date of A, and by a subsequent clause gives the whole of his property to A. The effect of the several clauses taken together is to vest the specific fund or property in A for life and after his decease in B; it appearing from the bequest to B that the testator meant to use in a restricted sense the words in which he describes what he gives to A.

(*b.*) Where a testator, having an estate one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first, as if he had said, "I give Black Acre to B and all the rest of my estate to A."

When words may be understood in restricted sense, and when in sense wider than usual.

70. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear, where it may be collected from the other words of the will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A testator gives to A "his farm in the occupation of B," and to C "all his marsh-lands in L." Part of the farm in the occupation of B consists of marsh-lands in L, and the testator also has other marsh-lands in L. The general words, "all his marsh-lands in L," are restricted by the gift to A. A takes the whole of the farm in the occupation of B, including that portion of the farm which consists of marsh-lands in L.

(*b.*) The testator (a sailor on ship-board) bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons and chest of clothes, and to his friend A (a shipmate) his red box, clasp-knife and all things not before bequeathed. The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(*c.*) A, by his will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures and all other goods of whatever kind; and afterwards bequeathed to B a specified part of his property. Under the first bequest, B is entitled only to such articles of the testator's as are of the same nature with the articles therein enumerated.

Which of two possible constructions preferred.

71. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings, according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other it can have none, the former is to be preferred.

No part rejected, if it can be reasonably construed.

72. No part of a will is to be rejected as destitute of meaning if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of will.

73. If the same words occur in different parts of the same will, they must be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense, unless there appears an intention to the contrary.

Testator's intention to be effectuated as far as possible.

74. The intention of the testator is not to be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

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The last of two inconsistent clauses prevails.

75. Where two clauses or gifts in a will are irreconcileable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator by the first clause of his will leaves his estate of Rámnagar "to A," and by the last clause of his will leaves it "to B and not to A." B shall have it.

(*b.*) If a man at the commencement of his will gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition shall prevail.

Will or bequest void for uncertainty.

76. A will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustration.

If a testator says—"I bequeath goods to A"; or "I bequeath to A"; or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in a schedule," and no schedule is found; or "I bequeath money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,'" or the like, without saying how much, this is void.

Words describing subject refer to property answering description at testator's death.

77. The description contained in a will, of property the subject of gift, shall, unless a contrary intention appear by the will, be deemed to refer to and comprise the property answering that description at the death of the testator.

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Bequest without words of limitation.

82. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Bequest in alternative.

83. Where property is bequeathed to a person with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons, if a contrary intention does not appear by the will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy, if he be alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he be then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*c.*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the will. The legacy goes to B.

(*d.*) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(*e.*) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. Upon the death of the testator, the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect.

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Effect of words describing a class added to bequest to a person.

84. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons, but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made—

to A and his children,
to A and his children by his present wife,
to A and his heirs,
to A and the heirs of his body,
to A and the heirs male of his body,
to A and the heirs female of his body,
to A and his issue,
to A and his family,
to A and his descendants,
to A and his representatives,
to A and his personal representatives,
to A, his executors and administators.

In each of these cases, A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

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Bequest to class of persons under general description only.

85. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

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Rules of construction where will purports to make two bequests to same person.

88. Where a will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of or in addition to the first, if there is nothing in the will to show what he intended, the following rules shall prevail in determining the construction to be put upon the will:—

First.—If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same will, or in the will and again in a codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

Second.—Where one and the same will or one and the same codicil purports to make, in two places, a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

Third.—Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same will, or in the same codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

Fourth.—Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a will and the other by a codicil, or each by a different codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

Explanation.—In the four last rules, the word "will" does not include a codicil.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A having ten shares, and no more, in the Bank of Bengal, made his will, which contains near its commencement the words "I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." After other bequests, the will concludes with the words "and I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." B is entitled simply to receive A's ten shares in the Bank of Bengal.

(*b.*) A having one diamond-ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond-ring which was given him by B. A afterwards made a codicil to his will, and thereby, after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond-ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond-ring which was given to A by B.

(*c.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, in the same will, repeats the bequest in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 rupees only.

(*d.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, by the same will, bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to 11,000 rupees.

(*e.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by a codicil to the will he bequeaths to him 5,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees.

(*f.*) A, by one codicil to his will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by another codicil, bequeaths to him 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 rupees.

(*g.*) A, by his will, bequeaths "500 rupees to B because she was his nurse," and in another part of the will bequeaths 500 rupees to B "because she went to England with his children." B is entitled to receive 1,000 rupees.

(*h.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also, in another part of the will, an annuity of 400 rupees. B is entitled to both legacies.

(*i.*) A, by his will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 rupees, and take a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 rupees.

Constitution of residuary legatee.

89. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that show an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A makes her will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—"I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, &c., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to." B is constituted residuary legatee.

(*b.*) A makes his will, with the following passage at the end of it:—"I believe there will be found sufficient in my banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, which I hereby desire B to do, and keep the residue for her own use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(*c.*) A bequeaths all his property to B, except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

Property to which residuary legatee entitled.

90. Under a residuary bequest, the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death, of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

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Time of vesting of legacy in general terms.

91. If a legacy be given in general terms, without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and, if he dies without having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

In what case legacy lapses.

92. If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appear by the will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person.

In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The testator bequeaths to B "500 rupees which B owes him." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator or happens to be dead when the will is made. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(*c.*) A legacy is given to A, and in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*d.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator. B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*e.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses, and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(*f.*) The testator and the legatee perished in the same shipwreck. There is no evidence to show which died first. The legacy will lapse.

Legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before testator.

93. If a legacy be given to two persons jointly, and one of them die before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

Illustration.

The legacy is simply to A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

Effect of words showing testator's intention to give distinct shares.

94. But where a legacy is given to legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then if any legatee die before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C shall only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

When lapsed share goes as undisposed of.

95. Where the share that lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

Illustration.

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

When bequest to testator's lineal descendant does not lapse on his death in testator's lifetime.

96. Where a bequest shall have been made to any *son or other legitimate lineal male descendant* of the testator, and the legatee shall die in the lifetime of the testator, but any *legitimate* lineal *male* descendant of his shall survive the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will.

Illustration.

A makes his will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son B for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son C who survives A, and having made his will whereby he bequeaths all his property to his widow D. The money goes to D.

Bequest to A for benefit of B does not lapse by A's death.

97. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's lifetime, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Survivorship in case of bequest to described class.

98. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death.

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Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "the children of B" without saying when it is to be distributed among them. B had died previous to the date of the will, leaving three children, C, D and E. E died after the date of the will, but for the death of A. C and D survive A. The legacy shall belong to C and D, to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a legacy to the children of B. At the time of the testator's death, B has no chidren. The bequest is void.

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PART XII.

OF VOID BEQUESTS.

Bequest to person by particular description, who is not in existence at testator's death.

99. Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

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Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. The bequest is void.

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The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Rule against perpetuity.

101. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the testator's decease.

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Bequest to a class, some of whom may come under rules in section 101.

102. If a bequest is made to a class of persons, with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the rules contained in the last preceding section, such bequest shall be wholly void.

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Bequest to take effect on failure of bequest void under section 101 or 102.

103. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the rules contained in the *two* last preceding sections, any bequest contained in the same will and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest is also void.

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Effect of direction for accumulation.

104. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void; and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death;

and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively, as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) The will directs that the sum of 10,000 rupees shall be invested in Government-securities, and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B and C. A, B and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 rupees at the end of the year from the testator's death.

(*b.*) The will directs that 10,000 rupees shall be invested and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(*c.*) The will directs that the rents of the farm of Sultánpur shall be accumulated for ten years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator, A has an eldest son living, named B. B shall receive at the end of one year from the testator's death the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

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(*e.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B; and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the will, but in consequence of B's minority.

PART XIII.

OF THE VESTING OF LEGACIES.

Date of vesting of legacy when payment or possession postponed.

106. Where by the terms of a bequest the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, become vested in the legatee on the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy.

And in such cases the legacy is from the testator's death said to be vested in interest.

Explanation.—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that, if a particular event shall happen, the legacy shall go over to another person.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(*c.*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(*d.*) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18, and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(*e.*) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(*f.*) A fund is bequeathed to A, B and C in equal shares, to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18 respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator, the shares vest in interest in A, B and C, subject to be devested in case A, B and C shall all die under 18, and upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

Date of vesting when legacy contingent upon specified uncertain event.

107. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens.

A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible.

In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

Exception.—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit, the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(*b.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or, "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall then be living; but if B shall not be then living, to C. A, B and C survive the testator. B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other shall have happened.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

(*d.*) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the lifetime of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that, if she shall not attain 18, or marry under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy, although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(*f.*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition shall be fulfiled by A's marrying.

(*g.*) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of the Act.

(*h.*) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 rupees to B.

(*i.*) A leaves his farm of Sultánpur Khurd to B, if B shall convey his own farm of Sultánpur Buzurg to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed the latter farm to C.

(*j.*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death. A's interest in the legacy is contingent, until the condition shall be fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence, within that period, of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(*k.*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(*l.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(*m.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum, out of another fund, shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Vesting of interest in bequest to such members of a class as shall have attained particular age.

108. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

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PART XIV.

OF ONEROUS BEQUESTS.

Onerous bequest.

109. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Illustration.

A having shares in (X), a prosperous joint stock company, and also shares in (Y), a joint stock company in difficulties, in respect of which shares heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

One of two separate and independent bequests to same person may be accepted, and other refused.

110. Where a will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

Illustration.

A having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is higher than the house can be let for, bequeaths to B the lease and a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He shall not by this refusal forfeit the money.

PART XV.

OF CONTINGENT BEQUESTS.

Bequest contingent upon specified uncertain event, no time being mentioned for its occurrence.

111. Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death, to B. If A survives the testator, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death without children, to B. If A survives the testator or dies in his lifetime leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(*d.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life and after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children" are to be understood as meaning in case B shall die without children during the lifetime of A.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death," to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B shall die in the lifetime of A."

Bequest to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not specified.

112. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as shall be alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appear by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) Property is bequeathed to A and B, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(*b.*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, to be equally divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

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(*d.*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, with a direction that, in case either of them dies in the lifetime of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the lifetime of A. Afterwards C dies in the lifetime of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

PART XVI.

OF CONDITIONAL BEQUESTS.

Bequest upon impossible condition.

113. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk one hundred miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the will. The bequest is void.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.

(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Bequest upon illegal or immoral condition.

114. A bequest upon a condition the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality is void.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall murder C. The bequest is void.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 5,000 rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

Fulfilment of condition precedent to vesting of legacy.

115. Where a will imposes a condition to be fulfilled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D and E. A marries with the written consent of B. C is present at the marriage. D sends a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentions, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries in the lifetime of B, C and D, with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*d.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*e.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C and D. A marries without the consent of B, C and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*f.*) A makes his will, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the lifetime of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*g.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A if he executes a certain document within a time specified in the will. The document is executed by A within a reasonable time, but not within the time specified in the will. A has not performed the condition, and is not entitled to receive the legacy.

Bequest to A and on failure of prior bequest, to B.

116. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another, if the prior bequest shall fail, the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's lifetime. The bequest to C takes effect.

When second bequest not to take effect on failure of first.

117. Where the will shows an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

Illustration.

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his lifetime, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The bequest to B does not take effect.

Bequest over, conditional upon happening or not happening of specified uncertain event.

118. A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, the thing bequeathed shall go to another person; or, that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person.

In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in sections 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be devested and to go to B in case A shall die under 18.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that, if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a will, the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a will. The estate goes to B.

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(*d.*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survior living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money and the representative of B takes the other half.

(*e.*) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided, at her death, equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death. All the children of B die in B's lifetime. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

119. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by the last preceding section cannot take effect unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, C and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies. Even if A marries without the consent of B and C, the gift to E does not take effect.

(*b.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(*c.*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that, if A dies under 18, or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18, without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

120. If the ulterior bequest be not valid, the original bequest is not affected by it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a condition superadded that if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour, the estate shall go to B. The condition being void, A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life, and if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the will.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and, if he marries, to the eldest son of B for life. B, at the date of

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

the testator's death, had not had a son. The bequest over is void under section 92, and A is entitled to the estate during his life.

Bequest conditioned that it shall cease to have effect in case specified uncertain event shall happen or not happen.

121. A bequest may be made with the condition superadded that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that, in case he shall cut down a certain wood, the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood; he loses his life-interest in the estate.

(*b.*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the will, the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(*c.*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that, if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death, his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(*d.*) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that, if she becomes a nun, she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a nun. She loses her interest under the will.

(*e.*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall be then living, with a proviso that, if B shall become a nun, the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a nun in the lifetime of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

Such condition must not be invalid under section 107.

122. In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest as contemplated by the one hundred and seventh section.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing act for which no time specified and on non-performance of which subject-matter to go over.

123. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that, unless the legatee shall perform a certain act, the subject-matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect, but no time is specified for the performance of the act, if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that, unless he enters the army, the legacy shall go over to B. A takes holy orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should fulfil the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy.

(*b.*) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger, and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the condition. The bequest ceases to have effect.

Performance of condition, precedent or subsequent, within specified time.

124. Where the will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect, the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Further time in case of fraud.

PART XVII.

Of Bequests with directions as to application or enjoyment.

Direction that funds be employed in particular manner following absolute bequest of same to or for benefit of any person.

125. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the will had contained no such direction.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country-residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to purchase a commission in the army for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

Direction that mode of enjoyment of absolute bequest is to be restricted, to secure specified benefit for legatee.

126. Where a testator absolutely bequeaths a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but directs that the mode of enjoyment of it by the legatee shall be restricted so as to secure a specified benefit for the legatee; if that benefit cannot be obtained for the legatee, the fund belongs to him as if the will had contained no such direction.

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Bequest of fund for certain purposes, some of which cannot be fulfilled.

127. Where a testator does not absolutely bequeath a fund so as to sever it from his own estate, but gives it for certain purposes and part of those purposes cannot be fulfilled, the fund, or so much of it as has not been exhausted upon the objects contemplated by the will, remains a part of the estate of the testator.

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PART XVIII.

Of Bequests to an Executor.

Legatee named as executor cannot take unless he shews intention to act as executor.

128. If a legacy is bequeathed to a person who is named an executor of the will, he shall not take the legacy unless he proves the will or otherwise manifests an intention to act as executor.

Illustration.

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the will, and dies a few days after the testator, without having proved the will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

PART XIX.

Of Specific Legacies.

Specific legacy defined.

129. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the diamond-ring presented to him by C:"

"his gold chain:"

"a certain bale of wool:"

"a certain piece of cloth:"

"all his household-goods, which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death:"

"the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest:"

"the debt which B owes him:"

"all his bills, bonds and securities belonging to him lying in his lodgings in Calcutta:"

"all his furniture in his house in Calcutta:"

"all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the river Hughly:"

"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of C:"

"the money due to him on the bond of D:"

"his mortgage on the Rámpur factory:"

"one-half of the money owing to him on his mortgage of Rámpur factory:"

"1,000 rupees being part of a debt due to him from C:"

"his capital stock of 1,000 *l.* in East India stock:"

"his promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan:"

"all such sums of money as his executors may, after his death, receive in respect of the debt due to him from the insolvent firm of D and Company:"

"all the wine which he may have in his cellar at the time of his death:"

"such of his horses as B may select:"

"all his shares in the Bank of Bengal:"

"all the shares in the Bank of Bengal which he may possess at the time of his death:"

"all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India:"

"all the Government-securities he shall be entitled to at the time of his decease."

Each of these legacies is specific.

(*b.*) A having Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B.

The legacy is specific.

(*c.*) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares.

The legacy is specific.

(*d.*) A bequeaths to B—

his house in Calcutta:

his zamíndárí of Rámpur:

his taluq of Rámnagar:

his lease of the indigo-factory of Salkya:

an annuity of 500 rupees out of the rents of his zamíndárí of W.

A directs his zamíndárí of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.

Each of these bequests is specific.

(*e.*) A by his will charges his zamíndárí of Y with an annuity of 1,000 rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zamíndárí to D. Each of these bequests is specific.

(*f.*) A bequeaths a sum of money—

to buy a house in Calcutta for B:

to buy an estate in zila Faridpur for B:

to buy a diamond-ring for B:

to buy a horse for B:

to be invested in shares in the Bank of Bengal for B:

to be invested in Government-securities for B.

A bequeaths to B—

"a diamond-ring:"

"a horse:"

"10,000 rupees worth of Government securities:"

"an annuity of 500 rupees:"

"2,000 rupees, to be paid in cash:"

"so much money as will produce 5,000 rupees 4 per cent. Government-securities."

These bequests are not specific.

(*g.*) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in India. He also bequeaths a legacy to C, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in England.

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of sum certain where stocks, &c., in which invested are described.

130. Where a sum certain is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stocks, funds or securities in which it is invested are described in the will.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees of his funded property:"

"10,000 rupees of his property now invested in shares of the East Indian Railway Company:"

"10,000 rupees at present secured by mortgage of Rámpur factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

Bequest of stock where testator had, at date of will, equal or greater amount of stock of same kind.

131. Where a bequest is made in general terms of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was, at the date of his will, possessed of stock of the specified kind, to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees 5 per cent. Government securities. A had at the date of the will five per cent. Government securities for 5,000 rupees.

The legacy is not specific.

Bequest of money where not payable until part of testator's property disposed of in certain way.

132. A money-legacy is not specific merely because the will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator shall have been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B 10,000 rupees, and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realized in England.

The legacy is not specific.

When enumerated articles not deemed specifically bequeathed.

133. Where a will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

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Where deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not to abate with general legacies.

136. If there be a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

PART XX.

Of Demonstrative Legacies.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

137. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money, or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Explanation.—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that—

where specified property is given to the legatee, the legacy is specific;

where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific; the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in his field of Greenacre:"

"80 chests of the indigo which shall be made at his factory of Rámpur:"

"10,000 rupees out of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India:"

an annuity of 500 rupees "from his funded property:"

"1,000 rupees out of the sum of 2,000 rupees due to him by C."

A bequeaths to B an annuity, and directs it to be paid out of the rents arising from his taluq of Rámnagar.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees out of his estate at Rámnagar," or charges it on his estate at Rámnagar:

"10,000 rupees, being his share of the capital embarked in a certain business."

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

Order of payment when legacy directed to be paid out of fund the subject of specific legacy.

138. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee, and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund, and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 rupees; of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

PART XXI.

Of Ademption of Legacies.

Ademption explained.

139. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed; that is, it cannot take effect by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the diamond-ring presented to him by C:"

"his gold chain:"

"a certain bale of wool:"

"a certain piece of cloth:"

"all his household-goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."

A, in his lifetime,

sells or gives away the ring;

converts the chain into a cup:

converts the wool into cloth:

makes the cloth into a garment:

takes another house into which he removes all his goods.

Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest:"

"all the horses in his stable."

At the death of A, no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable.

The legacies are adeemed.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea, and A is drowned.

The legacy is adeemed.

Non-ademption of demonstrative legacy.

140. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind; but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption of specific bequest of right to receive something from third party.

141. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B—

"the debt which C owes him:"

"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of D:"

"the money due to him on the bond of E:"

"his mortgage on the Rámpur factory."

All these debts are extinguished in A's lifetime, some with and some without his consent.

All the legacies are adeemed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B—

"his interest in certain policies of life-assurance."

A in his lifetime receives the amount of the policies. The legacy is adeemed.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

142. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum received.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "the debt due to him by C." The debt amounts to 10,000 rupees. C pays to A 5,000 rupees, the one-half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption, so far as regards the 5,000 rupees received by A.

Ademption *pro tanto* by testator's receipt of portion of entire fund of which portion has been specifically bequeathed.

143. If a portion of an entire fund or stock be specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the ex-

The Khojá Succession Bill, 1884.
(Schedule.—Portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) modified for application to Wills made by Khojás.)

tent of the amount so received; and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one-half of the sum of 10,000 rupees due to him from W. A in his lifetime receives 6,000 rupees, part of the 10,000 rupees. The 4,000 rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

Order of payment where portion of fund specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and legacy charged on same fund to another, and testator having received portion of that fund, remainder insufficient to pay both legacies.

144. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee, if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A afterwards receives 500 rupees, part of that debt, and dies leaving only 1,500 rupees due to him from W. Of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption where stock, specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

145. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"his capital stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock:"

"his promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loan."

A sells the stock and the notes.

The legacies are adeemed.

Ademption *pro tanto* where stock, specifically bequeathed, exists in part only at testator's death.

146. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does only in part exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B—

"his 10,000 rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

A sells one-half of his 10,000 rupees in the loan in question.

One-half of the legacy is adeemed.

Non-ademption of specific bequest of goods described as connected with certain place, by reason of removal.

147. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." During A's absence upon a journey, the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is adeemed.

When removal of thing bequeathed does not constitute ademption.

148. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the will to be situated does not constitute an ademption where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B all the bills, bonds and other securities for money belonging to him then lying in his lodgings in Calcutta. At the time of his death these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only, which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the river Hugli. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

When thing bequeathed is a valuable to be received by testator from third person, and testator himself, or his representative, receives it.

149. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which shall be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption;

but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not adeemed.

Change by operation of law of subject of specific bequest between date of will and testator's death.

150. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy is not adeemed by reason of such change.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's lifetime into 5 per cent. stock.

A's bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000*l.*, invested in consols in the names of trustees for A.

The sum of 2,000*l.* is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power under his marriage-settlement to dispose of by will. Afterwards in A's lifetime, the fund is converted into consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been adeemed.

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Change of subject without testator's knowledge.

151. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "all his 3 per cent. consols." The consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent, and the proceeds converted into East India stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, lent to third party on condition that it be replaced.

152. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be replaced, and it is replaced accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

Stock specifically bequeathed, sold but replaced and belonging to testator at his death.

153. Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

PART XXII.

Of the Payment of Liabilities in respect of the subject of a Bequest.

Non-liability of executor to exonerate specific legatees.

154. Where property specifically bequeathed is subject at the death of the testator to any pledge, lien or incumbrance, created by the testator himself or by any person under whom he claims, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumbrance.

A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

Explanation.—A periodical payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this section.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B the diamond-ring given him by C. At A's death the ring is held in pawn by D, to whom it has been pledged by A. It is the duty of A's executors, if the state of the testator's assets will allow them, to allow B to redeem the ring.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B a zamíndárí which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees, and the whole of the principal sum, together with interest to the amount of 1,000 rupees, is due at A's death. B, if he accepts the bequest, accepts it subject to this charge, and is liable, as between himself and A's estate, to pay the sum of 11,000 rupees thus due.

Completion of testator's title to things bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

155. Where anything is to be done to complete the testator's title to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A, having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(*b.*) A having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one-half of which is to be paid down, and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

Exoneration of legatee's immoveable property for which land-revenue or rent payable periodically.

156. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property, in respect of which payment in the nature of land-revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them up to the day of his death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a house, in respect of which 365 rupees are payable annually by way of rent. A pays his rent at the usual time, and dies 25 days after. A's estate shall make good 25 rupees in respect of the rent.

Exoneration of specific legatee's stock in joint stock company.

157. In the absence of any direction in the will where there is a specific bequest of stock in a joint stock company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of such stock, such call or payment shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by such estate;

but if any call or other payment shall, after the testator's death become due in respect of such stock, the same shall, as between the testator's estate and the legatee, be borne by the legatee if he accept the bequest.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeathed to B his shares in a certain railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 5*l.* in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of 5*s.* in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(*b.*) A has agreed to take 50 shares in an intended joint stock company, and has contracted to pay up 5*l.* in respect of each share, which sum must be paid before his title to the shares can be completed. A bequeaths these shares to B. The estate of A must make good the payments which were necessary to complete A's title.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death, a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(*d.*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a joint stock company. B accepts the bequest. Afterwards the affairs of the company are wound up and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(*e.*) A is the owner of ten shares in a railway company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of 3*l.* per share payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

PART XXIII.

Of Bequests of Things described in general terms.

Bequest of thing described in general terms.

158. If there be a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what may reasonably be considered to answer the description.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B *a* pair of carriage-horses, or *a* diamond-ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles, if the state of the assets will allow it.

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(*b.*) A bequeaths to B "*his* pair of carriage-horses." A had no carriage-horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

PART XXIV.

Of Bequests of the Interest or Produce of a Fund.

Bequest of interest or produce of fund.

159. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest shall belong to the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B the interest of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(*b.*) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(*c.*) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands.

PART XXV.

Of Bequests of Annuities.

Annuity created by will payable for life only, unless contrary intention appears by will.

160. Where an annuity is created by will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only unless a contrary intention appears by the will. And this rule shall not be varied by the circumstance that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 rupees.

(*b.*) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 rupees every month.

(*c.*) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees from B's death until his own death.

Period of vesting where will directs that annuity be provided out of proceeds of property, or out of property generally or where money bequeathed to be invested in purchase of annuity.

161. Where the will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of any annuity for any person, on the testator's death the legacy vests in interest in the legatee, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the will.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A by his will directs that his executors shall out of his property purchase an annuity of 1,000 rupees for B. B is entitled at his option to have an annuity of 1,000 rupees for his life purchased for him, or to receive such a sum as will be sufficient for the purchase of such an annuity.

(*b.*) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testators. C dies in B's lifetime. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

Abatement of annuity.

162. Where an annuity is bequeathed, but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the will.

Where gift of annuity and residuary gift, whole annuity to be first satisfied.

163. Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

PART XXVI.

Of Legacies to Creditors and Portioners.

Creditor *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as debt.

164. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy as well as to the amount of the debt.

Child *primâ facie* entitled to legacy as well as portion.

165. Where a parent, who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy as well as the portion.

Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B, covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 20,000 rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and B. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption by subsequent provision for legatee.

166. No bequest shall be wholly or partially ademed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby ademed.

(*b.*) A bequeaths 40,000 rupees to B, his orphan-niece, whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 30,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

PART XXVII.

Of Election.

Circumstances in which election takes place.

167. Where a man, by his will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and in the latter case he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the will.

Devolution of interest relinquished by owner.

168. The interest so relinquished shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the will in favour of the legatee, subject, nevertheless, to the charge of making good to the disappointed legatee the amount or value of the gift attempted to be given to him by the will.

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169. This rule will apply whether the testator does or does not believe that which he professes to dispose of by his will to be his own.

Testator's belief as to his ownership immaterial.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) The farm of Sultánpur was the property of C. A bequeathed it to B, giving a legacy of 1,000 rupees to C. C has elected to retain his farm of Sultánpur, which is worth 800 rupees. C forfeits his legacy of 1,000 rupees, of which 800 rupees goes to B, and the remaining 200 rupees falls into the residuary bequest, or devolves according to the rules of intestate succession, as the case may be.

(*b*.) A bequeaths an estate to B in case B's elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. A also bequeaths to C a jewel, which belongs to B. B must elect to give up the jewel, or to lose the estate.

(*c*.) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, and to C an estate which will, under a settlement, belong to B if his elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. B must elect to give up the estate, or to lose the legacy.

(*d*.) A, a person of the age of 18 domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and, subject thereto, devises and bequeaths to B "all his property, whatsoever and wheresoever," and dies under 21. The real property in England does not pass by the will. C may claim his legacy without giving up the real property in England.

170. A bequest for a man's benefit is, for the purpose of election, the same thing as a bequest made to himself.

Bequest for man's benefit how regarded for purpose of election.

Illustration.

The farm of Sultánpur Khurd being the property of B, A bequeathed it to C, and bequeathed another farm called Sultánpur Buzurg to his own executors, with a direction that it should be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of B's debts. B must elect whether he will abide by the will, or keep his farm of Sultánpur Khurd in opposition to it.

171. A person taking no benefit directly under the will, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, is not put to his election.

Person deriving benefit indirectly not put to election.

Illustration.

The lands of Sultánpur are settled upon C for life, and after his death upon D, his only child. A bequeaths the lands of Sultánpur to B, and 1,000 rupees to C. C dies intestate shortly after the testator, and without having made any election. D takes out administration to C, and as administrator elects on behalf of C's estate to take under the will. In that capacity he receives the legacy of 1,000 rupees, and accounts to B for the rents of the lands of Sultánpur which accrued after the death of the testator and before the death of C. In his individual character he retains the lands of Sultánpur in opposition to the will.

172. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under the will may in another character elect to take in opposition to the will.

Person taking in individual capacity under will may in other character elect to take in opposition.

Illustration.

The estate of Sultánpur is settled upon A for life, and after his death upon B. A leaves the estate of Sultánpur to D, and 2,000 rupees to B, and 1,000 rupees to C, who is B's only child. B dies intestate, shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Sultánpur in opposition to the will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 rupees under the will.

Exception to the six last Rules.—Where a particular gift is expressed in the will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee, which is also in terms disposed of by the will, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the will.

Illustration.

Under A's marriage-settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Sultánpur during her life.

A by his will bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200*l*. during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Sultánpur, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000*l*. The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement. She is bound to relinquish the annuity, but not the legacy of 1,000*l*.

173. Acceptance of a benefit given by the will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the will, if he has knowledge of his right to elect, and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

When acceptance of benefit given by will constitutes election to take under will.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is owner of an estate called Sultánpur Khurd, and has a life-interest in another estate called Sultánpur Buzurg, to which, upon his death, his son B will be absolutely entitled. The will of A gives the estate of Sultánpur Khurd to B, and the estate of Sultánpur Buzurg to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Sultánpur Buzurg, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Sultánpur Khurd. B has not confirmed the bequest of Sultánpur Buzurg to C.

(*b*.) B, the eldest son of A, is the possessor of an estate called Sultánpur. A bequeaths Sultánpur to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B, having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 rupees, allows C to take possession of Sultánpur. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Sultánpur to C.

174. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the will without doing any act to express dissent.

Presumption arising from enjoyment by legatee for two years.

175. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Confirmation of bequest by act of legatee.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled and to C a coal-mine. C takes possession of the mine, and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

176. If the legatee shall not, within one year after the death of the testator, signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election;

When testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the will.

Effect of non-compliance.

177. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election shall be made by some competent authority.

Postponement of election in case of disability.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Khojás are members of a sect which was originally Hindu but was converted to Muhammadanism about 400 years ago. They still, however, as has been more than once held by the highest Court in the Bombay Presidency, retain their former law to such an extent in matters connected with property and succession that it is to be presumed to apply to them until the contrary is shown. This state of things has at times given rise to great difficulties in litigation between Khojás.

2. In the case of *Hirbai* v. *Gorbai*, 12 Bom. High Court Rep. 294, which appears to have occupied the Lower Court for twenty-four sitting days and the Appellate Court for four days, Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., after describing the state of the law, observed as follows :—

"It is, however, evident that the Khojás are not as firmly bound in matters of succession and inheritance by the Hindu law as Muhammadans proper are by the Muhammadan law and the Hindus by the Hindu law, and hence it is that it would not be reasonable to require such stringent proof of a custom of inheritance amongst them differing from ordinary Hindu law as from a Hindu.

"Now, it is manifest that such a state of the law must greatly encourage litigation, and we cannot help thinking that it would be most desirable that the Government should take steps, as was done in the case of the Pársís, to ascertain the views of the majority of the community on the subject of succession, and should then pass an enactment giving effect to those views. Unanimity, of course, could not be expected, but the rules which were found generally to prevail might be made law; and though the religious differences existing among members of the Khojá caste might create some difficulty, it would not, we think, be insuperable."

3. The Government of Bombay, acting upon this suggestion, appointed about the end of the year 1878 a Commission consisting of four gentlemen taken from the Shia division of the Khojás, which acknowledged His Highness the late Ágha Khán as its spiritual superior, one taken from the Sunni division, and Mr. Spencer, Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, of the Bombay High Court, as president.

The Commission took the greatest pains to inform themselves of the customs and views of both divisions of the Khojá sect in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere, and after much consideration and discussion agreed upon a draft Bill, subject to a dissent on a few specific points which was signed by His Highness Aghá Alí Sháh, son of His Highness the late Ágha Khán, and Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy but not by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerboy and Mr. Rahimtula Syanee, the two other Shía members of the Commission. That draft, having been submitted to the Government of Bombay by the president on the 23rd of December, 1879, and approved of by that Government, was forwarded to the Government of India, and forms the basis of the present Bill.

4. It will be convenient to refer to the provisions of the present Bill as nearly as possible in their order, noticing in their proper place the few points in regard to which His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh and Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy differed from the majority of the Commission, and the points of substantive importance in which the present Bill deviates from the draft framed by the Commission.

5. The first provision calling for notice is section 2, which defines the application of the Act—a matter which was not clearly provided for in the Bill prepared by the Commission. The main enactment of the section is that succession to the property, whether moveable or immoveable, in British India of a Khojá dying on or after the first day of January, 1885, shall be regulated by the rules contained in the Act wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. So far as regards immoveable property, this provision coincides with section 5 of the Indian Succession Act, but, as regards moveable property, it involves an important deviation from that section, inasmuch as it applies the Act to all successions to such property though the deceased person may have been domiciled outside British India at the time of his death.

As the rule, which makes the law of the domicile of a deceased person regulate the succession to his moveable property, is not merely the rule of the Indian Succession Act but has obtained very general acceptance elsewhere, it seems desirable to state the reasons which have led the Government of India to think that it is not suitable to the Khojá community.

6. The choice as regards succession to moveable property appears to lie between the law of the domicile of the deceased and the law of the *situs* of the assets. The objections urged against the latter in Western countries are chiefly that a man's moveables are apt to be scattered over many jurisdictions each having a readily ascertainable law of its own, and that accordingly, if the law of the *situs* is made applicable to them, his estate will be broken up into many fragments, all governed by different laws; that a man's moveables may change their place; that the most important class of them, goods employed in commerce, are constantly changing their place; and that accordingly, if the law of the *situs* is applied, it will be impossible for him to foresee the particular law under which they will fall upon his death; and lastly, that the rule of the law of the *situs* does not clearly provide for that portion of the assets which consists of debts or other obligations existing in favour of the deceased. To avoid these difficulties it has been

generally agreed to adopt the law of the domicile of the deceased for the whole of his moveable estate. Various attempts have been made to rest this rule on some *á priori* principle; but it would seem to have had its actual origin in mere considerations of convenience.

7. Looking to the arguments by which it is supported, and to the peculiar circumstances of the Khojá community, it is questionable, to say the least, whether such a rule would meet the requirements of their case. The places beyond the limits of British India, as, for example, Kutch, the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar, in which any considerable number of Khojás is to be found have no law such as can properly be called a territorial law of succession. The tribunals in such places, in so far as they make any rational attempt to apply a law at all, would apply the personal law of the parties, and that in the case of Khojás is *ex hypothesi* altogether unsettled and unascertainable. There is thus in the case of Khojás domiciled out of British India practically speaking no law of the *situs* of the foreign assets to conflict with the law which would apply to the British Indian assets, and no law of the domicile to which recourse could be had; and, therefore, to give the law of the domicile a preference over the Indian law would be simply to substitute a congeries of indefinite and half-established customs for a law, to the application of which there could be no reasonable objection.

It may be added that, in the absence of a law of the domicile, the case is very analogous to those cases in which it is impossible to fix the domicile of the deceased, and the solution which Lord Alvanley appears to have suggested in a case of this latter class, was to fall back, as is proposed in this case, on the law of the *situs* of the property; in other words, to put moveables on the same footing as immoveables.

8. If this solution is adopted, and the Indian law is applied to all moveables left by a deceased Khojá in British India, without regard to his domicile, and if, moreover, the same rule is applied, as it naturally would be, in cases arising in Consular jurisdictions in the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar and elsewhere, this further advantage will probably in time be gained, that the law in British India will come to be adopted as a personal law applicable to Khojás in all foreign States in this part of the world.

9. The above remarks apply equally to intestate and to testamentary succession. A question might indeed be raised as to whether a testamentary disposition made beyond the limits of British India should as regards its form be made absolutely subject to British Indian law; but, seeing that the effect of taking any other course would certainly be to admit oral dispositions, it seems clear that the risk of failures of justice will be on the whole less by subjecting completely to our law all dispositions, wherever made, of moveable property in British India.

10. In connection with the definitions it is convenient to notice one of the few important questions on which any difference of opinion has arisen, namely, the question as to the status to be assigned to a woman who is not a Khojá but who is legally married to a Khojá according to the rules of the Muhammadan law, and to her children by him.

The Khojás of the Sunni Jamát, though apparently unwilling to go so far as to recognize any other than a Khojá widow as entitled to inherit from her husband, proposed that the sons of a Khojá by a wife who is not a Khojá should have some share in the inheritance. To this the Khojás of the Shia Jamát would not agree, and the Commission ultimately adopted as a compromise the plan of assigning to the offspring of the marriages in question a status nominally intermediate between those of legitimacy and illegitimacy and giving them in the definition-clauses the designation of "alien sons", but allowing them nothing more than illegitimate sons in the later sections of their Bill. It is stated that the Khojás as a rule are very exclusive and rarely take wives from outside their own community, and so long as this state of things continues the mode in which this point is dealt with is not of great practical moment; but there is an important principle involved, against which even the compromise adopted by the Commission appears to the Government of India to offend. The exclusion of the non-Khojá wife from inheritance and the degradation of her sons to a position altogether lower than that of the legitimate son involves a view as to restrictions on marriage which, even though it may have obtained acceptance with a majority of the Khojá sect, and though the Government has no desire to interfere with it, it is manifestly undesirable to have affirmed by the legislature. The present Bill will accordingly be found to contain no reference either in its definition-clauses or elsewhere to the so-called "alien son." It defines "son" to be a legitimate son and leaves "widow" undefined, and then proceeds to declare the rights of sons and widows, trusting to the Courts to decide, as they will on principles lying outside the law of succession, who are legally entitled to the status of sons and widows.

11. Chapter II of the Bill deals with "succession to the undivided property of a male Khojá dying intestate," and in the previous chapter "undivided property" has been defined as meaning "a share in property belonging to an undivided family." The Bill prepared by the Commission purported to define the phrase "undivided family," but the definition proposed has on inquiry been found to be unsafe. The undivided family among the Khojás appears to come into existence chiefly in connection with trade, and would seem to be an institution of a peculiar nature, somewhat resembling the undivided family among the Hindus; but, on the other hand, it is clear, from the rules laid down in certain sections of the Bill prepared by the Commission, and from the papers submitted with that Bill, that it differs in important respects from the Hindu undivided family. What exactly it is, and when property is to be regarded as its undivided property, it is difficult to ascertain from the papers before the

Government of India; but, judging from the analogous case in Hindu law, it would seem that these are matters which it would be almost hopeless to attempt to define in an Act of the legislature; nor does it appear to be necessary to define them in a Succession Act. It may well be assumed that a fundamental distinction which goes to the root of the family constitution, and which is not confined in its operation to matters of succession, but applies also *inter vivos*, is established outside this Bill. For these reasons, it has been thought best to make no attempt to define "undivided family" or "undivided property" in the present Bill.

12. It will be observed, on comparing Chapters II and III, that the only peculiarity connected with the intestate succession to undivided property is (section 6) that, in default of legitimate lineal male descendants of the intestate within the fourth degree, the property is equally divided among all the male members of the undivided family living at his death.

13. Chapter III of the Bill treats of "succession to the separate property of a male Khojá dying intestate," and the order of succession marked out in sections 7 to 20 will be found to be based on that of the Hindu law.

The subjoined statement has been prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Melvill, the President of the Commission, with a view to showing at a glance the extent to which the two differ—

Order of succession according to Hindu law.	*Order of succession for Khojás proposed by the Bill.*
1. Sons.	1. Sons.
2. Grandsons.	2. Grandsons.
3. Great-grandsons.	3. Great-grandsons.
4. Widow.	4. Great-great-grandsons.
5. Daughters.	5. Father.
6. Daughters' sons.	6. Mother.
7. Mother.	7. Widow.
8. Father.	8. Daughters.
9. Brothers.	9. Daughters' sons. }
10. Half-brothers.	10. Brothers. }
11. Brothers' sons.	11. Sons' daughters.
12. Half-brothers' sons.	12. Brothers' sons.
13. Grandmother.	13. Half-brothers.
14. Sister (under the Mayukha).	14. Half-brothers' sons.
15. Grandfather.	15. Grandfather.
16. More distant relatives.	16. Grandmother.
	17. Paternal uncle.
	18. Sister.
	19. More distant relatives.

"It will be seen," Mr. Melvill observes, "that the only very noticeable point of difference is that among the Khojás the father and mother are elevated to a rank in the order of succession superior to that of the widow. This precedence of the mother has been judicially settled in the case of *Hirbai* v. *Gorbai**, already referred to; and although the Khojá members of the Commission were not unanimously in favour of the view taken in that case, they all agreed that, having once been judicially determined, the rule should not be disturbed."

* Reported 12 Bom. H. C. Rep., 294.

14. Section 20 of the present Bill differs in one important particular from the corresponding section (29) of the Bill prepared by the Commission.

The latter admitted to the succession only those of the "more distant relatives" of the intestate who were on the father's side, and confined it to such of them as are within the seventh degree of kindred. On failure of this limited class of distant kindred, section 42 gave the property "to the Jamát of that sect of the Khojás to which the intestate belonged at the time of his death, to be held and applied according to the customs of the said Jamát." Even this did not satisfy the two dissenting members of the Commission and some of the other adherents of His Highness the late Aghá Khán, who, as Imám, was the person chiefly interested in the succession of the Jamát. They contended that the Jamát should come in immediately after the nearer relations.

The Government of India, after fully considering this point in communication with the local authorities, have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to exclude the heirs of a deceased person in favour of any such institution as a "Jamát," or any person or authority representing such an institution. It is open to any Khojá who desires that his property should be devoted to any charitable or religious purpose, or should be enjoyed by any spiritual person for whom he entertains a special veneration, to dispose of his property by will or otherwise in accordance with law, but, if he dies intestate, it would be contrary to all established principles to enact that his property should devolve otherwise than upon his relatives.

15. Apart from this fundamental objection in point of principle, there appear to be practical objections to the proposal as formulated by the Commission. The Jamát is said to be an assembly in council of all the adult male members of the Khojá community of the place, and it is not unlikely that doubts would arise, in connection with matters of religious belief, residence, attendance at the Jamát, and so forth, as to the particular Jamát (if any) to which the deceased person belonged. Similar doubts might also arise as to who were the other persons actually belonging to the Jamát to which the deceased belonged, so as to take the property. There might further be doubts as to how the property of a deceased intestate Khojá is to be held,

and the objects to which it is to be applied. It is true that the section proposed by the Commission says that the property is to be held and applied "according to the customs of the said Jamát." But from a judgment of Sir J. Arnould in the case marginally noted, it would appear that there are no customs to look to. Though a Jamát collects large sums of money through its officers, it only does so on behalf of the Imám; the money collected is passed on to him; and if the Jamát wants any portion of it, even for the expenses of its Jamát-kháná (the council-hall or guildhall of the community), it can procure it only as a grant from the Imám. It appears to be absolutely in the discretion of the Imám to spend the money as he pleases, and as a matter of fact he spends a large portion of it, or at least is said by Sir J. Arnould to have done so at the time the judgment was delivered, on his own private purposes. Indeed, in a set of draft rules of succession for Shia Khojás submitted by His Highness Ágha Alí Sháh the succession of the Jamát is treated as the same thing with the succession of the Imám. The Jamát, therefore, does not seem to have any property or control over property, and it is not clear how there can be any custom governing the application of property by it. It has been argued that no such difficulties as those suggested ordinarily arise at present, but it would be clearly impossible to put the succession of the Jamát on a legislative basis without defining its conditions and incidents, and it would be equally impossible to place the property at the absolute disposal of any individual in whatever degree of veneration he might be held.

Dayá Muhammad and others versus *H. H. Ágha Khán and others* (page 323 of the Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. XII).

16. For these reasons section 20 of the present Bill extends the succession to relatives of the intestate both on the father's and on the mother's side without limit of degree, and it may be added that section 48 applies the ordinary rule, which makes the Crown the ultimate heir, in the rare case in which an owner of property may die intestate and leave no person entitled to succeed under the previous sections.

17. Section 21 is one of the leading sections of the Bill. It provides in effect that, when a female inherits under any of the foregoing sections, she shall, if certain near male relatives are living and are thus postponed to her, take the property only as "restricted owner"—a position to be presently explained at length. With this section should be read section 49, from which it will be seen that in other cases she takes the same interest in the property and has the same powers in respect of it as if she were a male.

18. Chapter IV treats of succession to the absolute property of a female Khojá dying intestate, that is to say, the succession to such of her property as belongs to her otherwise than as restricted owner. The provisions of this chapter call for no remark. Mr. Melvill states that they differ from the Hindu law but that they are approved by all classes of the Khojás, and are not, he thinks, open to any objection. The particulars in which they deviate from the Hindu law or the reasons for the deviations are not explained. They have been accepted by the Government of India as settled by the Commission, such details only being filled in after consultation with the local authorities as seemed necessary to give effect to what is understood to be the intention of those who framed them.

19. Chapter V, which treats of "property which a female takes as restricted owner and the further succession to the same," calls for more detailed notice.

It applies not only in the ordinary case of property taken by a female as restricted owner under Chapter III (*supra*, paragraph 17), but also in cases where she may take a similar interest in property under section 23 (2), section 24 (1), section 27 and section 39.

Its provisions are merely a development, with the requisite amplifications and with the addition of the necessary machinery, of the corresponding provisions of the Bill framed by the Commission. It has been settled in consultation with the local authorities and with a view to giving effect to what are understood to be the views of the Commission; but, having regard to the novelty and complication of the subject, it is not unlikely that when subjected to criticism it will be found susceptible of improvement in many particulars.

The limited estate taken by a Khojá female under this Bill resembles the estate taken by a Hindu widow, but there are many important differences between them. Mr. Melvill observes that the Khojá female estate is the more restricted of the two, but on this point he says the Khojás hold very strong views which he is of opinion must be respected.

20. In proceeding to notice the details of the chapter, the first point calling for attention is the phrase "restricted owner." It has been chosen merely on the ground that it is new and connotes nothing, and it is not unlikely that some more appropriate phrase may be suggested. The phrase "life-estate" and its correlative "reversion," used in the Bombay Bill, are not only open to the objection that ordinarily lies against all terms imported from another legal system, but further, as has been constantly observed of them in the case of the Hindu widow's estate, they suggest an altogether false analogy. The position, if it is necessary to illustrate it by reference to English law, is rather like that of a fee-simple estate subject to an executory devise.

21. As regards the attempt made in the Bill to define the estate, it will be observed that section 28 enacts that the female shall be absolutely entitled to the use of, and the income accruing from, the property during her life, and, except as otherwise provided by the Act, shall have all the other rights and powers of an absolute owner.

An objection has been taken to this on the ground that money saved by a widow from the income of the property should not belong to her absolutely but should go to her husband's heirs.

This contention is not based on any alleged actual practice, but is put forward merely as a "necessary consequence of the invariable custom" which limits the widow's interest in the *corpus* of her husband's property to the time during which she remains unmarried.

Now, not only is it not a necessary consequence of the custom in question, but it is, as admitted by the objectors themselves, in a certain sense illogical; for why should a person who has absolute power to dispose of the income as it comes in, in whatever way she pleases, be restricted from dealing with her savings from it?

Again, the only effect of adopting the proposed suggestion would, as the objectors themselves admit, generally be that the widow would squander the income as it came in; and, in the rare cases in which she allowed some of it to accumulate, the probability is that litigation would result from the difficulty of identifying the fund and separating it from the rest of her property. For these reasons the section has been allowed to stand.

22. Section 30 defines the obligations of the restricted owner as regards—

(*a*) the preservation of the substance of the property for those who are to come after her; and

(*b*) the protection of the title.

As regards "waste," it stands on a footing altogether peculiar in the case of the Hindu widow; and clause (*a*) of this section has been drawn with a view to placing it on a somewhat similar footing in the case of the restricted owner.

23. As regards the powers of alienation, in the limitations on which the restricted nature of the estate chiefly consists, the only powers of alienation for any time beyond the life of the restricted owner allowed to her by the Bill, besides a limited power of leasing conferred by section 29, are those specified in section 31, which runs as follows:—

Restricted owner's power of transfer.

"31. A female taking property as restricted owner shall have power to transfer the same, so that the transfer may have effect beyond her life, when, the income being insufficient, such transfer is necessary in order to raise money for any of the following purposes, namely:—

"(*a*) to discharge any of the obligations imposed by section 30;*

* *Viz.*, obligations to preserve the substance of the property and protect the title.

"(*b*) to discharge the debts of the absolute owner from whom the property descended;

"(*c*) to provide for the maintenance of any persons entitled under this Act to have their maintenance provided for out of the property, for the payment of any marriage expenses or funeral expenses payable under this Act out of the property, and for the performance of any ordinary family ceremonies; and

"(*d*) to support herself where she has no other sufficient means of support."

24. It has been urged by the two dissenting members of the Commission and by some other adherents of His Highness the Imám that a mother taking a restricted estate should have larger powers of alienation and that she or a widow taking a like estate should be empowered to alienate for religious objects; that is, as explained in the set of draft rules submitted by His Highness Aghá Alí Sháh, to give the property to the Imám; but, upon considering the arguments adduced and consulting the local authorities, the Government of India have determined to uphold the decision of the majority of the Commission, which is against the concession of any such powers.

25. In order to avoid as far as possible the great difficulties which arise in the case of a Hindu widow exceeding her power of alienation, an alienation in excess of the power has (section 29 of the Bill) been made absolutely void for any period beyond the restricted owner's life, except where the purchaser takes for consideration and without notice of the ownership being restricted. This, no doubt, standing alone, would place too great difficulties in the way of alienation; but sufficient relief will probably be afforded by the power to apply to a Court for sanction, which is given by section 32. It may be objected that it is undesirable to force people to resort to a Court in such matters; but the case is one of a choice of evils, and it is probably better that they should resort to the Court in every case where there is any room for doubt than run the risk of being involved in troublesome and expensive litigation later on.

A Court dealing with an application under section 32 is empowered (section 33) to accord its sanction to the transfer subject to the condition that the money thereby raised shall be paid into Court or to trustees appointed by the Court, and to give such further directions as it may think fit with a view to ensuring that the money shall be applied to the purpose for which it is raised, or that any balance that is not so applied shall be secured for the benefit of those entitled after the restricted owner.

26. It will be observed that no provision is made in the draft for alienation with the consent of the so-called "reversioners." This matter is one which gives rise to great difficulties in the case of the Hindu widow, and it seems impossible, having regard to the system of succession established by the Bill, to provide for it in any satisfactory manner. If provision had only to be made to meet the case of "reversioners" who claim under section 37 (1) and section 38 (3) by descent from the last absolute owner, the matter would be much simpler than in the case of the Hindu widow, inasmuch as these "reversioners" would always be known living persons or persons who would claim through them; but there are, besides these, the "reversioners" mentioned in section 38 (1) and (2), and it is thus impossible to fix upon any person whose consent would be sufficient.

27. Further, even if we were, as has been suggested, to waive this objection, and accept the consent of a merely presumptive "reversioner," there is another difficulty, namely, that the presumptive "reversioner" might (see section 39 of the Bill) be another restricted owner, possibly an old woman on the verge of the grave, whose prospect of succeeding would be extremely small. There might be several such persons intervening between the restricted owner and the first person who would take as absolute owner. We could hardly rest satisfied with anything short of the consent of this last person and all the intervening ones, and thus we should be landed in a considerable complication, leading in many cases to no very satisfactory result, inasmuch as the interest of the first person who would take as absolute owner, and to whose consent we would chiefly look, would often be of a remotely contingent nature. It is, of course, on economical grounds desirable to provide a means of freeing the property from the limited ownership, but the advantage would be dearly purchased if the basis of the purchaser's title were to be complicated in this way.

28. As regards the sale of property in execution of a decree against a restricted owner, it will be seen that the effect of section 34 of the Bill is that a person lending money for any of the purposes mentioned in section 31 can sell in execution nothing more than the so-called "life-interest" of the restricted owner, unless his loan is secured by a mortgage. The position of the restricted owner as regards anything beyond her so-called life-interest is, in fact, in this particular, somewhat similar to that of an English executor with power to charge the real estate. If it were otherwise, there might arise, in cases of execution for unsecured debts, the same difficult questions which the preceding sections are intended to shut out in cases of voluntary alienation.

29. It will be observed that, by sections 37 (2) and 38 (4) of the Bill the Crown is postponed to the general heirs of the restricted owner. This appears to be right, though it is gathered from the case of *The Collector of Masulipatam* v. *Cavaly Vencata Narrainapah* (8 Moo. I. A. 529),—this precise point was not there decided,—that it is otherwise in the case of a Hindu woman's estate.

30. Sections 35 and 36 in effect provide that the restricted owner shall represent the property in judicial proceedings and compromises of disputes and for the purposes of laws of limitation and prescription, so as to bind those who take after her.

31. Sections 37 to 39, which regulate the devolution of property after the death of the restricted owner, have been drawn with a view to carry out what is understood to be the intentions of the Commission.

Their main provisions are that—

(*a*) when the restricted owner dies unmarried, the property shall belong to the person to whom it would then have belonged if she had died before the absolute owner from whom it descended and it had descended under the Act without having been alienated, and in default of such person it shall descend as if the female were not a restricted owner; and

(*b*) when the restricted owner has been married, the property shall on her death go to certain of her descendants, and if there are no such descendants shall devolve as just stated.

32. From section 39 it will be seen, as already observed, that property may devolve upon two or more restricted owners in succession. This is to be regretted, but it seems to be an essential part of the scheme.

33. Section 40 regulates the legal relations arising where two or more widows of a deceased Khojá take his property together as restricted owners, and provides that there shall be a right of survivorship between them.

34. Section 41 provides that a widow marrying again after her husband's death shall not be entitled to take as restricted owner his property or any property of any of his lineal descendants which has descended to them from him, and that, if a widow taking any such property as restricted owner subsequently marries again, she shall be deemed for the purposes of certain sections of the chapter to have died. One effect of this latter provision is that the restricted ownership of the widow ceases on her re-marriage.

35. Coming now to Chapter VI, relating to the wills of Khojás, it will be observed that all matters connected with probate and letters of administration are in the case of Khojás, as in the

case of other persons not subject to the Indian Succession Act, left to be dealt with under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881. The result of this is that the matters remaining to be provided for under this chapter are in the main the same as those which are provided for by the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, as amended by the Act just mentioned; and, as a matter of fact, the specification of the sections of the Indian Succession Act made applicable to the wills of Khojás by this chapter is based on the specification contained in the Hindu Wills Act as cut down by the Probate and Administration Act, 1881. There are, however, some important differences between the two which call for explanation here.

36. The most important of these differences is connected with the limitation on the powers of testamentary disposition. The specification of the sections of the Indian Succession Act applicable to Hindus, &c., contained in the Hindu Wills Act comprises several sections which either confer, or assume the existence of, a power of disposition in favour of unborn persons, but the Act contains a proviso to the effect that nothing therein contained shall authorize any Hindu, &c., to create in property any interest which he could not previously have created, and the Calcutta High Court have held in the recent case of *Alangamonjori Dabee* v. *Sonamoni Dabee* (I. L. R. 8 Cal. 637) that the effect of that proviso is to cut down the power of disposition, which the sections in question confer or assume to exist, to the limits imposed on a testator by the Hindu law, that is to say, as held in the well-known *Tagore* case, to a mere power of disposition in favour of persons who are either in fact or in contemplation of law in existence at the death of the testator.

37. It will be seen, on reference to the report of *Alangamonjori Dabee's* case, that, though there was no difference of opinion in the Appellate Court which finally heard it, much difficulty arose from the form in which the Hindu Wills Act had been drafted, and that the learned Judge in the Court below had been led by this to take the opposite view. This being so, it was obvious that the drafting of the Hindu Wills Act could not be followed in this particular. Moreover, it was seen that to adopt this form of drafting would in a considerable number of cases expose the testamentary dispositions of Khojás to be called in question for reasons drawn or supposed to be drawn from the extremely vague and unsettled customary law now prevailing among them, and thus the object of the present measure, which is intended to supply a definite body of law, would be to a great extent defeated. It was accordingly resolved to enact directly either that a Khojá's power of testamentary disposition should be co-extensive with that allowed by the Indian Succession Act, or should be limited somewhat in accordance with the ruling in the *Tagore* case.

38. It was clear that the question as to which of these courses should be adopted stood on grounds altogether independent of those on which the perpetuity question among Hindus had been discussed. The considerations with reference to which it should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be decided will be best seen from the remarks made on referring it to the local authorities for opinion. It was observed that the point was one in regard to which there was no recognized definite rule among the Khojás, and that if, having regard to the family system of that sect and its requirements in this particular, it was considered that it would be desirable to confer upon Khojás a power of disposition as large as that conferred by the Succession Act, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to confer that power; that the circumstance that, in the absence of any other rule, the Courts presume the Hindu law to be applicable to Khojás, and so might possibly, if the question then arose, hold a Khojá testator limited by the rule in the *Tagore* case, ought not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, to be permitted to stand in the way of such legislation. "The Government of India," it was said, "has ever been reluctant to alter, by legislation, personal laws like those of the Hindus and Muhammadans, which are definitely ascertainable and are established on a religious or *quasi*-religious basis; but a rule of Hindu law, which is applied not as such, but merely by virtue of the presumption above referred to, in the absence of any other ascertainable rule, to persons who are by religion not Hindus but Mussulmans, stands in its application to such persons on a totally different footing; and, if it appears expedient to set it aside as regards them, there need be no hesitation about doing so. The rule of the *Tagore* case, assuming that it would at this moment be applied by the Courts to Khojás, is as applied to them no more sacred or immutable than any of the other rules of Hindu law which at this moment may be applicable to Khojás, but which will be modified by the Bill if it becomes law. No difficulty will, therefore, be raised here on this score."

If, on the other hand, it was observed, it should appear that the rule prohibiting dispositions in favour of unborn persons had, as a matter of fact, been recognised and observed among the Khojás, or if, there being no recognized rule or established practice either way, it should be considered that the powers of disposition allowed by the Succession Act were larger than were needed for the requirements of Khojás, it would probably be desirable to limit the power of disposition in some such way as it is limited by the Hindu law as interpreted in the *Tagore* case. The system of intestate succession established by the Bill was in certain respects a complicated one; and if to this were to be added a power of making complicated dispositions by will, it was to be feared that we should bring about, in regard to the property of this wealthy and important sect, a state of things which it was desirable if possible to avoid.

39. The reply of the local authorities was to the effect that, as far as appeared, there was no recognized definite rule among the Khojás bearing on the point; that it was unlikely that

any attempt had hitherto been made among them to create by will an interest in favour of an unborn person; that there was thus a *tabula rasa;* and that it was quite open to the legislature to legislate on the subject as it thought best without any fear of violating an existing custom or of running counter to any prejudice or desire of the Khojá community.

This being so, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that it is undesirable to confer on Khojás any power of testamentary disposition in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the testator's death; and accordingly all portions of the Indian Succession Act which confer, or assume the existence of, such a power have, as far as practicable, been omitted, a proviso at the same time being inserted to the effect that a bequest by a Khojá in favour of any person who has not come into existence at the death of the testator shall be void.

40. The remaining differences between this Bill and the Hindu Wills Act as regards the provisions of the Indian Succession Act applied by them are of less importance.

It may, however, be stated that the following additional provisions of the Succession Act have been made applicable, namely:—

(*a*) section 47, giving a father power to appoint a guardian by will—a power the existence of which was assumed by the Commission;

(*b*) sections 52 and 53, relating to privileged wills;

(*c*) section 84, which provides that, when property is bequeathed to a person and words are added which describe a class of persons but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole of the interest of the testator therein unless a contrary intention appears by the will;

(*d*) section 104, which limits directions for accumulation.

It should be added that section 187 of the Indian Succession Act, which provides that no right as executor or legatee can be established until a grant of probate or letters of administration is obtained, has been omitted for reasons similar to those which led to its being ultimately omitted from the Probate and Administration Act, 1881; and that sections 134 and 135, determining whether property bequeathed to two or more persons in succession should when its value is liable to decrease be retained in its original form, have been omitted, as it seems safer in this country to lay down no hard-and-fast rules on the subject.

41. The only other point calling for notice in connection with this chapter is that section 43, following the proviso to section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, confers a power of bequeathing property to or for the benefit of a woman, so that she shall not have power to transfer or charge the same or her beneficial interest therein. The existence of such a power appears to have been assumed in the Bill prepared by the Commission.

43. Chapter VII, relating to maintenance and marriage and funeral expenses, calls for little notice. There was some obscurity about the corresponding provisions of the Bill prepared by the Commission, and this chapter has now been settled in accordance with what is understood from the local authorities to have been the original intention. It is believed that the only change of a substantive nature made here is in section 46, where provision has been made for the maintenance, &c., of a daughter while she remains unmarried. The chapter, however, will probably be found open to further amendment when it has been more fully considered.

43. Section 47, which provides for the recovery of sums due under this chapter, has been drawn with a view to precluding, as far as possible, the difficulties which have arisen under the Hindu law in regard to claims for maintenance, and in particular as to how far a person having a right to maintenance is entitled to follow the property of the deceased. As regards this last point, it has been thought best to place the claim for maintenance, &c., on the footing of a debt, postponing it, however, to debts proper. This will not absolutely remove all difficulty, but, by bringing the case within an existing class, it will avoid the creation of a new difficulty.

The 1st July, 1884. C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Taḳḳáví Act, 1879, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1884 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Taḳḳáví Act, 1879, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1661-I. 204, dated 5th February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1429, dated 14th February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 2].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1558, dated 19th February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 811-29, dated 19th February, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 4].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1699, dated 23rd February, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1670, dated 23rd February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No 6].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 441-42A., dated 21st February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 413, dated 29th February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 8].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 630, dated 8th March, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 110, dated 25th March, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 231, dated 2nd April, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 11].
From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 110G., dated 4th April, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 12].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 443, dated 19th April, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 13].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1010, dated 24th April, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 14].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 282T.R., dated 6th May, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 15].

2. We have at the instance of the Government of Bombay made the Bill applicable by its own force to that Presidency, and repealed sections 4 and 5 of Act XV of 1880, the similar law at present in force there.

3. We have considered the objections taken by the British Indian Association to sections 5 and 6, but they appear to us to be based on a misapprehension as to the effect of those sections. The Association fear that a landlord's interest may be in some way affected by a sale for arrears of advances due by his tenant, but there is nothing in the Bill to warrant anything of the kind.

Section 6 relates merely to contribution between those taking the loan, and section 5, which provides for the recovery of arrears, does not enact that they shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of any particular land, but merely as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by the defaulter, and accordingly no charge is created over land even when the loan has been taken by its owner.

4. We have also considered the suggestion of the Government of the Panjáb that the lambardárs of a village should be empowered to engage for a loan on behalf of the whole proprietory body, but we do not think that it would be safe to confer any such power. As regards the inconvenience which it is suggested may arise "when it might be desirable to make a loan to a village-community as such" from requiring "the signature of each member of the community," we would observe that loans of the description contemplated by the Bill would, as a rule, be made not to village-communities as such but to individuals, and that when, with a view to having better security for the recovery of the money, it is proposed that a large number of persons should join and make themselves jointly and severally responsible for the aggregate of the loans to all, it would be comparatively immaterial whether a few more or a few less so joined.

We have, however, in order to facilitate the working of section 6, inserted words to make it clear that the signature required by that section may be affixed by an agent duly authorized.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	19th and 26th January, and 2nd February, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	23rd and 30th January, and 6th February, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	26th January, and 2nd and 9th February, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette	31st January, 1884.
Panjáb Government Gazette	31st January, and 7th and 14th February, 1884.
Fort St. George Gazette	12th February, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th January, and 2nd and 9th February, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th February, 1884.
Assam Gazette	9th, 16th and 23rd February, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu ...	2nd, 9th and 16th February, 1884.
Panjáb	Urdu ...	18th and 25th February, and 3rd March, 1884.
Bombay	Maráthí, Guzaráthí Kanarese	7th February, 1884.
	Sindhí ...	21st February, 1884.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

S. C. BAYLEY.
C. P. ILBERT.
J. W. QUINTON.
D. G. BARKLEY.

The 9th July, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	14 10	17 13	18 11	15 8	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 8	14 2	13 10	11 5	25 14	25 14	25 14	26 11	25 11	21 13
	Godavery	14 6	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 14	16 0	15 0	14 0	26 14	26 14	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 11	14 0	8 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	14 0	15 13	14 11	14 11	17 3	17 14	20 5	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 2	12 10	9 0	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	13 6	14 8	15 0	...	21 10	22 10	20 10	...	...	18 11
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 3	26 14	26 14	28 6	29 0	29 0	30 6
	Anantapur	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	12 5	29 14	32 5	30 14	30 2	31 0	30 2
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	37 2	33 0	36 0	26 5	24 6	29 2
	Kurnool	14 0	14 0	12 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 6	26 11	24 11	32 14	27 8	27 8	30 0
	Madras	10 0	10 0	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	23 0	23 0	21 10	27 11	27 11	25 2
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 10	13 14	15 2	16 3	15 8	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	21 2
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	16 14	16 14	16 14	30 0	30 0	29 2	29 11	29 11	26 6
	South Arcot	10 14	9 11	10 14	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 8	14 14	14 14	17 2	...	...	...	23 14	24 10	26 3
	Tanjore	11 13	11 13	11 6	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	17 13	...	...	...	29 6	31 13	31 13	30 6	30 6	30 6
	Trichinopoly	9 11	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	14 0	14 6	15 13	14 8	14 14	16 5	...	29 6	...	27 14	27 14	26 11
	Madura	13 5	13 5	12 2	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	16 0	13 14	14 6	16 8	30 13	29 3	40 8	27 14	26 8	35 5
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	15 2	11 10	11 10	16 0	...	...	...	23 5	23 5	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 6	13 10	13 10	15 6	22 10	24 6	26 2	27 0	28 10	28 10
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	12 0	11 3	12 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	18 14	18 3	19 10
	Salem	15 5	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	36 6	29 2	29 2	26 8	24 10	26 8
	South Canara	9 8	9 8	8 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	11 13	12 3	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 13	14 10	14 3	14 10	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 4	11 2	10 11	19 2	19 2	25 8	7 10	7 8	8 3	12 9	12 1	11 4	18 6	18 6	19 4	15 15	15 12	15 5
	Ahmedabad	12 8	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	17 0	15 0
	Kaira	13 0	13 5	11 7	22 0	24 10	21 5	8 8	8 14	9 11	11 4	11 7	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 13	14 4
	Surat	10 5	10 5	11 1	11 5	11 5	12 5	7 5	7 5	7 8	8 3	8 3	8 7	14 3	14 3	19 1	13 2	13 2	14 1
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 4½	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 12	12 12	11 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 14
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	10 10	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 14	12 14	18 10	12 13	12 13	15 0
	Colába (Alibag)	7 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	18 12	14 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 10	10 12	10 12	9 15	20 6	20 6	16 0	17 10	17 10	14 4
	Násik	17 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 7	10 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	22 6	15 5	15 5	15 5
	Ahmednagar	16 4	15 12	13 6	...	...	...	8 5	8 10	9 6	10 8	10 12	13 12	17 13	17 11	22 0	16 7	17 1	17 6
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	13 0	14 2	19 9	12 10	13 3	16 2
	Sholápur	16 5	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 11	10 6	11 5	11 5	11 5	17 11	17 11	26 12	18 6	20 3	22 0
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 0	21 8	17 8	18 0	17 8	15 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	11 0	10 12	10 12	27 0	26 0	25 8	27 0	25 12	21 0
	Satara	13 6	14 11	11 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 9	10 0	10 0	10 6	15 4	15 4	17 0	14 14	14 14	15 14
	Belgaum	20 5	19 0	16 8	15 2	15 9	14 0	13 10	14 3	10 8	14 2	14 11	11 0	21 0	21 0	15 13	19 0	19 13	18 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	9 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 9	9 3	9 14	14 2	13 0	13 10	...	12 4	12 14	13 8
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	1 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0	11 3
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	13 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 4	13 4	14 4	21 0	21 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	17 14
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	9 5	13 7	13 7	14 0	7 9	7 9	7 14	10 8	10 8	11 10	14 0	14 0	15 2	15 12	15 12	13 6
	Disa	15 13	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	19 10	20 4	16 13
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	18 8¾	18 4	12	23 7	23 8	23 6½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	21 9½	24 0	22 8	16 13¾	17 8	17 8
	Rajkot	15 8	15 8	13 12	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 8	20 8	17 6	16 8	16 8	14 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	14 4	23 4	22 12	25 8	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 4	11 4	16 4	22 12	22 12	32 0	23 4	26 8	32 0
	Karachi	13 6	13 6	13 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 10	15 0	14 6	22 8	23 0	27 9	11 12	12 0	12 4	12 6	12 6	19 0	21 4	21 0	30 0	26 0	25 12	31 8
	Sukkur	16 0	16 0	14 8	23 0	24 0	29 8	11 8	10 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	19 8	23 0	23 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	27 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 7	15 9	16 8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	15 12	14 8	16 0	26 4	27 8	20 0	13 4	13 4	18 12	17 0	17 0	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	13 12	18 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 8	17 8	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 12	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 4	13 8	14 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuma 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Raneegunge 13-6 seers.
b In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 10 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1884.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
26 6	26 6	35 3	40 0	40 0	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...
26 5	26 5	21 3	39 13	39 13	32 13	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
32 13	30 14	29 2	34 10	33 10	31 8	145 13	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
28 11	28 11	26 8	30 3	30 13	26 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
21 6	25 14	23 11	28 14	29 6	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 13	14 13	14 13	15 13	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0
30 0	30 0	30 0	32 11	33 2	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	17 2	16 10	17 2	16 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
31 8	33 6	31 0	41 6	44 0	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	4 1 1	4 4 4	14 0 0
36 14	35 14	33 0	32 8	36 6	33 10	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 8	15 13	15 3	15 3	15 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 3	161 13	164 8	186 10	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	3 12 0	4 11 0	13 2 0
27 11	27 11	26 0	28 11	28 5	26 8	85 0	85 0	86 5	16 11	16 11	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
27 6	27 6	24 11	27 5	27 5	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 4
34 3	34 3	30 13	31 8	31 8	30 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
27 13	28 10	27 0	32 0	32 14	29 5	213 13	213 13	201 11	18 14	19 5	18 6	18 0	18 6	18 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
34 11	36 3	36 3	28 0	29 11	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	14 11	15 10	15 10	14 11	1 8 0	4 0 0	11 4 0
33 6	35 6	32 11	31 3	31 10	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 10	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	...	...	...
31 0	31 0	41 13	35 10	35 10	37 6	116 10	116 10	155 8	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
26 13	26 13	...	39 3	39 3	39 10	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
26 3	29 8	29 0	36 2	36 2	32 5	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
20 3	20 3	21 10	23 3	23 3	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0
32 8	32 8	32 8	37 6	37 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	2 2 0	5 5 4	14 8 6
19 6	21 2	17 10	21 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	111 13	14 14	14 14	15 6	13 13	13 13	14 11	...	...	...
20 6	20 6	21 14	27 11	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 4	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
13 6	14 2	13 4	19 4	18 10	16 0	62 6	62 6	62 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	11 0 0	12 8 0	32-8 to 45-0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	8 to 10	25 0 0
19 8	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	10 to 15
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	8 to 15	6 to 12	15 to 20
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 to 16
13 5	13 5	25 11	15 10	15 10	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 3	15 3	14 5	13 5	13 5	13 4	9 0 0	10 0 0	25 to 30
...	...	...	10 8	13 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	14 8	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
...	...	...	21 7	21 7	15 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 14	6 0 0	6 to 8	20 0 0
20 11	20 11	20 11	21 0	21 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 10	15 10	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 5	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 0 0
...	...	...	23 8	22 14	18 6	79 5	79 5	79 12	14 5	14 8	14 14	14 1	14 4	14 10	9 6 0	10 0 0	18-12to22-8
15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	16 2	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 0 0	10 0 0	13 to 18
...	...	...	25 9	25 1	20 1	73 2	78 0	64 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	7 0 0	9 0 0	22-1to25-12
...	...	...	22 0	23 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 1	10 10	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	20 13	20 13	16 14	116 8	122 10	116 8	14 9	15 3	13 2	13 2	14 9	12 6	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 to 16
27 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	21 13	15 0	60 0	62 0	65 0	11 10	12 9	13 0	11 2	12 1	12 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	18 to 20
31 0	31 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-8 to 23-0
14 2	15 4	18 13	17 8	18 3	14 11	120 0	150 0	150 0	12 15	13 12	14 6	12 15	13 9	14 4	5 8 0	9 0 0	14 0 0
19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 7 0	7 8 9	18-12to22-8
20 0	20 0	26 10	22 13	22 13	22 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	5 10 0	7 0 0	15 to 18-12
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30 to 37-8
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	12 0	12 0	11 14	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 15	14 9	80 0	80 0	...	14 10	14 10	14 6	14 9	14 9	14 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	15 4	16 0	16 9	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	5 13 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 10¾	22 11¼	25 6½	93 5¼	100 0	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 8	6 to 7	6 to 9	10 to 15
...	...	...	19 0	18 12	16 0	60 0	60 0	75 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 to 22-8
80 0	80 0	60 0	20 0	21 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12¾	*12 12¾	*12 12¾	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	...	...	...
10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 12	17 0	17 0	17 0	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 12-0	25-0 to
20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 12	19 0	22 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	14 4	13 12	13 14	14 0	13 8	13 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	7-8 to 11-4	10 0 0	18-12to37-0
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.								
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
...	...	...	30 0	19 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	2 15 4	3 1 0	13 4*a*	13 0	12 4	9 6 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 1 3	3 2 0	3 3 6	13 0*b*	12 12	12 0	6-0 to 9-0	4-8 to 6-8	7-8 to 12-0
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 12 6	12 0*c*	12 0	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 12	13 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	...	...	...
...	...	...	17 12	18 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	14 0 0

c In the interior the retail price of salt per rupee ranged from 11 to 13-5 seers.
d In the sub-division of Ghattal the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee																							
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	20 0
	24-Pergunnahs*	...	...	13 5	...	...	16 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	...		...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	16 12	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	12 5	12 5	15 4	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	15 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 8	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	14 8	14 4	18 0	15 8	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	18 4	20 9	16 8	30 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 16 0	13 2	13 2	17 4 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	20 1	11 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 12	13 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	12 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	24 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	16 0	12 4	21 0	21 0	18 12	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	12 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	16 0	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	18 8	15 8	17 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	21 0	17 8	21 0	24 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	15 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	21 0	26 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0	18 0	17 0 to 18 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	32 0
	Durbhunga	16 0	15 6	17 0	...	20 15	37 0	10 15	9 5	13 8	14 4	14 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 8	18 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 4	12 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	15 8	19 0	23 0	22 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 14	18 8	18 10	21 0	21 0	27 14	11 0	10 8	13 14	13 1	12 9	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 14	16 14	16 6	20 3	20 4	27 12	12 0	11 5	15 2	13 14	13 14	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6†	18 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	...	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	20 0	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.
† The price of rice ranged in the interior from 23 seers 10 chitacks to 32 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 14 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
f In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—At Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Magurah 12 seers, Narail 14 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lálbagh and Jungypore 11 seers, and Kandy 12 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurseong 8 seers, Siliguri 10 seers.
m The retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
n In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 13 seers, and Moonshegunge 10 seers 10¾ chittacks.
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 13 seers, and Madaripore and Bhanga 12 seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cox's Bazar 9 seers, and Kumeriah 9 seers.
s In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																								AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																	
									Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.											
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	18 10	18 10	17 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	12 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	...	...			...			2	14	0	...		...		13	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 5¼	21 5¼	20 0	...	...	...	3	0	0	...			3	0	0	11	10½e	11	10½	10	10½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3	2	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12	0f	11	0	10	8	9-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	22 12	22 12	20 0	120 0	121 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	10	12g	10	12	10	12	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	3	0	3	3	0		...		11	9h	11	9	10	0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 8	160 0	140 0	160 0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	7	0	12	0	11	8	11	8	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3	3	6	3	3	6		...		12	6i	12	6	11	4	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 14-0
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	11	14j	11	14	11	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 4	17 4	15 12	90 0	90 0	60 0	3	4	0	3	5	4	3	8	0	12	0	10	8	10	8	5-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	2	6	3	2	0	3	4	0	12	6k	12	6	12	0	...	...	...
11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	120 0	128 0	4	4	0	4	6	0	4	8	0	8	0l	8	0	8	0	7 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 25-0
...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12	4m	12	4	11	0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	12	8n	12	8	12	0	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 20-0
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	7	0	12	0o	12	0	11	8	7 8 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	13	0p	...		13	0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 9	...	...	...	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	12	12q	12	12	12	0	8-0 to 11-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 30-0
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	4	0	0	4	12	0	4	0	0	9	8r	8	0	9	0	9-0 to 11-0	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 14-0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	10	0s	10	0	10	0	7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 20-0
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	12 12	...	...	...	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12	0t	12	0	11	8	6-0 to 9-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	5	0	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	6	6	8	0	6	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	7 8 0	6 0 0	13 8 0
...	...	...	24 0	21 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	11	0u	11	0	12	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0 to 28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	12	0v	12	0	12	8	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	7 8 0
21 15	12 14	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	154 0	165 0	160 0	3	1	6	3	3	0	3	10	0	12	8w	12	1	10	0	3-12 to 5-0	3-12 to 5-0	3-12 to 15-0
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	6	0	12	0x	12	0	11	8	...	...	...
22 0	20 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	11	0y	11	8	11	0	4-12 to 6-4	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	3	7	0	3	7	0	3	10	0	11	8z	11	8	11	0	5 12 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	24 2	24 3	25 13	126 0	126 0	126 0	3	2	5	3	2	6	3	2	3	12	1z1	12	1	12	0	3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
...	...	...	20 3	20 14	24 0	151 8	151 8	126 8	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	6	12	10z2	12	10	12	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	13	0	3	12	0		...		10	12z3	10	12	10	0	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
...	...	...	20 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	160 0	120 0		...		3	12	0	3	4	0		...	10	0	10	0	7 8 0	5 0 0	6-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	12	0	3	14	0		...		10	8z4	10	2	10	0	...	...	...
15 12	15 12	14 7	22 5	22 5	17 1	80 0	80 0	80 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
...	...	...	19 11	19 11	18 6	64 0	80 0	104 0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	12	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	13	0	3	12	0		...		9	0z5	9	0	9	2	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0
18 0	19 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	240 0	320 0	240 0	3	11	0	3	11	0	3	15	3	10	0z6	10	0	9	0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
24 0	26 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	130 0	110 0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	4 8 0	3-8 to 5-0	7-8 to 12-8
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4	6	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	3 8 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 12-0
...	...	...	15 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	160 0	120 0	3	9	0	3	6	0	3	9	0	10	10z7	10	10	10	8	...	...	...

t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Chaudpore 12-8 seers, and Brahmanbariah 12-12 seers.
u In the sub-division of Arungabad the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 10-8 seers, and Bhabhua 11 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
x In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-4 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-division of Begusarai and Jamui the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12-8 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah 11 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Rajmehal 11 seers and Godda 12 seers.
z5 The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 8 seers per rupee.
z6 The retail price of salt at Chattra 10 seers, and at Kharrackdiha 11-8 seers per rupee.
z7 In the sub-division of Govindpore the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpará																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	26 0
	Saháranpur	21 8	21 8	20 15½	25 13	25 13	31 3	7 8½	7 8½	8 9½	9 11	9 11	11 13	22 9	22 9	26 14	26 14	26 14	17 3
	Muzaffarnagar	21 0	21 0	19 4	29 11	29 11	35 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	21 0	22 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	26 6
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	25 8	30 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	26 0	29 0	21 0	22 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr	21 0	21 4	19 0	27 0	27 8	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 5	9 11	10 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	16 0
	Aligarh	19 4	19 4	18 4	26 0	26 0	24 8	5 8	5 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	21 0	24 0	16 0
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0*	22 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	17 0	19 2	19 13	22 12	24 3	31 12	9 0	9 0	10 11	9 14	10 6	12 2	14 10	18 0	23 10	...	...	21 6
	Moradabad	19 10	20 5	19 11	26 0	27 8	30 10	9 0	9 0	10 10	12 4	12 4	13 12	22 8	26 0	23 2	25 4	25 0	14 6
	Budaun	19 10	20 6	19 0	25 12½	26 6	29 6	8 1½	8 1½	8 6	12 0	12 8	13 3	24 0	25 3	...	26 9½	24 0	...
	Bareilly	18 12	19 1	18 2	26 4	28 2	25 10	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 9	11 14	13 2	27 8	28 12	23 12	25 0	26 4	18 12
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 12	20 4	32 8	33 0	31 0	8 4	8 4	10 0	13 12	14 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	22 0	21 4	28 12	31 4	32 8	8 8	8 8	8 12	12 8	12 8	14 0	28 0	31 4	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Muttra	18 0	18 12	17 0	23 0	25 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
	Agra	18 8	18 0	16 12	24 0	23 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 12	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	21 8	21 8	21
	Farukhabad	21 13	21 9	18 4½	29 15	31 2	26 6	7 0	7 0	7 2	12 4	12 6	12 9½	...	...	26 12	26 4	27 4	20 5
	Mainpuri	20 4	20 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	19 8	20 0	17 0	24 0	24 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 8
	Etah	21 2	21 0	19 6	26 13	26 8	27 0	7 11	8 0	8 0	11 5	11 0	14 0	...	25 0	22 0	...	25 0	22 0
	Jalaun	23 0	22 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	22 11	24 2	21 9½	28 5	31 0	38 14	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	27 8	29 7	33 6	19 3	19 14	...
	Lalitpur	26 4	26 12	21 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	33 0	34 8	36 0	26 0	26 0	30 0
	Cawnpore	20 12	21 12	18 4	28 8	29 8	26 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	27 8	27 0	28 0	28 8	23 0
	Fatehpur	19 0	19 4	16 10	26 0	26 4	25 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	25 0	26 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	33 0
	Allahabad	18 8	18 12	17 10	26 0	25 8	28 8	8 12	9 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 8	27 0	32 0	25 8	26 8	31 0
	Hamirpur	20 12	22 13	18 4	...	...	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 4	11 0	...	28 2	29 4	28 2	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	19 11	19 11	20 8	26 1	26 1	31 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 0	12 0	14 2	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	19 13	18 14	23 6½	24 5	25 3	10 13	10 13	13 1	13 8	13 8	16 3	23 6½	21 9½	...	12 9½	14 5½	...
	Basti	19 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	29 0	36 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	18 1	18 7	24 0	25 1	25 1	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 8	12 8	14 12	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	27 0
	Benares	18 2	17 5½	16 4	22 12	23 14	25 8	8 15	8 15	10 9	12 11½	12 7½	16 4	25 8½	25 8	28 12	21 6	21 6	28 12
	Gházipur	18 10½	18 10½	19 5	22 8½	23 13½	27 8	6 7	6 7	9 0	11 9	11 9	16 1½	...	...	25 12	20 9½	20 9½	26 6½
	Balia	18 10	18 10	18 4	23 2	22 10	27 8	10 14	10 14	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Philibhít	18 14	20 0	20 8	29 0	31 8	35 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	21 0	20 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	21 2½	21 8	20 3	28 8	28 6	30 13	14 0	14 4	16 0	15 0	14 10	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	20 4	17 12	26 0	26 0	29 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 12	17 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	...
	Kheri	23 0	23 0	22 8	34 0	34 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	21 0	21 6	18 1	28 14	29 14	28 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 4	12 4	13 12	25 12	27 6	30 10	28 0	28 5	24 10
	Bára Banki	20 12	21 8	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	27 0	27 8	21 0
	Bahraich	22 0	22 8	19 0	33 0	33 0	42 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	20 0
	Rai Bareli	21 0	21 4	18 12	27 8	27 8	26 8	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	30 0	22 0
	Sitapur	24 2	24 3	21 14½	32 12	33 5	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Gonda	23 0	23 12	22 4	29 4	30 12	41 12	12 4	12 8	13 14	15 4	15 4	16 0	28 8	28 8	41 0	24 8	24 8	23 4
	Unáo	21 0	21 8	18 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	23 0
	Hardui	21 8	22 0	17 6	29 12	33 8	27 11	6 0	6 0	5 10	11 10	11 10	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	24 8	25 8	24 4	38 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	35 0
	Lahore (*b*)	25 0	25 0	22 8	39 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Ferozepore (*c*)	23 0	23 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	36 0
	Sirsa (*d*)	18 0	19 12	23 0	29 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	22 0	27 0	38 0	20 0	20 0	30 0
	Hissar (*e*)	17 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Rohtak (*f*)	19 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	19 0	22 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	24 0
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 8	25 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Delhi (*g*)	19 0	19 8	18 12	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	19 0
	Karnal	...	21 0	20 0	...	27 8	33 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	22 0	28 0	...	16 0	22 0
	Umballa (*h*)	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 8	26 8	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Ludhiana (*i*)	24 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	41 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	29 0	41 0	23 0	24 0	25 0
	Simla (*j*)	15 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	...	20 0	18 0	...	16 0	17 8	...

c Stands for Carpenter. b Stands for Blacksmith. e Stands for Syce of Europeans. n Stands for Syce of Natives.
s Stands for Syce. g Stands for Grass-cutters. h Stands for Horse-keeper.
* Mandua. † Statement not received. (*a*) Wheat and gram rising. (*b*) Rice, gram and maize rising; gur falling. (*c*) Salt rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									
									Wholesale.			Retail.					
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	25 13	25 13	26 14	129 0	129 0	150 5	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 10½	...	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	25 5	25 5	27 8	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 6	12 2	12 2	11 8	5 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 12	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7-0b to 8-0c
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	7 8	8 2	7 13	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	19 2	20 0	23 1	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	10 13	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	21 12	22 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 10	12 10	12 10	13 8	13 8	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	19 14½	20 11	23 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 6	10 12½	...	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 8	137 8	137 8	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	11 14	2-8 to 3-0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
...	...	...	22 12	24 0	24 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 8	11 4	3-8 to 4-0	3 to 3-8n 4to 5c	7-0c to 8-0b
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 10	11 14	14 0	10 0	11 9	13 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	20 0	21 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	21 4	21 8	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	23 13	24 3	24 9½	120 0	140 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 12	11 12	11 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	7 0 0
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	21 11	22 12	23 0	153 0	160 0	160 0	11 13	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	25 9	27 4	27 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	12 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...
...	...	...	33 4	33 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 8	11 0	10 14	11 0	10 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	26 8	26 12	27 8	150 0	150 0	145 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	5-0 to 6-0	...
...	...	...	25 12	26 12	28 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	2-0 to 3-6-3	3-8 to 4-0	...
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	29 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	4-0h to 5-0s	...
...	...	...	29 0	31 2	29 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 11	10 5	10 4	9 11	3 0 0	4 3 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	22 9	24 0	31 1	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	3 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	21 9½	24 5½	29 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	...	3-0 to 4-0	...
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	30 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 2 6	4 3 6	8 7
...	...	...	21 10	22 2	25 13	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 8	10 8	9 5	3 4 3	3 8 0	4-11c to 5-12-6b
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	22 4	22 12	25 8½	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 11	10 11	12 1⅓	10 5	10 2	10 2	1 12 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	22 8½	23 13½	28 15½	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	4-0 to 5-0	...
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	28 12	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	18 12	20 0	23 2½	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 12	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	27 13	173 0	186 5	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 13	10 11	10 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 6	25 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	1-14 to 2-13	3-8 to 4-0	7-8b to 9-6c
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	23 15	24 6½	24 7½	130 0	130 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	3 8 0	...
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	2 8 0	4-0g to 5-0s	8-0b to 10-0c
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	24 8	200 0	220 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 0 0	3-8 to 4-0	6-1-6 to 7-8
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 7	12 0	12 0	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	27 8	28 4	34 0	200 0	...	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 8	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 6
...	...	...	26 0	27 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	24 0	27 0	19 11	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 6	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	34 4	35 4	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	33 0	36 0	38 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	42 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 8	14 8	13 12	13 8	14 0	13 8	5 8 0	5 8 0	12 2 0
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	22 8	23 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	25 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	...	160 0	140 0	...	13 0	11 4	...	12 8	11 0	...	...	...†
...	...	...	27 12	27 8	31 0	200 0	200 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0
...	...	...	27 8	32 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	14 9	14 8	14 0	14 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	20 0	17 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 6	10 5	9 6	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

(*d*) Wheat, barley jowar, gram and gur rising. The great rise in jowar is due to exportation. (*e*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram and salt rising, gur falling.
(*f*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising; salt falling. (*g*) Wheat and maize rising; jowar and gram falling. (*h*) Gram falling; maize rising.
(*i*) Wheat, barley. bajra, jowar, gram and maize rising; rice falling. (*j*) Wheat, rice, bajra, gur, and salt rising; jowar and gram falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 8	25 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	32 0	42 0	24 0	30 0	28 0
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	26 0	25 4	25 8	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	24 0	28 8	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	31 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*e*)	26 8	26 8	25 8	37 0	37 0	39 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	27 8	27 8	25 8
	Siálkot (*f*)	26 8	26 8	26 8	44 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	38 0	40 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
	Gujrát (*g*)	31 2	31 0	29 0	58 8	58 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 0	48 0	48 0	50 0	44 0	44 0	50 0
	Jhelum (*h*)	28 8	27 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	37 0	36 0	37 0
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	29 0	32 8	28 8	42 8	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 8	37 0	40 0	32 0	49 0	48 0	42 0
	Shahpúr (*j*)	30 0	29 0	32 0	37 0	37 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	33 0	32 0	48 0
	Jhang (*k*)	20 8	19 8	22 8	29 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	33 0
	Montgomery (*l*)	21 0	20 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*m*)	18 0	18 0	16 12	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	25 0
	Dera Gházi Khán (*o*)	20 0	19 6	18 12	25 0	23 2	33 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 12	25 0	25 0	40 0	23 12	23 12	40 0
	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	24 1	24 5	23 12	39 6	39 6	38 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 2	8 12	29 6	31 4	31 6	26 4	26 4	38 12
	Bannu (*q*)	35 5	35 0	35 0	47 8	48 2	47 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	30 0	40 0	52 8	32 8	32 8	42 8
	Kohát (*r*)	29 0	26 12	23 9	48 7	48 7	45 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 5	...	...	40 13	33 2	35 11	40 13
	Peshawár (*s*)	28 12	28 12	25 10	48 8	49 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 6	13 0	50 0	50 0	52 0	40 0	40 0	31 8
	Hazára (*t*)	30 0	29 0	27 0	41 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	32 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	28 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	32 0	34 8	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	23 0	23 8	19 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 8	19 8
	Mandla	32 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 0	27 8	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 4	22 8	14 5	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	4 0	9 8	10 11	9 9	...	...	21 0	...	...	19 4
	Nimár	21 10	22 11	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	13 13	14 14	15 0	22 8	24 6	19 0	24 0	24 0	19 0
	Betúl	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	28 0	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	9 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	25 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	19 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	22 12	22 12	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	16 0	27 12	28 12	31 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	13 8	25 0	26 0	27 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára	24 12	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	10 0	15 12	17 0	20 0	24 8	22 8	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	28 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	23 8	22 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	47 8	47 8	32 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	36 0	34 0	34 0	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	22 12	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 12	36 0	24 8	24 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 9	...	14 4	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	14 2	16 2	11 2	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	12 0	12 6	11 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	16 8	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 3	12 7	12 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	12 8	16 14	16 10	15 2	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 4	11 15	14 3	12 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 12	8 10	10 6	10 15	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	15 6	14 14	14 14	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin																		
	Salween																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	15 2	14 13	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	17 12	17 12	23 0	...	24 14	27 0
	Bólarum	15 15	16 3	16 9	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 11	10 4	10 8	9 5	19 5	19 9	25 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	17 8	17 0	25 0	23 4	23 0	33 0
	Amráoti	22 0	21 0	16 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Akola	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	18 0	20 8	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 12	22 12	23 0	14 12	12 12	21 0
	Buldana	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	21 0
	Wun	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	20 8	22 0	29 4	...	...	...
	Basim	23 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...

(*a*) Gram and gur rising. (*b*) Bajra, jowar, gram, and maize rising. (*c*) Wheat, jowar, and gram falling; maize rising. (*d*) Wheat and gram falling; jowar and maize rising.
(*e*) Gram and salt rising. (*f*) Barley, gram, and gur falling; jowar rising. (*g*) Wheat, barley, and gram falling; gur rising. (*h*) Wheat, bajra, and gram falling.
(*i*) Wheat, barley, rice, jowar, and gur rising; bajra falling. (*j*) Wheat, bajra, and gram falling. (*k*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, and gram falling; salt rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.								
									Wholesale.			Retail.					
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	30 8	32 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	30 8	29 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	34 8	35 8	38 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 6	14 14	14 12	15 0	14 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0
...	...	...	34 0	33 8	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 8	15 8	14 12	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
...	...	...	36 12	36 0	36 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	16 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	32 0	29 4	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	34 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 4	15 8	15 6	15 2	15 0	15 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 7 0
...	...	...	37 0	36 0	56 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
...	...	...	28 8	28 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	15 0	14 10	14 4	14 8	14 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	34 0	31 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
...	...	...	29 0	26 0	28 0	100 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	6 12 0	6 12 0	16 8 0
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	17 8 0
...	...	...	22 3	18 12	25 10	125 0	125 0	100 0	27 8	27 8	28 14	26 4	26 4	27 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	33 3	34 3	33 9	125 0	125 0	125 0	42 0	42 8	50 0	40 0	40 0	47 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	45 5	45 15	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
...	...	...	33 2	30 10	29 5	114 12	114 12	102 0	61 3	61 3	91 12	58 11	58 11	61 0	9 0 0	11 8 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	30 4	29 0	30 4	112 0	117 0	96 0	42 4	42 4	54 10	41 0	41 0	52 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0
...	...	...	27 0	22 8	28 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 4	3 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	39 0	41 0	39 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	10 12	10 8	11 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
30 0	30 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	27 0	29 4	21 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0
...	...	...	23 15	23 15	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	14 14	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 12	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
17 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	23 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	5 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
17 0	17 0	19 0	31 0	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	25 0	110 0	120 0	118 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	22 12	22 4	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	21 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 12	25 8	26 8	159 0	159 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 12	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	11 0	9 4	9 12	10 8	9 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	23 0	26 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
80 0	80 0	120 0	42 8	38 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	19 8	125 0	125 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	..	16 0 0	15 0 0	30-0 to 60-0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	19 2	20 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	16 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
...	...	...	10 0	10 1	...	46 9	46 9	...	7 7	7 7	...	5 3	5 3	...	14 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 13 3/4	535 11	535 11	535 11 3/4	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	32 7 3/4	12-0 to 16 0	12-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	27 5	27 5	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	15 0 0	12 0 0	35 0 0
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 9	247 8	247 8	237 0	26 2	26 2	26 0	22 7	22 7	19 8	15 0 0	15 0 0	40 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 12	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	15 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	220 0	220 0	...	30 8	30 8	...	20 15	20 15	...	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 7	24 14	29 9	16 12	16 12	16 12	120 0	125 0	130 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 3	18 10	19 2	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	9 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	75 0	80 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
11 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	19 0	150 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 4	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 9 0	8 7 0	22 8 0

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*l*) Wheat, barley, and gram falling; jowar rising. (*m*) Gram maize, salt (wholesale), and firewood falling. (*n*) Bajra rising. (*o*) Wheat, barley, and gram falling. (*p*) Wheat, jowar, gram, and salt (wholesale) rising; rice falling. (*q*) Wheat falling; barley, jowar, gram, and maize rising. (*r*) Wheat, gram, and gur falling; bajra and maize rising. (*s*) Barley and firewood rising; rice and gram falling. (*t*) Wheat and gram falling; barley, bajra, and gur rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past Fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 13	8 13	9 5	10 4	10 3	10 2	12 3	12 3	13 1	17 14	17 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	18 0	16 8	20 8	24 0	23 0	5 12	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	18 4	19 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 8	17 8	22 4	22 4	22 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	15 4	15 4	17 0
	Kerrowlee	18 4	18 12	19 6	23 3	24 6	26 14	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 8	13 12	23 2	21 0	20 0	21 4	21 0	26 14
	Ulwur	17 13	18 2	19 3	22 11	23 5	26 9	7 7	7 7	8 10	10 5	10 7	10 10	21 3	22 6	23 7	18 3	18 5	22 14
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 11	18 7	18 1	22 15	23 7	28 4	8 9	7 6	7 12	9 3	8 5	9 6	21 0	21 3	23 8	20 3	21 3	27 4
	Ajmere	15 0	15 12	15 8	21 0	22 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0
	Deoli Cantonment	22 8	23 5	19 4	29 12	30 15	25 6	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 8	26 8	28 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Erinpura	16 1	16 5	16 0	24 3	25 2	27 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 1	8 2	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 11	19 0
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	13 4	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Abu	13 8	13 6	12 0	20 8	20 8	18 12	6 0	6 0	6 12	7 12	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 7
	Anadra	14 12	14 12	13 4	23 4	23 8	21 4	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0
	Bálmere	13 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	27 0
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5¾	17 15½	13 10¾	25 0	25 0	17 15½	8 9½	9 9½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	23 12	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh	19 11	19 6	15 11½	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	10 0	11 11	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	15 0	15 10	20 0	20 0	20 10	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 12	17 8	21 4	17 0	17 8	18 4
	Bikaneer	13 1	12 14	11 11	...	...	...	3 13	3 11	3 8	6 14	6 11	6 4	...	...	...	14 14	15 0	19 12
	Boondee	28 0	28 12	21 0	40 0	43 12	30 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	37 0	38 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	26 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Tonk	21 0	21 12	19 0	28 4	28 12	25 4	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	29 12	29 8	25 8	21 0	23 0	...
	Jhallawar	25 9	24 5½	18 8	37 12	37 12	23 10	...	..	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	34 4	31 15	23 5½	15 14	15 14	17 1
	Shahpoora	20 0	20 12	17 7	26 15	26 0	23 4	9 0	9 0	13 12	12 0	12 8	16 3	24 0	24 0	18 3	...	18 0	17 0
	Dholpur	17 10	18 0	17 2	23 10	23 10	25 12	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	21 6	21 15	23 10	21 6	21 6	22 8
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1884—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Millets. Rari, &c. (Kavaru, Voragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraino, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer,	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
									Wholesale.			Retail.					
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 11	28 9	24 4	21 4	29 1	26 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 10	11 0	9 7	10 1	10 8	8 15	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	14 4	4 0 0	5·0 to 6·0	8·0 to 10·0
...	...	...	20 12	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	4 0 0	5·0 to 6·0	8·0 to 10·0
...	...	...	21 14	23 2	22 8	...	...	...	12 10	14 0	13 14	12 8	13 12	13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 9	22 8	26 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 10	21 7	22 12	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 12	23 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 0	28 6	25 5	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p						
...	...	...	21 2	21 12	20 4	160 0	170 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	...	...	...
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	14 4	14 4	12 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	15 0	15 8	310 0	300 0	310 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	*	*	†	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	...	22 4¼	21 14	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 11½	12 1¼	9 9	11 5½	11 11½	9 6	3-2 to 3-14½	3-14 to 4-11	10-4 to 11-12
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.						
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	32 8	...	...	...	3 5 9	...	...	11 14	11 14	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9·0 to 15·0
...	...	...	29 11	30 5	20 15	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 15	16 6	16 9	6 0 0	4 8 0	12·0 to 13·8
...	...	...	17 8	18 2	20 0	80 0	94 0	80 0	2 10 6	2 11 3	2 9 0	15 0	14 12	15 10	...	...	...
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	...	15 8	16 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	38 0	39 4	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7·8 to 15·0
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 8	28 4	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 . 8	13 0	12 8	12 4	12 12	12 0	3 12 0	2 13 0	7·8 to 15·0
...	...	...	31 15	31 5½	24 12	...	...	...	10 14	11 5	10 8	10 10	11 1	10 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	26 6	26 4	23 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	5 10 0	4 11 0	7·8 to 9·6
...	...	...	20 6	20 4	25 1	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

* Eight pies per bundle. † Ten pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd June 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st June 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd June 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st June 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Last 9 days of June 1884	*Guaranteed.* Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,10,570	643	176	63,305	359	11,00,836	534	8,27,048	400	. . .	2,73,788
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,12,964	207	547	98,198	180	16,27,211	248	14,63,578	228	. . .	1,63,633
Ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	749	2,70,735	361	754	2,19,349	291	28,80,005	324	25,96,604	294	. . .	2,83,401
28th June 1884	Madras	861	1,27,874	149	861	1,28,617	149	16,12,678	156	16,13,561	160	883	. . .
Last 9 days of June 1884	South Indian	655	78,116	119	654	87,165	133	9,53,712	121	10,46,129	137	92,417	. . .
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	5,28,773	365	1,458	7,22,374	496	1,11,69,555	642	1,06,28,844	622	. . .	5,40,711
28th June 1884	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,39,567	520	461	2,17,622	472	36,50,356	660	38,61,025	715	2,10,669	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	14,68,599	300	4,911	15,36,630	313	2,29,94,353	392	2,20,36,789	383	. . .	9,57,564
Last 9 days of June 1884	*State.* East Indian	1,509	11,28,566	748	1,509	7,83,916	519	1,29,29,488	714	1,06,94,228	605	. . .	22,35,260
Ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	10,549	188	56	9,030	161	76,285	124	73,004	111	. . .	3,281
Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,909	70	27	1,560	57	20,639	63	17,419	55	. . .	3,220
Ditto	Northern Bengal	230	32,786	143	249	33,860	136	4,77,856	173	4,39,821	153	. . .	38,035
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,584	50	32	2,017	63	23,579	61	29,320	78	5,741	. . .
Ditto	Tirhoot	166	9,914	60	193	21,979	114	2,07,338	106	2,59,187	115	51,849	. . .
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,009	123	57	8,280	145	1,11,505	163	1,02,703	153	. . .	8,802
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,151	73	206	14,038	68	1,33,166	80	1,68,091	70	34,925	. . .
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	889	74	12	958	80	14,759	102	16,821	120	2,062	. . .
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,79,242	250	1,119	2,32,930	208	33,76,356	252	33,17,240	253	. . .	59,116
Ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	5,798	65	140	15,760	113	78,666	74	1,90,193	116	1,11,527	. . .
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,412	232	45	2,813	63	1,86,150	345	1,51,329	287	. . .	34,821
Ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	16,040	108	149	14,399	97	5,10,103	285	4,92,390	282	. . .	17,713
28th June 1884	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	20,877	130	208	30,884	148	4,04,275	209	5,26,684	216	1,22,409	. . .
Last 9 days of June 1884	Sindia	75	7,018	94	75	7,521	100	78,981	88	90,024	102	11,047	. . .
Ditto	Punjab Northern	421	63,689	151	447	59,509	133	7,34,343	146	6,93,437	132	. . .	40,906
Ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,99,716	303	660	1,50,975	229	18,27,093	231	17,37,870	225	. . .	89,223
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	66	3,810	58	. . .	. .	39,441	64	39,441	. . .
	TOTAL	3,435	6,77,583	197	3,741	6,10,423	163	82,61,094	201	83,44,978	191	83,884	. . .
Last 9 days of June 1884	*Assisted Companies.* Bengal Central	35	2,270	65	126	8,769	70	26,708	64	1,21,858	85	95,150	. . .
21st June 1884	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	4,129	59	. . .	. .	43,367	64	43,367	. . .
28th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,383	34	. . .	. .	25,032	52	25,032	. .
21st ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	1,730	24	. . .	. .	(b)21,912	26	21,912	.
	TOTAL	35	2,270	65	310	16,011	52	26,708	64	2,12,169	62	1,85,461	
21st June 1884	*Native States.* Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,746	76	193	28,521	148	3,55,546	154	4,46,039	197	90,493	. . .
Last 9 days of June 1884	Jodhpore	19	691	36	19	850	45	9,701	43	12,929	58	3,228	. . .
Ditto	Nizam's	121	14,169	117	121	20,341	168	1,82,128	125	2,53,208	179	71,080	. . .
21st June 1884	Mysore	86	5,890	63	86	5,313	62	62,354	60	71,488	71	9,134	. . .
	TOTAL	419	34,996	84	419	55,025	131	6,09,729	121	7,83,664	160	1,73,935	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,293	33,12,014	322	10,890	30,02,005	276	4,48,21,372	363	4,20,71,828	331	. . .	27,49,544
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,01,69,617	164	1,93,53,041	152	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,46,51,755	199	2,27,18,787	179	. . .	19,32,968

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway. | (b) Total receipts from 2nd April to 21st June 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 19th July 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1883-84, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS APRIL TO JUNE.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	21	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,92	13,09	10,36	31	10,67	16,05	26,72	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 21st July 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd JULY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There was rain in all districts of the Madras Presidency, but, except in Ganjam, Kistna and Malabar, the fall was light. In Mysore slight rain fell during the week and in Coorg there has been a break in the monsoon, which is unfavourable for agricultural operations. In Bombay there was rain throughout the Presidency, but more is still needed in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. In the Berar and Hyderabad there has been good rain, and in the Rajputana and Central India States the rainfall has been heavier than that of last week. In the Central Provinces there was heavy rain in Raipur, Jabalpur, and Hoshangabad, but elsewhere the fall was lighter than that hitherto recorded. A further break would, however, be beneficial for young crops and for the *kharif* sowings. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, there was rain in most districts, but the fall was generally a light one, and more is needed in several places. In the Punjab there has been a decided increase in the rainfall and prospects have improved. The rainfall continues seasonable in British Burma, but in Assam is still somewhat insufficient. In Bengal the fall, except in a few districts, was generally light, and more rain is wanted everywhere, especially in Beerbhoom and Durbhunga.

The report of the Meteorological Department for the 24th instant shows no material change in the Dekkan, or in the Madras Presidency, where the rain is still deficient. Rain, however, has been general in Northern and Central India.

Harvesting continues in some districts in Madras, but the outturn is below the average. Standing crops are in want of rain in several districts. *Kharif* operations are in general progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh they are, however, retarded by want of rain, while in the Central Provinces a break in the rains would be beneficial for them. In Assam reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* crops continue, and the prospects of tea are more favourable. In Bengal transplanting operations have been retarded by want of rain; the prospects of standing crops are still good, and harvesting of *aus* and cutting of jute have commenced in places. In Central India and Rajputana prospects have been improved by the recent rainfall.

The public health is generally good. In Tanjore the mortality from cholera continues high.

Prices are generally stationary, with local fluctuations.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 23rd)		
Bellary ...	·39 (average)	More rain urgently needed. 25 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·47 (average)	Rain still insufficient. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·08 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight; one death from cholera.
Kistna ...	2·69 (average)	River rising 8 feet over anicut. Small-pox, fever and cattle-disease in places; one death from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·03 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts. Harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox prevalent; 103 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops suffering from want of rain. Harvest dry crops outturn below average. Fever in 2 talukas; two deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·05 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but in want of rain in parts. Freshets in the Cauvery 2 to 7 feet. Harvest paddy and indigo outturn below average. 838 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·21 (average)	Standing crops fading from want of rain. Small-pox slight in parts; 16 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	4·54 (average)	Cultivation of first crop progressing. Small-pox slight in eight talukas, fever in three; 2 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·78	Standing crops paddy suffering from want of rain. Fever prevalent; small-pox declining. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good in Northern Sircars. Rain very deficient in Ceded and Southern districts.
Bombay—(July 23rd)		
Karachi ...	1·43; average of 9 other stations, 1·19.	More rain expected. River at Kotri on 21st, 3 feet 6 inches lower than on corresponding date last year. Fever in 3 and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; one case of small-pox in Karachi on 16th, imported from Hyderabad; disease also in 9 villages in the districts, 10 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 7 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 32, in Kotri 30 and 34, in Tatta 26, 30 and 32, and in Shahbandar 20, 30 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 13 talukas; averaging 0·86.	*Kharif* good, but lowness of river impedes extension of cultivation. River at Kotri on 21st, 14 feet 4 inches against 17 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in 6, fever in 4 talukas and cattle-disease in 1 taluka. Wheat 28, *bajri* 35, *juari* 38, red rice 26 and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	4·64	Total rainfall 7·88. Sowing operations continue. In Parantij 7 cholera cases of which 1 fatal. Wheat 30 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	3·28	Total rainfall 7·14. Cholera abating in city, in Baroda 99 deaths. Sowing operations in progress. Prices—*bajri* 27 and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	2·88	Total rainfall 14·45. Sowing and transplanting progressing; *juari* 30 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain throughout	More rain wanted in places. Sowing and transplanting in progress. Public health good. Rare cases of small-pox in Kalvan. Prices cheapening. Wheat 37, *bajri* 31 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain on 4 days; total of week 3·84.	Total rainfall to date 31·42 being 7·72 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° cool to 3° warm.
Poona ...	Rain in all talukas; maximum 5·46 at Khaikala; minimum 0·54 at Indapur.	Sowings begun in all talukas. More rain wanted. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 35, in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·57 in Akola; 1·11 in Jamkhed; 0·92 in Karjat; 0·77 in Parner; 0·75 in Sangamner; scanty in other talukas, except Shrigonda and Sangamner.	More rain wanted only in a few villages of each taluka. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 34 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Parner.
Sholapur ...	0·89; Barsi, 1·18; Madha 1·25; Karmala, 1·30; Pandharpur, 0·38; Sangola, 0·82 and Malsiras 0·36.	*Kharif* sowing only commenced here and there in all talukas, except in Sholapur, Sangola and Pandharpur, where no sowings have been made. Rain much needed. *Juari* 39 pounds 23 tolas and *bajri* 39 pounds 1 tola per rupee.
Dharwar ...	3·23 in Hangal; 2·39 in Kalghatgi; nearly 2·0 in Hubli and Bankapur; 1·61 in Dharwar and Kod, elsewhere less than 1·0.	Rice sowing completed; and sowing of early *juari* in progress, except in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron and part of Ranibennur where more rain is required; rice crops benefited by the rainfall. Cholera abating in Karajgi and Gadag talukas, but severe in Dharwar and Hubli talukas. Scarcity of drinking-water still continues to be felt in parts of the district. Rice 32 and *juari* 57 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 5·76; Kumpta, 7·97; Sirsi, 9·28; Haliyal, 5·75.	Total rainfall 43·97. Transplanting rice plants. Common rice in Karwar 12; district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Karwar, 4 cases, in Supa 10, in Mugud 1, and in Siddapur 3; in Kumpta 4, in Sirsi 3 and in Haliyal 2 deaths.
Rajkot ...	1·56	Total rainfall 15·16. General health good. Weather cool and showery. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the presidency. *Kharif* sowing in progress in all districts. More rain still needed in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. River continues to fall in Sind. Scarcity of drinking-water still continues in parts of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of nine districts. Fever, cattle-disease and small-pox in a few districts.
Bengal—(July 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	3·73	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Prices steady. Cholera and cattle-disease continues.
Dacca ...	2·0	Cutting of jute continues; *roachia* and *shail* paddy being sown. Prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·50	Transplanting of *amun* paddy going on. More rain wanted in Baraset, Dum-Dum and Bussirhat sub-divisions. Prospects of standing crops favourable and price of common rice varies from 12½ to 16 seers per rupee. Fever as usual in this season prevails in Barrackpore. Public health, otherwise good. Cattle-disease abating. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	0·34	Weather hot and dry. Standing crops though folding out are making little progress and the season will be a backward one.
Rajshahye ...	1·05	More rain wanted for *aus* and *amun* crops. Prospects favourable. Public health fair.
Burdwan ...	0·61	Rain still insufficient for transplanting purposes. Seedlings healthy.
Rungpore ...	0·31	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices of rice from 3 to 4 rupees per maund. Malarious fever prevails.
Bhagalpur ...	0·92	Transplanting of paddy going on. Prospects of crops good. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	0·38	Transplanting progressing. Rain wanted. Prospects of crops very good. *Cheena* and early *bhadoi* being harvested with good outturn; common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers fairly high.
Patna ...	1·05	*Bhadoi* sowing going on. Rain wanted for transplanting of paddy. *Cheena* promising. Cholera prevails.
Durbhunga ...	0·1	Prospects yet good. Rain badly wanted for *bhadoi* crops and paddy. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	3·08	Weather rainy and sunny alternately. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops seem good, but more rain wanted for paddy seedlings. Prices of food-grain continue high. A few cases of small-pox and cholera reported, otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	2·06	Weather changeable. Prospects of paddy good. Price of rice stationary. Scattered cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell, but more is wanted almost everywhere specially in Beerbhoom and Darbhanga. Transplanting of *amun* is consequently not going on satisfactorily in all districts. The rainfall was heavy in Jajpore and damaged *aus* and *amun* paddy to some extent. Prospects of standing crops still good. Harvesting of *aus* has commenced in some places; jute being cut in Dacca and Mymensingh. Prices almost stationary. Public health good, though cholera and fever prevail in a few districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 21st)	2·0 to ·90	Agricultural operations in full swing; crops sown; sugarcane promises well. Prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	Average fall of ·6 during week.	A break since 16th which has been useful for sowing. Weather very sultry and cloudy. Health excellent. Prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 29th)	Some rain during earlier part of week laterly fine.	Public health good. Rice sowings completed. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	Average rainfall ·5	More rain is wanted. Weeding of crops commenced. Cotton and *juar* germinating. 45 deaths from cholera. Grazing becoming sufficient.
Agra („ 19th)	Rain in all parganas from ·6 to 3·7.	More rain much needed. Sowings going on. Cholera very slight. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 21st)	Partial and insufficient rain.	Sowings somewhat retarded. Prices slightly rising. Health of men and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	Rain previously in every tahsil, except Bapur, but not enough for requirements.	Every prospects of more rain; wind easterly. Crops on dry lands backward. Cholera continues in Sarawa not of virulent type; two cases in Hapur town. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Heavy rainfall on 18th.	Weather showery. Crop prospects good. Prices stationary. A few cases of small-pox, otherwise health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow („ „)	·6 of rain during the week at Lucknow.	Rain much wanted. Small *juar* and rice are being sown; the crops already sown have germinated well. Condition both of men and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	Average rainfall for the district ·6.	The partial break in the rains has been most beneficial for *kharif* sowings. Prices stationary. Small-pox still bad in Patti tahsil.
Sitapur („ 21st)	There has been but little rain except, in tahsil Beswar where the fall was ·6.	East wind throughout the week. Rain wanted for rice. No sickness reported.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects of *kharif* crops good. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 19th)	Fair rainfall all over the district.	Sowings nearly completed. Few cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported. Markets well stocked. Prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 21st)	Slight and partial showers during week.	Agricultural prospects so far good, but rain urgently wanted. Prices stationary and health of people and cattle good.
Farukhabad („ „)	Slight showers in 3 tahsils.	Rain urgently needed. Crops being irrigated. Health of people good.
		General Remarks.—A fair amount of rain has fallen in most districts, but more is much needed in Lucknow, Sitapur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Agra, Farukhabad, Jhansi, Aligarh, Meerut and Cawnpore. *Kharif* operations have generally made good progress, but are retarded in the above districts by scarcity of rain. Prices are rising slightly in Bareilly and Aligarh. Markets are well supplied. Public health and condition of cattle are good.
Punjab—(July 22nd)		
Delhi ...	1·70	Cholera continues. Prices slightly rising.
Hissar ...	·10	No rain in Sirsa, where it is much needed. Health good. Prices show rising tendency.
Umballa ...	4·30	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices slightly falling.
Jullundur ...	4·0	Health good, except small-pox in certain villages. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	4·20	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Sialkot ...	3·0	Health good. Rice being transplanted. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	2·80 at Moga; ·10 at Zira.	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	4·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1·0	Health good, except a few cases of small-pox in Attock tahsil; cattle-disease in one tahsil. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	·70	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·50	Health good. Prospects improved. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·30	Health good. Prices slightly rising.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen throughout the province, except in Sirsa; and prospects are improving in the South-East. Cholera in Delhi and small-pox in a few villages in the Jullundur district and in the Attock tahsil, Rawalpindi district, elsewhere the health of the province is generally good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(July 23rd)		
Nagpur ...	3·10	Weather cloudy, but little rain during the close of the week. Public health good. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	8·77	Weather rainy and cloudy almost throughout the week. Heavy and continuous rain since 18th has prevented sowings in low lands. Break wanted. Wheat 24 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	2·19 on 22nd July	Sowings well advanced. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	2·10	Weather wet rendering sowings impossible; rice transplanting commenced. Cattle-disease slight. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	4·44	Weather cloudy and showery. Small-pox continues. Insect resembling locusts but smaller; described by the people as *popta*, have appeared in several villages of Kalibhet and Rajburelly, but no damage has been done. Enquiry about them is being made. Wheat 21 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	1·47	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings continue. Locusts have all been destroyed by rain. Wheat 21¾, *juari* 24½ and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	6·15	Rain continuous. Complaints general about damage to rice sown by excessive moisture. *Kodo* sowing retarded. Health good. Prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in Raipur, Jabalpur and Hoshangabad. Break would do good to young crops and make further sowings possible. Health generally good.
British Burma—(July 23rd)		
Akyab (July 19th)	9·30; for previous week. 9·82.	Total rainfall 85·07. Slight cholera reported. Cattle-disease still prevalent.
Rangoon („ „)	2·80	Total rainfall 43·17.
Bassein („ „)	3·27	Total rainfall 38·23. Cattle-disease still continues.
Amherst (Moulmein) „)	7·87	Total rainfall 71·85. Some small-pox in district.
Toungoo („ „)	3·25	Total rainfall 28·61.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	.....	Some cattle-disease.
Sandoway („ 12th)	11·27	Total rainfall 74·05.
„ („ 19th)	4·18	Total rainfall 78·23.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Henzada („ „)	4·16	Total rainfall 35·89. Cholera prevalent.
Thayetmyo („ „)	2·48	Total rainfall 15·02. Slight small-pox in town.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·71	Total rainfall 50·49.
Tavoy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Pegu („ 12th)	3·17	Total rainfall 41·71. Some cholera.
„ („ 19th)	4·08	Total rainfall 45·79. Two cases of small-pox; dysentery prevalent.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	6·40	Total rainfall 42·75. Cholera slightly prevalent.
Prome („ „)	2·80	Total rainfall 21·22. One death from small-pox in town. Cholera prevalent in district.
Thonegwa („ „)	2·71	Total rainfall 45·42. Slight cholera in district.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera and small-pox here and there, but nowhere severe. Rainfall continues seasonable.
Assam—(July 23rd)		
Gauhati ...	1·15	Weather hot. Gathering of *aus* not over. Rain much wanted for *sali* cultivation. Prospects of tea and rice crops not good. Fever very prevalent.
Sylhet ...	2·07	Want of rains greatly felt. Prospects of tea and other crops favourable. Public health good.
Cachar ...	4·80	Weather warm. Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* crops progressing. Prospects of tea improving. Generally traces of red spider disappearing. Blight not increasing. Common rice 15¼ seers per rupee. No report of cholera or small-pox.
Dibrugarh ...	·08	Weather very hot. More rain wanted for *sali dhan*. *Ahu* crops suffering from blight in North Lakhimpur. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 23rd)		
Bangalore ...	·14; slight rain has also fallen throughout the province; Tumkur, ·17; Shimoga, 1·73; Kadur, 1·04.	Crops generally suffering for want of more rain. Scarcity of fodder being felt in parts. Prices of food-grains rising. Prospects unfavourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·15	
Mercara ...	2·51	Unexpected break in the monsoon which has retarded agricultural operations. A few cases of small-pox at Virjendrapet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 23rd)		
Amraoti ...	2·25 ; Light showers almost daily.	Sowings in progress ; cotton thriving. Wheat 20, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	5·68	Weather cloudy. Sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	3·48 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 10·64. *Kharif* sowings commenced throughout country ; *abi* sowings also have commenced where tanks have received water. No sickness. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 10¼, white *juar* 15, yellow *juar* 20¼ and *tur* 21 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 23rd)		
Indore ...	4·23	Total rainfall 12·65. Plentiful rain having fallen prospects are good. General health continues good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·25	Total rainfall 5 45. Health good, 5 fatal cases of cholera in Lashkar.
Sutna ...	3·39	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	0·79	More rain still urgently required and is expected to fall. Weather somewhat cloudy. Public health good.
Goona ...	1·25	Crops and grass backward. Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	4·35	One death at Agar from cholera last week. Prospects good.
Sehore ...	5·62	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	·7	Total rainfall 15·24. Ploughing and *kharif* sowing progressing. Weather seasonable. Health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—(July 23rd)		
Abu (July 23rd)	11·53	Weather now showery with heavy clouds.
Sirohi („ 20th)	1·82	Tanks full. Health good. Sowing commenced. Monsoon fairly set in.
Marwar („ 18th)	·27	Water for few days only in Jodhpore city tanks. Health and crops good, but require more rain. Weather very cloudy. Reports from districts very favourable; but at Jodhpore rain insufficient. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 20th)	3·10	Tanks and wells fair. Health and crops good. Weather showery.
Harowti („ 19th)	Deolee, ·43 ; Kotah, ·77 ; Tonk, ·72 ; Shahpura ; ·98. Supplementary good rain on night of 20th in Deolee.	Weather cloudy. Prospects improved. Rain much required in parts. Fodder scarce. Health good. One fatal case of cholera in Agency.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	2·15	Crop prospects and health good.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	3·52	Prospects much improved. Health also improved.
Jeypore („ „)	·22	Rain much below average ; deficiency causing anxiety. Prices rising. Few cases of sporadic cholera in capital.
Ulwur („ „)	·58 (average)	Crops and cattle suffering. Health good.
Nepal—(July 17th)		
Katmandu ...	1·90	Weather unusually hot. More rain is needed. Prospects of crops fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Taḳḳáví Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When I obtained permission in January last to introduce this Bill, I explained that the objects which we had in view were, first, to remedy an omission in the original Act under which the process for recovering an original loan did not extend to the recovery of costs and interest; secondly, to enable the Bill to be extended to other provinces at the option of Local Governments; and, thirdly, to provide for loans being made to village-communities or associated agriculturists, and to facilitate their settling among themselves the shares in which such loans should be recovered. The Report of the Select Committee shows what alterations have been made in the first draft of the Bill in addition to securing these three objects, and the alterations are all very small ones.

"We have made the Bill of its own vigour applicable to Bombay, and have at the same time repealed two sections of the local Act, XV of 1880, which cover very much the same ground as our own Bill. This we have done at the request of the Bombay Government and its legal advisers. We have also endeavoured to meet a suggestion of one of the Hon'ble Judges of the Madras High Court that costs incurred in the process of recovery should be recovered in a single procedure, together with the interest and cost of the loan. We have also made a minor alteration in section 6 of the Bill providing that joint applicants should be at liberty to sign or mark the distribution-paper either themselves or by an authorised agent.

"These are the alterations which have been made in the Bill; but we have received some other suggestions and criticisms which I think call for a brief notice to explain why we have not been able to adopt them. First came from British Burma a suggestion that the Bill should be extended so as to include loans to fishermen, and from the Panjáb the suggestion that the Bill should be made to cover loans to distressed artisans and others. We have not seen our way

to accepting either of these suggestions, and for the same reason, namely, that the scope of the Bill is different in regard to its objects. The object of the law is to enable Government to lend money on easy terms, and to recover, by a summary process, loans made for specific purposes—either for the relief of distress or for the purchase of seed and cattle—to specific people, namely, the owners and occupiers of arable land. The general policy of encouraging frequent resort to such loans has not been uncontested on economical grounds and as tending to pauperization, and it may be admitted that they should be made somewhat sparingly and in exceptional cases; but the real justification of the policy itself seems to me to be the position of Government as the great landlord of the country, and the direct bearing which the welfare of the cultivator has on its revenues. This argument would not apply with the same force to other industries, and there is no justification for Government, as part of its ordinary revenue-procedure, making loans to fishermen which would not equally apply to weavers, spinners, miners or silversmiths, who none of them stand in the same direct relations to Government as do the great bulk of the agricultural population of the country. We have therefore, after full consideration, rejected this proposal as beyond the scope of the Bill and outside the special circumstances which justify it. Nor have we been able to accept a suggestion put forward by the Ajmer authorities that Government might authorise loans being made for the purposes of this Bill by private persons, and recover them as arrears of revenue. A similar proposal, when it was introduced into the Bill relating to loans for agricultural improvements, was not accepted by the Secretary of State; and while the principle which is really at issue in connection with the scheme for agricultural banks is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State, I think it would be premature to introduce it into a measure of the kind now under consideration.

"There was a further suggestion from the Government of the Panjáb—that the distribution-paper—that is, the paper which shows the shares in which the joint loans are to be recovered from the borrowers—should be signed by the *lambardár*, or headman, for the whole village instead of requiring the signature of each recipient. This was proposed as a matter of administrative convenience, and it had something to be said for it; but the majority of the Committee thought that it would be dangerous to accept a paper so signed as evidence as to the responsibility of each individual, especially as the distribution-paper is to be conclusive evidence in Court. If it is not made conclusive evidence, the paper will be of very little value; and it seemed to us that all we could do was to provide that the borrower should be at liberty to affix his mark to the distribution-paper by an agent instead of personally. Nor on consideration, is the necessity for the lambardár's interference very apparent; the Bill does not deal with large loans for improvements in which a whole village may very probably be interested, but with small loans for seed and cattle, which are for the most part matters of individual concern. Doubtless, on some occasions, as in the case of famine, it might be desirable to administer loans for the relief of distress through the village-organization collectively, but we think that what we have proposed will go far to meet the difficulties of the case; and, even if it does not, it is better to accept the inconvenience involved than to adopt a dangerous precedent which is contrary to the usual practice and theory of legal documents in India. I may mention here that this section has been introduced specially with a view to the coparcenary villages of the Panjáb, and it is not anticipated that, save to meet exceptional cases, it will be found applicable elsewhere than in Northern India.

"We have also received some criticisms from the British Indian Association. They object to the Bill being made applicable to Bengal, and say that if the Bill is made so applicable the rayyats will not use it and that no one will apply for loans. We do not apply the Bill *proprio vigore* to Bengal; we merely say that the Local Government may extend it by notification to Bengal if it please, and the Local Government say that in cases of severe distress it will be necessary to have some such law. The British Indian Association are evidently under a misapprehension on this subject, for, in reference to the famine of 1874, they assume that the loans have been recovered with ease and without

recourse to much litigation; but, as a matter of fact, the Bengal legislature were obliged, in 1875, to pass a special law, *pro hac vice*, for the recovery of advances made in the previous year; and the procedure adopted was in fact the same as this—to make them recoverable under the Certificate Act, VII (B. C.) of 1868. Of course this procedure might be repeated on each occasion and a fresh law passed, but it seems to me to be a much simpler process to have the law laid down once for all. Of course, if no one applies for a loan, no harm is done. But, although they take that objection, they go on to take another not quite consistent with it. The British Indian Association seem to be under great dread that in some way the grant of loans to tenants may prejudice the landlords, and they ask if it is intended that the lands of the owners should be liable to sale for the debts of the rayyats. I do not quite understand how such a misapprehension can possibly have arisen,—probably from omission to examine closely the meaning of the words 'recovered as arrears of land-revenue,'—but clearly nothing but the tenant's own property or his surety's can be proceeded against. What will actually happen will be this. The law for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue in Bengal is contained in Act VII (B. C.) of 1880—called the Public Demands Act. Under that Act, the Collector, when the arrear is due, and after enquiry, issues a certificate which may within a year be contested in the Civil Court. That certificate has the force of a decree of the Civil Court and will be executed against either the moveable or immoveable property of the debtor, and, as such, it will prejudice the landlord's claims neither more nor less than any other decree of Court.

"This I think disposes of the more important objections in the letter from the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, the Secretary of the Association; and I may perhaps be allowed to take this opportunity of expressing the regret with which we have heard of our colleague's severe illness, and how glad we are to learn that he is now out of danger. For myself I agree with him in thinking that the Bill is less applicable to Bengal than to any other province in India, and under ordinary circumstances I should not like to see it frequently applied to Bengal; but cases may occur in which the Government may have to take upon itself the duty of relieving distress by making loans for the recovery of which it is necessary to have some procedure, and I think we may safely leave it to the discretion of the Local Government to extend the Act or not as it thinks necessary."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SETTLEMENT-OFFICERS' (PANJÁB) DECISIONS VALIDATION.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the validation of decisions passed on appeal by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 30th July, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 25th July, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 31.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Report of Select Committee on Agriculturists' Loans Bill, 1884.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st August 1884.

No. 1196.—So much of Home Department Notification No. 136, dated the 28th January 1884 (declaring the deep stream of the Jumna river to be the boundary between certain districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab), as is given below is cancelled:—

"(1) Umballa and Dehra Dún."

POLICE.

The 1st August 1884.

No. 240.—The services of Mr. G. B. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the District Police of Balasore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PATENTS.

The 28th July 1884.

No. 794.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 131 of 1883.—Charles James Pownall, of Wellington, New Zealand, for mechanical improvements in the treatment of vegetable fibres for the purpose of removing from them their gummy and resinous, woody, or other deleterious agents, so as to render the said fibres fit for manufacturing purposes.

No. 208 of 1883.—John Palmer, of Blackfriars Road, in the County of Surrey, England, for an improved process for removing the hair or wool from the skins or hides of animals, and also for cleansing, softening, swelling, and preparing the same for subsequent treatment in the production of leather.

No. 31 of 1884.—James Peter, of the Mertinga Tea Estate, Shamshernugger, in the District of Sylhet, Tea Planter, for improvements in the method of firing tea by means of brick choolas which he proposes to call the Simoom Tea Dryer.

No. 32 of 1884.—William Phillips, of the Pension (Military) Establishment, and resident of Faizabad in the Province of Oudh, for an improved method for cooling dwellings in India, and which is applicable for passenger-ships and for camp use for a like purpose, and is called Phillips' "refrigeranteur."

No. 35 of 1884.—James Scott, Tea Planter and Engineer, Rajmai Tea Estate, Upper Assam, India, for a new and improved method of drying tea and apparatus therefor.

No. 63 of 1884.—Matthew Stevens, of Lindo Villa, Lansdown Bath, in the County of Somerset, England, and Frederick William Stevens, Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, Bombay, India, on special duty, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for improvements in securing railway rails to chairs and connecting railway rails.

No. 65 of 1884.—William Jackson, Engineer, 23, Beechgroove Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf.

No. 66 of 1884.—Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy, Manager, Prince of Wales. Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, for a pedal break for ordinary carts.

No. 72 of 1884.—The United States Cotton Seed Cleaning Company, doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, one of the United States of America, for treatment of cotton seed.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 28th July, 1884.

No. 1456 *G.*—The following reversions and postings will take place consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. G. Cordery, Resident of the 1st Class, and Resident at Hyderabad :—

Colonel Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I., Officiating Resident of the 1st Class, and Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, reverts to his substantive appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class. Colonel Sir O. St. John is posted as Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir.

Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir, is posted as Officiating Resident at Gwalior.

The 30th July, 1884.

No. 1478 *G.*—Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 1st Class, is granted six months' furlough in India, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

The 31st July, 1884.

No. 1487 *G.*—The services of Surgeon R. J. Baker, M.B., Staff Surgeon, Quetta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 16th July, 1884, the date on which he was relieved of the medical charge of the Biluchistan Agency by Surgeon J. C. Fullerton.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th July, 1884.

No. 2873 *I.*—Foreign Department Notification, No. 3163 I., dated the 15th November, 1883, appointing the Reverend G. Hiram Greenig, a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, is hereby cancelled.

The 31st July, 1884.

No. 2904 *I.*—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 108 I. J., dated the 18th May, 1881, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the lands occupied by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway the provisions of Section 26 of the Bombay Act VII of 1867 (Bombay District Police Act, 1867).

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Addendum and Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

Simla, the 29th July 1884.

No. 2480.

P. & A. A. C.

PAGE 281.

Section 36 (b).

Insert the following words after "Department" *in the 6th line of this Section :—*

"And except Superintendents in the Telegraph Department."

The 30th July 1884.

No. 2483.

C. P. C.

PAGE 44.

Section 94, Rule 1.

Insert the following in the proper place in the list under this Rule :—

"Artificers in the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Office of the Surveyor General, India."

The 31st July 1884.

No. 2539.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Comptroller, Central Provinces, from Mr. C. E. Crawley after noon on the 23rd July 1884.

The 1st August 1884.

No. 2559.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 13 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and in supersession of so much of Notification No. 1180, dated the 26th June 1866, as relates to the Port of Cambay, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported to, the said port into or from any Customs-port in British India shall be treated, as regards the levy of customs duties and the payment of drawbacks under the said Act, as goods imported from, or exported to, a Customs-port, as the case may be.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st August, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 421.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Grey, Suffolk Regiment, Wing Officer, 38th Native Infantry,—21st June, 1883.

No. 422.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. Oswald, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, with effect from the 1st April, 1884, *vice* Captain R. A. Gilchrist, promoted.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 423.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the following as the scale of establishment of Warrant Officers for the Public Works Department under the Government of India, with effect from the 12th June, 1884 :—

Deputy Commissaries	... 2
Assistant ditto	... 2
Deputy Assistant Commissaries	... 4
Conductors	... 19
Sub-Conductors	... 32

The excess of one officer which the introduction of this scale will cause in each of the ranks of Deputy Commissary and Assistant Commissary will be absorbed by making no promotion for the second vacancy that may occur.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 424.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Major T. O. Wingate, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for three months.

Captain H. FitzG. Stevens, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 60 days.

Surgeon-Major R. C. Chandra, (p. a.) for 165 days.

Surgeon G. A. Dundas, (p. a.) for 35 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 425.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 27th June, 1884, page 2797.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th June, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles Owens, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 26th February, 1884.

London Gazette, dated the 1st July, 1884, page 3011.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 1st July, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

Indian Local Service.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Forbes, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry, has been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 10th June, 1884.

Colonel Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 10th June, 1884.

Major-General Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 10th June, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 426.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Brereton Birch,—30th July, 1884.

No. 427.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Major-General Allen Bayard Johnson, C.B., Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance,—27th July, 1884.

No. 428.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor John Penfold, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, to be Conductor (seconded);

Sub-Conductor Alfred Suggate, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Conductor (seconded);

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) John Bennie to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Richard James Brown to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 16th April, 1884, *vice* Conductor A. Anderson, pensioned.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Jack, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Deputy Commissary (seconded);

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Loughlin to be Deputy Commissary;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Bennett Reilly to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor John Key (seconded) to be Deputy Assistant Commissary,—

with effect from the 12th June, 1884, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. Monks, retired.

PENSIONS.

No. 429.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the Pension establishment :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Glen, Ordnance Department,—19th July, 1884.

Conductor Mervyn Gerard, Ordnance Department.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 430.—Major A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, has been placed on temporary half-pay, with effect from the 19th July, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 431.—Surgeon-Major Henry William Graham has been permitted to retire, with effect from the 6th June, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 28TH JULY, 1884.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 22nd to the 28th July, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
British Military Service.							
Richard Jackson (a) ...	Surgeon-Major	Army Medical Department.	24th September, 1883.	No Will left.	1,131 14 3	*Nil*	...
Warine du Vernet Lysley (b).	Lieutenant ...	King's Royal Rifle Corps.	12th April, 1884.	Intestate	1,212 12 10	*Nil*	27th September, 1884.

(a) *Vide* Notification of the 7th July 1884.
(b) *Next-of-kin*—Father.—W. Lysley, Esq., Athenæum Club, London.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st July 1884.

No. 176.—Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is permanently promoted to that Grade, with effect from the 4th July 1884.

No. 177.—Mr. C. F. White, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class IV to Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1884.

The 1st August 1884.

No. 178.—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department :—

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Mr. R. C. Beeston ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Ex. Engineer, 3rd Grade ...	4th May 1884	Permanent.
„ H. Luckstedt ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	„ „ 4th „ ...	„	„
„ Bewley ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. „ 1st „ ...	„	„
Major J. B. Sparks ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade...	Ex. „ 1st „ ...	27th May 1884	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. W. G. Gilchrist ...	„ „ 3rd „ ...	„ „ 2nd „ ...	„	„
„ B. P. Milsom ...	„ „ 4th „ ...	„ „ 3rd „ ...	13th April 1884	„
„ J. Elston ...	„ „ 4th „ ...	„ „ 3rd „ ...	4th May 1884	„
„ B. Baxter ...	„ „ 4th „ ...	„ „ 3rd „ ...	27th May 1884	„
„ G. Cowper ...	„ „ 4th Grade, *temporary.*	„ „ 4th „ ...	9th April 1884	„
„ G. A. Anderson ...	„ „ 4th Grade, *temporary.*	„ „ 4th „ ...	13th April 1884	„
„ J. P. Hogan ...	„ „ 4th Grade, *temporary.*	„ „ 4th „ ...	4th May 1884	„
Captain R. C. Maxwell, R.E. ...	Assistant „ 1st Grade ...	„ „ 4th „ ...	27th May 1884	„
Mr. J. W. Parry ...	„ „ 2nd „ ...	Asst. „ 1st „ ...	9th April 1884	„
„ H. P. Burt ...	„ „ 2nd „ ...	„ „ 1st „ ...	13th April 1884	„
„ F. D. Fowler ...	„ „ 2nd „ ...	„ „ 1st „ ...	4th May 1884	„
„ A. Morse ...	„ „ 2nd „ ...	„ „ 1st „ ...	27th May 1884	„
Babu Sheo Dayal ...	„ „ 1st „ ...	Ex. „ 4th „ ...	2nd April 1884	Temporary.
Mr. M. J. Chabrel ...	„ „ 1st „ ...	„ „ 4th „ ...	7th April 1884	„
„ M. J. Chabrel ...	Executive „ 4th Grade, *temporary.*	Asst. „ 1st „ ...	12th May 1884	

No. 179.—The following officers of the Railway Branch, Public Works Department, are appointed to officiate as Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, from the dates specified so long as they hold charge of Executive Divisions, or until further orders:—

Names.	Rank.	Date.
Mr. R. S. J. Routh	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade	3rd April 1884.
„ H. E. Haddon	„ „ „	13th May 1884.
„ W. H. Cole	„ „ „	25th April 1884.

No. 180.—Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works, is transferred temporarily to the Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 181.—With reference to Notification No. 38, dated 7th February 1884, Mr. C. Sowerby ceased to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Assam, from the 11th July 1884.

No. 182.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 199, dated 24th August 1883, Major Sidney Smith, R.E., was brought on the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in the Railway Branch as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 17th December 1883.

No. 183.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 184.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 178 of 1883, the services of Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the 22nd July 1884, on which date he was relieved of his duties in the Railway Branch to go on furlough.

No. 185.—Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 186.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1884:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Lieut.-Col. C. M. Moberly, M.S.C.	Examiner, 1st Class, *temporary* ...	Examiner, 1st Class ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
„ P. Lambert, R.E. ...	„ 2nd „ ...	„ 1st „ ...	*Temporary.*
Captain W. I. Le Breton, B.S.C.	„ 3rd „ ...	„ 2nd „ ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. W. Palmer ...	„ 3rd „ *temporary* ...	„ 3rd „ ...	„
Mr. F. Morrison ...	„ 4th „ 1st Grade ...	„ 3rd „ ...	*Temporary.*
Mr. A. R. Becher ...	„ 4th „ 2nd „ *supernumerary.*	„ 4th „ 1st Grade ...	Sub. *pro tem., supernumerary.*
Mr. F. P. Quinlan ...	Examiner, 4th „ 2nd „ ...	„ 4th „ 1st „ ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. R. A. English ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd „ ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st „ ...	„
Mr. S. K. L. Yeats ...	„ „ 2nd „ *temporary*	„ „ 2nd „ ...	„
Mr. E. A. Lee ...	Assistant „ 1st „ ...	„ „ 2nd „ ...	*Temporary.*

No. 187.—Notification No. 164, dated 15th July 1884, ordering certain reversions in the Superior Accounts Establishment is cancelled.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1884.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. J. G. Apcar, Barrister-at-Law, temporarily, until further order, to be Clerk of the Crown, with effect from the 9th instant, for the purpose of performing the duties connected with the criminal sessions, with liberty to him to practise as an advocate, except during the criminal sessions or in cases connected therewith, or for or against persons charged with offences for which they are liable to be committed to the High Court for trial.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Charles Hall Adams, Esq., of No. 5, Court Street, Boston, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of Boston for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

The 31st July 1884.

The following rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under Chapter 4 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, are applicable to the Original Side:—

Application under Section 83.

1. Every application under Section 83 shall be made by a verified petition, stating the facts.

Payment into Court of costs and expenses under Section 83 or any subsequent section.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, there shall be paid into Court, in addition to the sum deposited under Section 83, or any subsequent section, a sum sufficient to provide for the fees and charges of the Accountant General and the Bank of Bengal, and for the mortgagees' costs of obtaining payment

out of Court; and also when such payment is made under Section 83, a further sum to provide for the mortgagees' costs of transferring the property, and causing such transfer to be registered; such costs to be estimated and certified by the Taxing Officer.

Costs to be estimated and certified.

3. Every order for payment of money into Court, under Section 83, shall specify the sums to be paid and the purpose for which each sum is intended.

Order for payment of money into Court under Section 83.

4. Unless otherwise ordered, the applicant, or his Attorney, shall serve, or cause to be served, the notice to be given under Section 83.

Service of Notice under Section 83.

5. When money is paid into Court under Section 86, or under any subsequent section, the person making such payment shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the person or persons on whose account such payment is made.

Of notice of payment under any subsequent section.

6. Every application by a mortgagee to obtain payment of money out of Court shall be by a verified petition.

Application for payment of money out of Court.

And, when made under Section 83, it shall be shown whether the property has been transferred, and (where the applicant was in possession) possession delivered up, free from incumbrance, and whether the transfer has been registered. The documents of title, which were held by the applicant, shall also be accounted for.

Under Section 57 (c.)

Or, when made under Section 86, or Section 92, it shall be shown that the provisions of such section have been complied with.

Or under Section 86 or Section 92.

Or, when made under Sections 88 and 89, or Section 93, the documents of title, which were held by the appplicant, shall be accounted for.

Or under Sections 88 and 89 or Section 93.

7. Every application under the last preceding rule shall be on notice to the person by whom, or on whose behalf, the money was paid, or to his Attorney, unless the Court shall think fit to dispense with such notice.

To be on notice.

8. Unless otherwise ordered, whenever any notice, or order, is served under the Act, or under these rules, an affidavit, or affirmation, in proof of such service, shall be filed as soon as possible thereafter.

Affidavit of service of notice or order.

9. Where it shall appear that previous to any payment into Court under Section 83, or any subsequent section, a sufficient tender was made to, and refused by, the mortgagee, he shall not be allowed to obtain payment of the amount deposited in Court to meet his claim, without deduction of the fees and charges of the Accountant General and the Bank, nor shall he be allowed his costs of obtaining such payment. Except as aforesaid, or when otherwise ordered, the mortgagee shall be allowed all costs properly incurred by him.

Costs of mortgagee.

Disallowances where tender refused.

10. If through default on the part of the plaintiff it becomes necessary to obtain an enlargement of time under Section 87, no interest shall be allowed for the enlarged time.

When interest disallowed.

11. On an application for payment of money out of Court, under Section 83, or any subsequent section, by a mortgagee, who has complied with the orders of the Court and the provisions of the Act, and of these rules, so far as they relate to him, or apply to his case, and has, when required so to do, transferred the property and possession, free from incumbrance, and caused such transfer to be registered, and accounted for the documents of title which were held by him, the Court shall make such order or orders as to it shall seem fit for the disposal of the capital sum and interest thereon and of the fund for costs and expenses.

Order for payment of money out of Court, under Section 83, or any subsequent section.

12. Every decree for sale under the Act shall direct that, if the proceeds of sale shall not be sufficient to satisfy the decree, the defendant (if the original mortgagor) shall personally (or if the representative in estate of the original mortgagor, shall out of his estate) pay the amount of the deficiency.

Decree for sale to provide for payment of amount of deficiency.

13. Every final order for foreclosure under Section 87, or Section 93, shall direct that possession of the property be given to the mortgagee, except where he is already in possession. It shall also at the option of the mortgagee be drawn up with a recital of the decree and the proceedings had thereunder, and with a full description of the property, or without any such recital or description.

Final foreclosure order, Section 87 or Section 93.

14. Where immoveable property is sold under Section 88, or any subsequent section, the purchaser may, on application to a Judge in Chambers, obtain a certificate of sale as evidence of the title to the property sold to him, and may also, at his own costs, obtain a conveyance from the mortgagor.

Conveyance of property sold under Section 88 or any subsequent section.

15. Every enforceable order made under Section 83 may be enforced under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall for that purpose be deemed to have been made in a suit instituted under that Code.

Order under Section 83 how enforced.

16. Rules 45 and 46 of the rules of the 1st of August 1877 [Rules 431 and 432, Belchambers R. and O., pages 200, 201] relating to sales by the Registrar are hereby repealed.

Rules repealed.

From rule 50 of the same rules shall be omitted the words "unless otherwise ordered the costs of such application in the case of a person under disability shall be part of the costs of the sale, and in other cases shall be borne and paid by the defaulting party."

Rules amended.

At the end of rule 58 of the same rules shall be added the words "or the grant to him of a certificate of sale."

17. Rules 337 to 449 [Belchambers R. and O., pages 189 to 205] relating to sales by the Registrar as modified by the last preceding rule, and so far as they are applicable, shall apply to all sales by the Court under Sections 88 and 89 or 92 and 93.

Rules relating to sales by Registrar to apply to sales under the Act.

18. The money rules 597*a* to 641 [Belchambers R. and O., pages 240 to 253] shall also, so far as they are applicable, apply to the payment of money into Court, and out of Court, under these rules.

Money rules to apply to payments under these rules.

19. The form set forth in the annexed schedule shall be followed with such variations as the circumstances of each case may require.

Form.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
" H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
" H. T. PRINSEP.
" A. WILSON.
" L. R. TOTTENHAM.
" C. D. FIELD.
" JOHN F. NORRIS.
" J. Q. PIGOT.
" W. MACPHERSON.
" H. BEVERLEY.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Published at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the quarter ending 31st March 1884.

Agents:

Calcutta.—No Agent.†
Allahabad.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
Nagpur.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore.—Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.
Madras.—* Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. (for sales only).
Poona.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
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Rajkot.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
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* These Agents cannot issue maps free of charge on the *Public Service*.

N.B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. The *cost of mounting maps, packing, and postage of parcels, must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Scale.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
			Uncolored.		Colored.	
			R	a.	R	a.
GENERAL MAPS.						
Baluchistan Topographical Survey. Degree Sheet XVI S.E. Seasons 1881 82-83	1″= 2 M.	27″×19″	0	8	0	10
Baluchistan Topographical Survey (additions and corrections to previous surveys) in two sheets. Season 1880-81	1″= 4 M.	27″×19″	0	8	0	8
Sketch Map of Routes traversed by European and Asiatic Explorers beyond the British Frontier, in connexion with the operations of the Trigonometrical Branch, Survey of India, from 1865 to 1883	1″=64 M.	. . . .	. . . .		1	12
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
Map of the Nizam's Dominions including the Assigned Districts of Berar (outline preliminary issue), with new Divisional Boundaries, November 1883	1″=16 M.	40″×25″	2	0	2	8
DIVISIONAL MAPS.						
Map of Madras Presidency, 1883	1″=32 M.	38″×31″	1	8	2	0
Map of Kumaon Division in two sections, revised up to 31st August 1883	1″= 4 M.	44″×27″	2	0	2	8
Preliminary Map of the Bombay Presidency, February 1884	1″=32 M.	40″×27″	1	8	2	0
DISTRICT MAPS.						
District Dera Ghazi Khan in two sheets, February 1884	1″= 4 M.	30″×26″	2	0	2	8
District Peshawar, February 1884	1″= 4 M.	34″×26″	1	8	2	0
Map of District Chittagong in two sections, January 1884	1″= 4 M.	34″×26″	2	0	2	8
Map of District Jubbulpore, March 1884	1″= 4 M.	35″×31″	1	0	1	4
STANDARD MAPS.						
BOMBAY.						
Khandesh and Bombay Native States Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 24, Preliminary Edition. Part of Khandesh. Seasons 1881-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
Guzerat Survey, Sheet No. 17, Section 1	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
Guzerat Survey, Sheet No. 33, Section No. 2. Part of the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat Collectorate. Seasons 1879-80-81	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
Guzerat Survey, Sheet No. 33, Section 4. Part of Mandvi Taluka of the Surat Collectorate. Seasons 1879-80-81	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	12	2	0
Guzerat Survey, Sheet No. 34, Section 2. Parts of the Bardoli and Mandvi Talukas of the Surat Collectorate. Season 1880-81	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	12	2	0
Guzerat Survey, Sheet No. 34, Section 3. Parts of the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas of the Surat Collectorate. Season 1880-81	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	12	2	0
Guzerat Survey, Sheet No. 34, Section 4. Part of the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat Collectorate. Season 1880-81	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	12	2	0
Guzerat Survey, Sheet No. 35. Parts of the Surat Collectorate of the Gaikwar's Territory and of the Bansda and Sachin States. Seasons 1880-81-82	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	12	2	0

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Description.	Scale.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.			
			Uncolored.		Colored.	
STANDARD MAPS—*contd.*			R	a.	R	a.
BURMA.						
Burma Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 83 S.E 4. Parts of Thonze and Karbolin Forest Reserve (District Tharrawaddy). Seasons 1881-82-83	4″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
Burma Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 83 S.E. 2. Parts of Thonze and Karbolin Forest Reserves (District Tharrawaddy). Seasons 1881-82-83	4″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
Burma Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 90 N.E. 2. Parts of Thonze and Karbolin Forest Reserves (District Tharrawaddy). Seasons 1881-82-83	4″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
British Burma Survey, Sheet No. 116 N.E., N.W., S.E., & S.W. District Pegu. Seasons 1880-81-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
British Burma Survey, Sheet No. 123 N.E., S.E. District Hanthawaddy. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
British Burma Survey, Sheet No. 124 N.E., N.W., S.E., S.W. Districts Pegu and Hanthawaddy. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
British Burma Survey, Sheet No. 132 N.E. District Hanthawaddy. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
British Burma Survey, Sheet No. 133 N.E., N.W., S.E., S.W. District Hanthawaddy. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.						
Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 49. Parts of Banswara, Pertabgurh, Gwalior, and Oodeypore. Season 1882-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
Central India and Rajputana Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 96. Parts of Jodhpore and Sirohee. Seasons 1881-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
Central India and Rajputana Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 99. Parts of Jodhpur and Sirohee. Season 1882-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
Central India and Rajputana Topographical Survey, Half Degree Sheet No. XIX North. Parts of Jeyselmere, Bicaneer, and Jodhpur. Season 1882-83	1″= 2 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
Central India and Rajputana Topographical Survey, Half Degree Sheet No. XIX South. Parts of Jeyselmere, Bicaneer and Jodhpur. Seasons 1881-82-83	1″= 2 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.						
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 127, District Banda. Seasons 1876—79	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 128, District Banda. Seasons 1877—79	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 141, District Banda. Seasons 1876—79	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 142, District Banda. Seasons 1876—79	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 143, District Banda. Season 1878-79	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 155, District Banda. Season 1877-78	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 156, District Banda. Seasons 1877—79	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 8 N.W., N.E., S.E., Districts Meerut and Bulandshahr. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 9 N.E., District Bulandshahr. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 9 S.E., District Dehi. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 19 N.W., N.E., & S.W., Districts Meerut and Bulandshahr. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 20 N.W., N.E., S.W., S.E., District Bulandshahr. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 32 N.W., Districts Meerut and Bulandshahr. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 32 S.E., District Bulandshahr. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
North-Western Provinces, Sheet No. 32 S.W., District Bulandshahr. Season 1881-82	2″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	0	1	4
PUNJAB.						
Punjab Survey, Sheet No. 26, District Dera Ismail Khan. Seasons 1873-75 and 1879-80	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12
Punjab Survey, Sheet No. 27, District Dera Ismail Khan. Seasons 1879—81	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1	8	1	12

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*concluded.*

Description.	Scale.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. R a.	Colored. R a.
STANDARD MAPS—*concld.*				
PUNJAB—*contd.*				
Punjab Survey Sheet No. 35, District Dera Ismail Khan. Season 1880-81	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 8	1 12
North-Western Frontier Revenue Survey, Sheet No. 3, District Peshawar. Season, February 1884	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 8	1 12
North-Western Frontier Revenue Survey, Sheet No. 4, District Peshawar. Season, March 1884	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 8	1 12
North-Western Frontier Revenue Survey, Sheet No. 6, District Peshawar. Season, February 1884	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 8	1 12
North-Western Frontier Revenue Survey, Sheet No. 7, District Peshawar. Season, March 1884	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 8	1 12
North-Western Frontier Revenue Survey, Sheet No. 10, District Peshawar. Season, March 1884	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 8	1 12
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 1. Part of Akora and Khattak. Season 1882-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 8	1 12
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 2. Parts of Bangash, Akora, and Khattak. Seasons 1881-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 0	1 4
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 3. Parts of Samilzai and part of Bangash. Season 1881-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 0	1 4
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 4. Parts of Bangash, Tari Khattak, and Sagri. Season 1882-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 0	1 4
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 5. Parts of Bangash and Tari Khattak. Seasons 1880-81-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 0	1 4
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 6. Parts of Bangash and Tari Khattak. Seasons 1881-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 0	1 4
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 8. Part of Tari Khattak. Seasons 1881-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 0	1 4
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 9. Part of Tari Khattak. Seasons 1881-82-83	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 0	1 4

W. H. WILKINS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Deputy Superintendent of Survey,
In charge of the Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 10th June 1884.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July 1884.

LIABILITIES.		R a. p.	ASSETS.		R a. p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities		80,33,646 0 0
Reserve Fund		41,59,436 4 4	Other authorized Investments		43,87,575 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,37,100 2 7	2,23,15,065 12 11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		92,74,269 3 10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,57,77,965 10 4		Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		66,05,296 11 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,29,11,035 1 9	Bills discounted and purchased		1,49,18,243 2 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,60,458 9 4	Balances with other Banks		5,50,101 9 4
Sundries		12,36,742 11 6	Bullion		2,036 4 0
			Dead Stock		11,80,122 11 11
			Stamps		9,315 8 0
			Sundries		7,77,101 7 4
					4,57,37,707 9 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	98,25,906 5 2	2,54,45,030 13 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,56,19,124 8 9	
RUPEES		7,11,82,738 7 10	RUPEES		7,11,82,738 7 10

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 31st July 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 54·1.

No. 812.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eleven*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Feb. 1883.	April 1883 to Feb. 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,338,200	18,194,069	18,616,105	422,036	...
II	Opium	9,200,000	8,695,000	8,676,593	...	18,407
III	Salt	6,167,000	5,552,532	5,555,440	2,908	...
IV	Stamps	3,427,200	3,068,061	3,167,667	99,606	...
V	Excise	3,623,300	3,205,362	3,410,667	205,305	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,688,200	2,350,698	2,475,516	124,818	...
VII	Customs	1,255,100	1,083,679	1,011,244	...	72,435
VIII	Assessed Taxes	523,400	504,134	506,830	2,696	...
IX	Forest	933,300	724,600	783,629	59,029	...
X	Registration	280,400	259,857	239,198	...	20,659
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	518,297	553,424	35,127	...
XII	Post Office	1,010,900	889,386	928,301	38,915	...
XIII	Telegraph	514,100	404,409	423,494	19,085	...
XIV	Mint	102,000	125,602	64,814	...	60,788
XV	Law and Justice	645,000	569,413	477,729	...	91,684
XVI	Police	226,200	198,143	268,014	69,871	...
XVII	Marine	207,100	176,505	160,707	...	15,798
XVIII	Education	204,900	177,040	178,305	1,265	...
XIX	Medical	46,600	36,899	42,466	5,567	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	70,000	62,763	74,486	11,723	...
XXI	Interest	646,000	640,347	728,389	88,042	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	193,500	140,603	140,019	...	584
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	57,200	46,288	39,274	...	7,014
XXIV	Miscellaneous	260,100	222,329	243,582	21,253	...
		55,820,700	47,846,016	48,765,893	919,877	...
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	2,730,500	2,443,903	2,813,620	369,717	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	2,907,000	4,142,276	4,604,411	462,135	...
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,539,000	3,826,300	3,928,387	102,087	...
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	885,400	835,900	819,991	...	15,909
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	191,900	...	116,592	116,592	...
XXX	Subsidized Railways	10,000	...	...	...	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	141,300	121,084	128,251	7,167	...
XXXII	Military Works	39,200	...	34,712	34,712	...
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	463,900	(a)419,400	389,217	...	30,183
XXXIV	Army	824,800	811,857	768,735	...	43,122
XXXV	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	1,380	...	...	1,380
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	32,901	3,636	...	29,265
		67,053,700	60,481,017	62,373,445	1,892,428	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	220,300	287,460	266,545	...	20,915
	GRAND TOTAL	67,274,000	60,768,477	62,639,990	1,871,513	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

(a) Includes Military Works.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 31st July 1884.

months of the year 1883-84, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882-83.

terling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1883-84.	April 1882 to Feb. 1883.	April 1883 to Feb. 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt †	3,713,100	3,470,623	3,499,513	28,890	...
2	Do. on other Obligations	437,400	323,112	225,406	...	97,706
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	195,900	274,776	210,863	...	63,913
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,246,100	620,321	674,570	54,249	...
5	Land Revenue	3,210,800	2,676,561	2,779,630	103,069	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,164,300	2,247,511	1,763,000	...	484,511
7	Salt (do. do.)	546,300	403,890	402,017	...	1,873
8	Stamps	79,600	71,228	73,515	2,287	...
9	Excise	94,400	87,086	83,027	...	4,059
10	Provincial Rates	51,100	50,597	52,417	1,820	...
11	Customs	143,700	143,467	126,444	...	17,023
12	Assessed Taxes	14,000	11,719	12,289	570	...
13	Forests	671,500	453,100	502,728	49,628	...
14	Registration	186,300	166,762	153,581	...	13,181
15	Post Office	1,120,800	989,219	1,014,461	25,242	...
16	Telegraph	543,600	425,986	450,966	24,980	...
17	Mint	71,200	77,274	69,413	...	7,861
18	General Administration	1,315,900	1,171,277	1,194,822	23,545	...
19	Law and Justice	3,345,100	2,953,084	2,926,522	...	26,562
20	Police	2,708,000	2,326,127	2,451,534	125,407	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	378,700	327,973	364,977	37,004	...
22	Education	1,199,800	1,006,139	1,038,161	32,022	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,300	147,280	144,441	...	2,839
24	Medical	715,200	611,752	635,148	23,896	...
25	Political	415,100	431,361	423,903	...	7,458
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	475,000	391,797	487,938	96,141	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	664,100	603,939	618,693	14,754	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,500	896	495	...	401
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	756,300	725,814	679,779	...	46,035
30	Stationery and Printing	329,000	302,122	329,110	26,988	...
31	Miscellaneous	334,900	246,995	247,446	451	...
32	Famine Relief	12,500	94,279	5,213	...	89,066
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,012,500	264,906	438,968	174,062	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	343,300	204,163	244,282	40,119	...
35	Reduction of Debt	131,700	...	...	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,548,000	2,887,716	3,566,520	678,804	...
		32,344,000	27,190,852	27,891,792	700,940	...
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	1,572,800	1,512,709	1,591,961	79,252	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	188,400	1,901,558	1,827,962	...	73,596
37	Guaranteed Railways (Interest and Profits)	588,500	562,500	644,402	81,902	...
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance).	549,300	428,009	435,605	7,596	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	510,400	338,882	—105,835	...	444,717
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	184,800	...	99,270	99,270	...
42	Subsidized Railways	71,300	20,572	46,520	25,948	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	84,800	32,950	85,395	52,445	...
43	Frontier Railways	67,500	188,572	23,304	...	165,268
44	Irrigation and Navigation	802,000	654,000	558,246	...	95,754
45	Military Works	999,600	...	823,289	823,289	...
46	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	4,202,000	(a)4,125,400	3,462,310	...	663,090
47	Army	12,018,800	10,959,562	10,773,684	...	185,878
48	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	16,211	...	...	16,211
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	1,226,886	43,288	...	1,183,598
		54,184,200	49,158,663	48,201,193	...	957,470
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,132,100	13,092,871	14,485,283	1,392,412	...
		68,316,300	62,251,534	62,686,476	434,942	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,583,000	910,055	1,604,024	693,969	...
	East Indian Railway	424,000	108,594	243,480	134,886	...
51	Irrigation and Navigation	955,500	425,329	550,977	125,648	...
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	23,000	...	21,544	21,544	...
	In England—					
	State Railways	812,000	317,341	688,565	371,224	...
	Irrigation and Navigation	22,600	(b)1,755,310	13,008	...	1,742,302
	East Indian Railway	...	439,396	509,630	70,234	...
		3,820,100	3,956,025	3,631,228	...	324,797
	GRAND TOTAL	72,136,400	66,207,559	66,317,704	110,145	...

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.
(b) Purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdí	Durrai Nádirah.
Shams-ud-dín Faqír . .	Hadáiqu-l-Balághát.
Saifí . . .	'Uruz.
Abu'l Fazl . . .	Akbarnámah, Vol I.
Jámí	Ruq'át.
Jámí . . .	Qawafí.

Poetry.

Khágání	Qasáid.
Khusrau	Qiránu-s-Sádain.
Fardausi	Selections from the Sháhnámah, by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta 1880.
Hakím Sanáí . . .	Hadiqah.
Anwarí . . .	Díwán.
Habib Qáání . . .	Qasáid, 1st half.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 1st August 1884.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 15th July 1884.

No. 6047.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Pachbadra Division on the 10th July 1884, forenoon. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, one day, is hereby cancelled.

A. D. CAREY,
Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 22nd July 1884.

No. 2206 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 1380 G. and 1382 G., dated 17th July 1884, Captain T. C. Pears and Lieutenant C. Herbert, respectively, made over and received charge of the Offices of Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, Lower Rajputana, and Magistrate of Abu, on the forenoon of the 15th July 1884.

The 25th July 1884.

No. 2214 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2053 I., dated 5th June 1884, Surgeon Charles Adams, M.B., B.A., LL.B., of the Madras Medical Service, assumed charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon at Bickaneer on the forenoon of the 15th July 1884.

No. 2216 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1415 G., dated 20th May 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay and Major H. B. Abbott, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Jhallawar, on the forenoon of the 10th July 1884.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 31st July 1884.

No. .—The Resident's Notification No. 20, dated the 24th November 1883, appointing the Reverend G. Hiram Greenig, a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar for the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1884.

No. 38.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 151, dated 2nd July 1884, Mr. L. H. Butcher, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on General Treasury.	Certificates issued on Currency Department	Balance of Bullion Under Assay	Balance of Bullion Assayed.	Balance of Bullion Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
July 21	. . .	. . .	44	349	86,98,642	69,21,627
" 22	. . .	. . .	. . .	349	86,98,642	69,21,627
" 23	. . .	. . .	360	1,419	86,99,011	69,21,996
" 24	1,413	. . .	. . .	1,419	86,99,011	69,21,996
" 25	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,419	86,99,011	69,21,996
" 26	. . .	. . .	. . .			

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 28th July 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	R	
J 12—30792	50	Maliyakkal Koyassan Koya Haji, of Nagaroin Amshom, Calicut Taluk.
" —30793	50	
" —30794	50	
" —30795	50	
J 10—93043	100	
" —93046	100	
" —93047	100	
" —93048	100	
" —93049	100	
" —93050	100	
" —93051	100	
" —93052	100	
J 10—86922	100	V. Annamalai Mudali, late Toddy Contractor, Erode.
" —88153	100	
" —91030	100	
" —91562	100	
" —92290	100	

CALICUT,
The 25th July 1884.

B. C. LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
101	P 9—58556 P 40—08836	100 50	Ramnarain Gunga Ram, No. 90, Sootaputty, Burrobazar, Calcutta.
103	P 40—16877	50	Babu Kedar Nath Shaha, Khagra Bazar, Berhampore.
104	P 9—71984	50	Babu Hurry Churn Sarkar, No. 27, Monohur Dass' Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
8	E 20—67386	100	Mr. W. Donnelly, care of Mr. Cowley, near Kotwali, Mean Meer.
	,, —62009	100	
	,, —58729	100	
9	E 20—78002*	100	Colonel W. G. Davies, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Simla.
	,, —78003	100	
	,, —78004	100	

* Belonging to Agency No. 2, Simla.

LAHORE,
The 25th July 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th July 1884.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

No. 5109.—Mr. G. R. Peter is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Trichinopoly.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 31st July 1884.

Birks, A. R.
Botlaw, S. R.
Burney, P.
Chase & Co., B. L.
Heil, Herr Stock.
Hekimian, H.
Hill, F.
Kennedy, R.
Maranduzzo, Giovanni.
Martin, Mrs. F. C. E.
Ricketts, D.
Roflen, Iquatz.
Rowe, C. F.
Saldanha, Frank.
Smith, W. H. Forester.
Stonhill, W. J.
Tilly, H. L.
Ward, James.
Zallach, Fecheskeil.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Alice, Mrs.
Anderson, Hubert.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Bernon, T.
Bezbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Brooks, L.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
E. B.
E. S. H.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Fersell, J. B.
Fletcher, Mr.
G. R.
Gabriel, J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
H. C.
H. M. W.
Harman, J. M.
Huddlesson, S. E.
Jackson, J. A.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Lebarbier, Monsieur.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lynum, R.
MacIntyre, Alfred H.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
"Merchant."
Milner, R.
Morier, W.
Nigomar, Victor.
Parker, F. W.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Robinson, Ellen.
Roda, Augusto.
Rubeis, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Selons, Edmund.
Smith, J. B.
Steward, Yorke.
Tabone, Giovanni.
Thomas, D.
Tod, Peter.
Vandermont, T.
Vaz, Richard.
Virtes.
Williams, Mostyn.
Williamson, W. F.
X. T. Z.
X. Z. G.

Registered Letters.

Allis, W.
Bisnee, S. R.
"Errol."
Greenberg, Frederick.
Rustomjee, S.
Stephen, Col. S.
Vainberg, Isreal.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 28th July 1884.

Chatterjee, Peary Mohun.
Chowbey, Chuni Lall.
Dass, B. C.
Deone, Dr. W.
Dowset, Mrs.
Forbes, Captain.
Ghosh, Priya Nath.
Harvey, Robert.
Lalla Gonesh Lall.
Mukerjee, Kali Podo.
Mukerjee, J. G.
Rai Chowdhary, K. C.
Smith, J.
Walkem, T. W.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	2nd August	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	6th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	5th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	9th ,,	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	8th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	6th ,,	Str. *Ethiopia.*‡
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6th ,,	Str. *Mahratta.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom can be forwarded.
† Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Lamoo, Mambaza, Kilwa, Kiyinjee and Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colonies, can be forwarded.
‡ Also for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.
N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during the month of August 1884:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
5th August 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
6th August 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
11th August 1884	By French Steamer.
15th August 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
15th August 1884*	By Star Line private vessel.
19th August 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
20th August 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
29th August 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0

	R	a.	p.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II. 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours)	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1879, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1882, reduced and corrected	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

On and from the 1st January, 1884, the terms of subscription and sale will be reduced as follow:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without postage.	With postage.
For the Calcutta Series	R10 0	R12 8
„ Madras „	„ 5 0	„ 6 0
„ Bombay „	„ 7 8	„ 8 8
„ Allahabad „	„ 5 0	„ 6 0
Complete set	„ 20 0	„ 22 8

A part of any series purchased separately, R1.

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
„ Thacker & Co., Bombay.
„ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
„ „ Book Depôt, Allahabad.

Orders and subscriptions for 1884 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 15	R10	R 6
„ three issues	„ 40	„ 25	„ 14
„ six „	„ 70	„ 40	„ 25
„ twelve „	„ 110	„ 70	„ 45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a set.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

New publication.

	R	a.
Susruta Samhita, (Eng.) fasci. I	1	0
1. Atharvaṇa Upanishads, (Sans.) fasci. I—V, at annas 10 each	3	2
2. Ás'valáyana Grihya Sútra, (Sans.) fasci. I—IV, at annas 10 each	2	8
3. Agni Puráṇa, (Sans.) fasci. I—XIV, at annas 10 each	8	12
4. Aitareya Araṇyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasci. I—V, at annas 10 each	3	2
5. Aphorisms of S'ándilya, (Eng.) fasci. I	0	10
6. Aphorisms of the Vedánta, (Sans.) fasci. III—XIII, at annas 10 each	6	14
7. Brahma Sútras, (Eng.) fasci. I	1	0
8. Bhámatí, (Sans.) fasci. I—VIII, at annas 10 each	5	0

	R	a.
9. Brihat Áranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasci. II—IV, VI—IX, at annas 10 each	4	6
10. Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Eng.) fasci. II—III, at annas 10 each	1	4
11. Brihat Samhitá, (Sans.) fasci. I—III, V—VII, at annas 10 each	3	12
12. Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nátaka, (Sans.) fasci. II—III, at annas 10 each	1	4
13. Chaturvarga Chintámani, (Sans.) fasci. I—XL, at annas 10 each	25	0
14. Chhándogya Upanishad, (Eng.) fasci. II	0	10
15. Categories of the Nyáya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasci. II	0	10
16. Das'a Rúpa, (Sans.) fasci. I—III, at annas 10 each	1	14
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Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, R3; postage, 2 annas.*

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 6 pies.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Rules under the Cess Act, No. IX (B.C.) of 1880. *Price, R1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals, re-vised, enlarged, and arranged for use with three Geometrical Shapes in combination with the eighteen International Code Flags (on the plan of the Trinity Light-house Code), intended as a Supplement to the International Code of Signals. Also Calm or Line of Wind Signals; made with the above three shapes only. Concluding with the Morse Flashing Signals. Compiled by S. R. ELSON, Licensed Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service. Published by authority of the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3; postage, 2 annas and 6 pies.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: con-taining an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, R2; with map, R3-4.*

The Factories' Act, XV of 1881, with Rules and Forms. *Price, 2 annas and 6 pies; packing and postage, ½ anna.*

Bengali Translations of the Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act issued by the Governments of India and Bengal. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Hindi Translation of the Rules and Noti-fications under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urya ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urdu ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Rules under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1880-81. *Price, R1 per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Ditto ditto ditto for 1882. *Price, R1 per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, R3; postage, 3 annas.*

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, R1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Census of Calcutta and its Suburbs, 1881. *Price R4; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1882-83. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1881-82. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1879-80. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1878-79. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R6; postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R5; Colored Map, R2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, R1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, R8; postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, R3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, R2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, R10; postage, 9 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, R3; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, R2-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, R3; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1882-83. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1881-82. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, R4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, R4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, R4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, R4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, R1; separately, price, R2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, R4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, R7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, R1; separately, price, R2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, R1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol.	I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol.	II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hugli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
Vol.	VI.	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Noakhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.
Vol.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagepur.
Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
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Vol.	X.	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar State.
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Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, R4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, R30; packing and postage, R1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, R1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, R5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, R5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, R2-8; postage, 8 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, R6; postage, 8 annas.*

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, R3; postage, 3 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies	R45 0 0
„ Unbound copies	„ 35 0 0

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered .	R10 0 0
Vol. II, ditto ditto . .	„ 10 0 0
Single copies of monthly Nos. . .	„ 2 0 0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, R12; postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, R1; postage, 1 anna.*

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea, in English. *Price, R1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Arabic. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Urya. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Sanitary Primers in English and in Bengali. *Price, R6 per hundred, including transit and packing charges; single copies, 1 anna each.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	R6 0 0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	R	a.	p.	
Entire Gazette . . .	15	0	0	per annum.
Postage . . .	5	0	0	„
Supplement . . .	6	0	0	„
Postage . . .	3	0	0	„
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	5	0	0	„
Postage . . .	2	8	0	„
For a single copy—				
Entire Gazette . . .	0	8	0	
Postage . . .	0	2	0	
Supplement . . .	0	4	0	
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Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
Postage . . .	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

8TH SUMMONS.

CIVIL SUIT No. 366 OF 1882.

Tanjore Mahomed Abdoollah, a Mahomedan Inhabitant unemployed, residing at Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Appoo Maistry's Street, in the Black Town of Madras . . *Plaintiff*,

and

Tanjore Mahomed Causim, a Mahomedan Inhabitant and the Executor with Probate of Roshen Bee, deceased, residing at No. 31, in Appoo Maistry's Street, aforesaid; and

Tanjore Mahomed Ibrahim, at present supposed to be residing at Patna, but latterly residing at No. , Appoo Maistry's Street, aforesaid . . . . *Defendants*.

Summons for settlement of Issues.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To

Tanjore Mahomed Ibrahim, the 2nd Defendant.

Plaint filed on 15th November 1882. Order for 8th Summons made on 10th July 1884. Summons issued on 19th July 1884.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff hath instituted a Suit in our said Court against you by filing a Plaint, a copy whereof accompanies this Summons, we command you to appear in our said Court in person or by an Attorney or Vakil of our said Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on Thursday, the 4th day of September 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff. And take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Attorney or Vakil any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Witness, THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES ARTHUR TURNER, KNIGHT, C.I.E., *Chief Justice*, at Madras, the 19th day of July in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

H. GARDINER,

Assistant Registrar.

GRANT & SHORT,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

9TH SUMMONS.

CIVIL SUIT No. 355 OF 1882.

Cundasawmy Chetty Vencatachella Chetty, of Madras, Merchant, residing at No. 94, Thumboo Chetty Street, at Moothialpettah, in the Black Town of Madras . *Plaintiff*,

against

(1) T. Mahomed Esoof Saib, of Madras, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Appoo Maistry Street, in the Black Town of Madras;

(2) T. Mahomed Ibrahim Saib, formerly Manager and Proprietor of the Madras Mahomedan Royal Theatrical Company, but now without employ, and residing at Patna in the Province of Bengal, in the Presidency of Fort William, Calcutta; and

(3) T. Mahomed Abdoollah Saib, of Madras, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Appoo Maistry Street, aforesaid . . . . . *Defendants*.

Summons for settlement of Issues.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To

T. Mahomed Ibrahim Saib, the 2nd Defendant.

Plaint filed on 6th November 1882. Order for 9th Summons made on 10th July 1884. Summons issued on 19th July 1884.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff hath instituted a suit in our said Court against you by filing a Plaint, a copy whereof accompanies this Summons, we command you to appear in our said Court in person or by an Attorney or Vakil of our said Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on Thursday, the 4th day of September 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff. And take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Attorney or Vakil any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Witness, THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES ARTHUR TURNER, KNIGHT, C.I.E., *Chief Justice*, at Madras, the 19th day of July in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

H. GARDINER,
Assistant Registrar.

GRANT & SHORT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 & 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of November 1884 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Thomas Abercrombie Welton, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation at the Oriental Bank Corporation, situate at 40, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, England, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty, at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Monday, the 8th day of December 1884, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

N.B.—No Creditor need attend at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty on the 8th day of December 1884, unless notice has been given to him or her to attend on such appointment. When the claims sent in have been allowed by the Judge, due notice will be given to the Creditors thereof.

Dated this 7th day of July 1884.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for Official Liquidator.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes—

No. 063502, of the 4 per cent. of 1879, for ₹1,000.

No. 014514, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for ₹1,000.

No. 104201, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹500.

No. 104234, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹500.

No. 011450, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹2,500.

No. 009706, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹3,500.

No. 011458, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹500.

No. 011459, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹500.

No. 078500, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹2,000.

originally standing in the name of Mohimachunder Mozumdar, Executor of Opendrochunder Mozumdar, and last endorsed to Mohimachunder Mozumdar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SOORENDROCHUNDER MOZUMDAR,
Nurendropore.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1884.

An Act to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, and provide for its extension to any part of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:— X of 1879.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884; and

Short title.

Commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of August, 1884.

2. (1) This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India.

Local extent.

(2) The rest of this Act extends in the first instance only to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Ajmer.

(3) But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

3. (1) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, and sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880, shall, except as regards the recovery of advances made before this Act comes into force and of the interest thereon, be repealed.

Repeal of Act X of 1879, and sections 4 and 5 of Act XV of 1880. X of 1879. XV of 1880.

(2) All rules made under those Acts shall be deemed to be made under this Act.

4. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to loans to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, but connected with agricultural objects. XIX of 1883.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every loan made in accordance with such rules, all interest (if any) chargeable thereon, and costs (if any) incurred in making or recovering the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable from the person to whom the loan was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if they were arrears of land-revenue or costs incurred in recovering the same due by the person to whom the loan was made or by his surety.

Recovery of loans.

6. When a loan is made under this Act to the members of a village-community or to any other persons on such terms that all of them are jointly and severally bound to the Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect thereof, and a statement showing the portion of that amount which as among themselves each is bound to contribute is entered upon the order granting the loan and is signed, marked or sealed by each of them or his agent duly authorized in this behalf and by the officer making the order, that statement shall be conclusive evidence of the portion of that amount which as among themselves each of those persons is bound to contribute.

Liability of joint borrowers as among themselves.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1884 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1661-I. 204, dated 5th February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1429, dated 14th February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 2].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1558, dated 19th February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 811-29, dated 19th February, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 4].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1699, dated 23rd February, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1670, dated 23rd February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No 6].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 441-42A., dated 21st February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 413, dated 29th February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 8].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 630, dated 8th March, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 110, dated 25th March, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 231, dated 2nd April, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 11].
From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 1100., dated 4th April, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 12].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 443, dated 19th April, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 13].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1010, dated 24th April, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 14].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 282T.R., dated 6th May, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 15].

2. We have at the instance of the Government of Bombay made the Bill applicable by its own force to that Presidency, and repealed sections 4 and 5 of Act XV of 1880, the similar law at present in force there.

3. We have considered the objections taken by the British Indian Association to sections 5 and 6, but they appear to us to be based on a misapprehension as to the effect of those sections. The Association fear that a landlord's interest may be in some way affected by a sale for arrears of advances due by his tenant, but there is nothing in the Bill to warrant anything of the kind.

Section 6 relates merely to contribution between those taking the loan, and section 5, which provides for the recovery of arrears, does not enact that they shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of any particular land, but merely as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by the defaulter, and accordingly no charge is created over land even when the loan has been taken by its owner.

4. We have also considered the suggestion of the Government of the Panjáb that the lambardárs of a village should be empowered to engage for a loan on behalf of the whole proprietory body, but we do not think that it would be safe to confer any such power.

As regards the inconvenience which it is suggested may arise "when it might be desirable to make a loan to a village-community as such" from requiring "the signature of each member of the community," we would observe that loans of the description contemplated by the Bill would, as a rule, be made not to village-communities as such but to individuals, and that when, with a view to having better security for the recovery of the money, it is proposed that a large number of persons should join and make themselves jointly and severally responsible for the aggregate of the loans to all, it would be comparatively immaterial whether a few more or a few less so joined.

We have, however, in order to facilitate the working of section 6, inserted words to make it clear that the signature required by that section may be affixed by an agent duly authorized.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	19th and 26th January, and 2nd February, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	23rd and 30th January, and 6th February, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	26th January, and 2nd and 9th February, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette	31st January, 1884.
Panjáb Government Gazette	31st January, and 7th and 14th February, 1884.
Fort St. George Gazette	12th February, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th January, and 2nd and 9th February, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th February, 1884.
Assam Gazette	9th, 16th and 23rd February, 1 884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu ...	2nd, 9th and 16th February, 1884.
Panjáb	Urdu ...	18th and 25th February, and 3rd March, 1884.
Bombay	Maráthí, Guzaráthí, Kanarese	7th February, 1884.
	Sindhí ...	21st February, 1884.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

S. C. BAYLEY.
C. P. ILBERT.
J. W. QUINTON.
D. G. BARKLEY.

The 9th July, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command.		Area					
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	*Fusl* Kharif, 1883-84.			*Fusl* Rabi, 1883-84.		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1882-83.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1882-83.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ahmedabad.	Háthmati Canal	44,744	28,840	609	. .	434	764	. .	151
2		Khári Cut	3,890	3,890	132	. .	246	. .	. .	. .
3	Khándesh.	Hartála Tank	584	527	241	228	. .	139	51	. .
4		Mukti Reservoir (Lower Pánjhra River Works.)	13,117	12,627	259	. .	52	744	51	. .
5		Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	102	44	. .	286	157	. .
6		Jámda Canals	46,288	40,185	474	332	. .	1,609	671	. .
7	Násik.	Pálkher Canal (Kadwa River Works.)	28,832	23,466	480	. .	. .	525	112	. .
8		Wadáli Canal (Kadwa River Works.)	3,486	2,433	123	. .	1	80	. .	2
9		Ojhár Támbat Canal (Kadwa River Works.)	8,055	6,824	69	. .	12	152	91	. .
10	Ahmednagar.	Ojhár Canal (Pravara River Works.)	23,624	20,088	598	. .	316	1,004	. .	490
11		Lákh Canal (Pravara River Works.)	29,913	22,760	90	. .	20	75	. .	52
12		Bhátodi Tank	14,733	12,485	611	181	. .	783	190	. .
13	Poona	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	6,430	1,036	. .	3,574	. .	121

INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

ON CANALS IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

Irrigated.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rainfall.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1883-84.	Remarks.
Whole year 1883-84.								
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1882-83.				1882-83.	1883-84.		
	Increase	Decrease.						
12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19
				K.	19·35	17·29		
				R.	0·03	0·75		
1,373	. .	585	30	T.	19·38	18 04	7	
				K.	31·10	17·82		
				R.	. .	. . . . .		
132	. .	246	65	T.	31·10	17·82	43	
				K.	21·17	38·90		
				R.	0 60	3·83		
380	279	. .	276	T.	21·77	42·73	96	
				K.	26·09	26·4		Rainfall at Mukti Tank.
				R.	0·32	9·8		
1,003	. .	1	. .	T.	26·41	35·12	33	
				K.	31·54	34·25		
				R.	0·00	13·76		
388	201	. .	107	T.	31·54	48·01	52	
				K.	20·09	30·02		
				R.	0·22	6·76		
2,083	1,003	. .	93	T.	20·31	36·78	81	
				K.	44·48	42·05		
				R.	1·95	13·92		
1,005	112	. .	12	T.	46·43	55·97	21	
203	. .	3	1	K.	29·86	32·33		
				R.	00·70	9·73		
221	79	. .	56	T.	30·56	42·06	38	At Niphad.
				K.	24·83	25·66		
				R.	1·37	13·03		
1,602	. .	806	33	T.	26·20	38·69	48	Rainfall at Ashwi.
				K.	17·22	31·12		
				R.	1·24	3·00		
165	. .	72	30	T.	18·46	34·12	85	
				K.	29·47	33·86		
				R.	1·23	9·93		
1,394	371	. .	36	T.	31·00	43·79	41	
				K.	27·33	31·61		Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was 1882-83, K. 13·43, R. 1·99, T. 15·42; 1883-84, K. 13·91, R. 7·17, T. 21·08. The rainfall at Kasurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kasurdi and Matoba Tanks respectively.
				R.	4·35	14·62		
10,004	915	. .	10	T.	31·68	46·23	46	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command.		Area					
					Fusl Kharif, 1883-84.			*Fusl* Rabi, 1883-84.		
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1882-83.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1882-83.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Poona.	Kásurdi Tank . .	597	478	. .	. .	37	78	. .	45
15	Poona.	Mátoba Tank . .	10,700	7,133	1,182	561	. .	619	. .	692
16	Poona.	Sirsuphal Tank . .	4,500	2,500	477	477	. .	560	360	. .
17	Poona.	Bhádalvádi Tank . .	1,900	1,520	147	100	. .	169	85	. .
18	Sholapur.	Ekrúk Tank . . .	17,152	15,320	925	139	. .	514	. .	6
19	Sholapur.	Ashti Tank . . .	17,882	14,476	426	289	. .	313	202	. .
20	Satara.	Revári Canal	3,813	3,624	140	. .	20	535	176	. .
21	Satara.	Yerla Canal . . .	8,510	7,159	559	156	. .	396	50	. .
22	Satara.	Pingli Tank . (Upper Mán River Works.)	6,786	5,966	386	268	. .	258	76	. .
23	Satara.	Gondoli Canal . (Upper Mán River Works.)								
24	Satara.	Maini Tank . . .	4,876	4,625	765	298	. .	244	. .	31
25	Satara.	Chikhli Canal . .	1,871	1,478	277	98	. .	31	. .	7
26	Satara.	Krishna Canal . .	27,407	25,533	2,262	764	. .	1,069	. .	456
27	Dharwar.	Dámbal Tank . .	3,955	3,885	44	23	. .	40	40	. .
28	Dharwar.	Madag Tank . . .	2,045	2,024	310	. .	11	185	24	. .
		Total .	427,440	323,558	18,118	3,845	. .	14,746	283	. .

in the Deccan and Gujarat for the Year 1883-84—contd.

Irrigated.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rainfall			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1883-84.	Remarks.
Whole year 1883-84.								
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1882-83.				1882-83.	1883-84.		
	Increase.	Decrease.						
12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19
				K.	18·61	10·58		
				R.	2 69	7·03		
78	. .	82	51	T.	21·30	17 58	17	
				K.	11·85	13·64		
				R.	1·65	6·07		
1,801	. .	131	7	T.	13·50	19·71	46	
				K.	11·10	19 99		
				R.	2·32	5·35		
1,037	837	. .	418	T.	13·42	25 34	89	
				K.	23·12	22·65		
				R.	1·12	6·71		
316	185	. .	141	T.	24·24	29·36	21	
				K.	36·79	36·27		
				R.	2·28	3·27		
1,439	138	. .	10	T.	39·07	39·54	1	
				K.	23·60	23·00		
				R.	4·93	4·42		
739	491	. .	198	T.	28·53	27·42	4	
				K.	34 95	25·45		
				R.	3·22	4 71		
675	156	. .	30	T.	38·17	30·16	21	
				K.	30·06	25·42		
				R.	3·63	8·57		
955	206	. .	27	T.	33·69	33 99	88	
				K.	21·27	11·95		
				R.	1·99	6·64		
				T.	23·26	18·59	20	Pingli rainfall.
644	344	. .	114	K.	18·81	14·89		
				R.	1 98	7 26		
				T.	20·79	22·15	6	Gondoli do.
				K.	24·23	17·46		
				R.	1·18	6 91		
1,009	267		36	T.	25·41	24·37	4	
				K.	31·71	17·11		
				R.	5·65	5·57		
308	91	. .	42	T.	37·36	22·68	39	
				K.	41·32	20·68		
				R.	2·48	4·87		
3,331	308	. .	10	T.	43 80	25·55	41	
				K.	16·36	7·28		
				R.	3 36	7·09		
84	63	. .	300	T.	19·72	14·37	27	
				K.	36 66	24·60		
				R.	1·26	11·38		
495	13	. .	3	T.	37·92	35 98	5	
32,864	4,128	. .	14		27·96	31·34		

NOTE.—Figures in block in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

J. LEMESURIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th June 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 30th June 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for the last 9 days of June 1884. Total.	Receipts for the last 9 days of June 1884. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Last 9 days of June 1884 .	Eastern Bengal(a) .	172	1,10,689	644	176	89,878	510	12,11,525	542	9,20,553	402	. . .	2,90,972
First 5 days of July 1884 .	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,02,955	188	547	1,12,762	206	17,42,709	245	15,72,929	221	. . .	1,69,780
Ditto . .	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi .	749	2,61,085	349	754	2,75,267	365	31,41,090	327	28,25,396	288	. . .	3,15,694
Ditto . .	Madras . . .	861	1,37,802	160	861	1,88,577	219	17,50,480	156	18,18,050	162	67,570	. . .
28th June 1884	South Indian . .	655	1,02,316	156	654	(b)92,353	141	10,56,028	124	(c)11,39,422	137	83,394	.
First 5 days of July 1884 .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	5,22,843	361	1,458	7,27,190	499	1,16,92,398	620	1,13,60,030	599	. . .	3,32,
5th July 1884	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,13,464	463	461	2,03,030	440	38,63,820	645	39,83,780	665	1,19,960	. .
	TOTAL .	4,895	14,51,154	296	4,911	16,89,057	344	2,44,58,050	385	2,36,20,160	370	. . .	8,37,
	State.												
First 12 days of July 1884 .	East Indian . .	1,509	11,85,109	785	1,509	9,51,340	630	1,41,14,597	719	1,16,27,568	593	. . .	24,87,
Last 9 days of June 1884 .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	56	5,365	96	56	9,650	172	82,943	123	87,332	120	4,389	. .
Ditto . .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,604	59	27	2,521	93	22,587	64	19,984	57	. . .	2,60
Ditto . .	Northern Bengal .	230	69,984	304	249	58,960	237	5,47,840	183	5,01,708	157	. . .	46,13
First 12 days of July 1884 .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	2,815	88	32	2,802	88	26,394	63	32,414	73	6,020	. . .
Last 9 days of June 1884 .	Tirhoot . . .	166	14,122	85	193	24,937	129	2,29,739	108	2,84,124	113	54,385	. . .
First 12 days of July 1884 .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	8,219	144	57	10,794	189	1,19,724	161	1,13,497	153	. . .	6,227
Ditto . .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	13,124	95	206	22,050	107	1,46,290	81	1,90,141	71	43,851	. . .
Ditto . .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	772	64	12	1,111	93	15,531	100	17,932	115	2,401	. . .
12th July 1884	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,44,358	219	1,119	2,68,780	240	36,80,403	254	36,13,205	248	. . .	67,
Ditto . .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	7,808	88	140	14,170	101	1,13,404	98	2,11,908	116	98,504	. .
First 5 days of July 1884 .	Wardha Coal . .	45	22,248	494	45	6,381	142	2,08,398	356	1,60,421	276	. . .	47,9
Ditto . .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	18,107	122	149	15,558	104	5,28,209	273	5,10,958	264	. . .	17,2
First 12 days of July 1884 .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	21,266	132	208	38,506	185	4,25,541	203	5,65,190	209	1,39,649	. . .
Ditto . .	Sindia	75	5,640	75	75	8,308	111	84,621	87	98,336	101	13,715	. . .
First 5 days of July 1884 .	Punjab Northern .	421	93,288	222	447	68,674	154	8,27,631	151	7,62,111	131	. . .	65,5
Ditto . .	Indus Valley . .	660	2,56,781	389	660	2,28,300	346	21,40,743	249	20,00,513	233	. . .	1,4
Ditto . .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	66	4,972	75	. . .	. .	44,625	66	44,625	.
	TOTAL	3,435	7,85,501	229	3,741	7,86,474	210	91,99,998	206	92,14,399	190	14,401	.
	Assisted Companies.												
Last 9 days of June 1884 .	Bengal-Central . .	35	2,032	58	126	9,897	79	28,740	63	1,29,358	80	1,00,618	.
Last 2 days of June 1884 .	Assam . . .	. .	. . .	. .	70	4,953	71	. . .	. .	48,320	63	48,320	. .
Ditto . .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,479	36	. . .	. .	26,511	50	26,511	. .
21st June 1884	Bengal & N.-Western .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(d)	. .	. . .	. .	(e)21,912	26	21,912	.
	TOTAL .	35	2,032	58	f237	16,329	69	28,740	63	2,26,101	59	1,97,361	
	Native States.												
First 5 days of July 1884 .	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	12,189	63	193	17,700	92	3,67,735	146	4,62,917	184	95,18	
Ditto . .	Jodhpore . . .	19	796	42	19	1,240	65	10,497	42	14,169	57	3,67	
Ditto . .	Nizam's . . .	121	14,365	119	121	25,402	210	2,07,986	132	2,81,599	179	73,61	
Last 2 days of June 1884 .	Mysore . . .	86	7,912	92	86	7,33	85	70,266	63	78,820	71	8,5	
	TOTAL .	419	35,262	84	419	51,674	123	6,56,484	121	8,37,505	154	1,81,0	
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,293	34,59,058	336	f10,817	34,94,874	323	4,84,57,869	362	4,55,25,733	322	. .	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,18,06,041	163	2,09,41,837	148	.	
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,66,51,828	199	2,45,83,896	174	.	

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Receipts for week ending 28th June 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th June 1884.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 21st June 1884.
(f) Exclusive of the mileage of the Bengal and North-Weste

FRED. FIREBRACE, M

SIMLA,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1120 AND 1121 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th JULY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort			Rice. Common			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	K a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	19 8	20 0	14 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 4	28 3	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 4	23 8	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 4	12 0	11 0	12 0	10 14	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	15 0 0
Gwalior	18 4	17 12	16 3	21 15	21 15	24 0	7 9	7 9	7 5	9 15	10 1	9 2	21 0	21 4	22 13	19 3	19 11	18 4	...	...	...	19 12	19 14	22 3	146 0	146 0	127 12	11 14	11 4	...	11 7	11 7	11 5	4 11 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Goona	28 0	28 0	24 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	34 0	33 8	31 8	200 0	2 0 0	320 0	11 14	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	4 " to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 6	27 4	24 2	36 12	37 8	42 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	17 12	18 0	18 0	*	*	34 2	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	33 8	35 0	35 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 7	11 0	11 0	10 9	3 8 0	4 8 0	10 5 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th JULY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain throughout the Madras Presidency, but more is still wanted in the Ceded and Southern Districts. In Mysore the fall has again been light, and the deficiency is beginning to cause some anxiety in the province. The rains have set in again in Coorg and there was a good fall during the week under report. In the Bombay Presidency rain was general, but more is still urgently wanted in parts of the Dekkhan, especially in Dharwar. Rain has fallen in varying quantities throughout the Berars, Hyderabad, and the Central India and Rajputana States. Heavy rain continues to fall in the Central Provinces, and a break is needed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh most districts have had rain, but more would be beneficial, especially for the early rice. Good rain continues to fall in the Punjab. In British Burma the rainfall is still behind that of last year. In Assam and Bengal the fall has been heavier than that recorded last week, but more would be beneficial for transplanting operations in both provinces.

Harvesting continues in two districts of the Madras Presidency, and standing crops are generally in want of rain. *Kharif* sowings continue in Bombay and the Punjab; in the former they have been retarded in places either by too much rain or by a deficiency of rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces *kharif* sowings have been mostly completed, and in the latter province weeding operations are in hand, but they are retarded by the heavy rain. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects have much improved by the recent rain. In Assam the transplanting of *sali* crops and the reaping and gathering of the *aus* crop are in hand. Harvesting of early paddy and jute has commenced in some places in Bengal.

Cholera is prevalent in most provinces. The mortality in Tanjore was again heavy, and in Dharwar there were also many deaths.

Prices show a slight tendency to rise in some places in Bengal; otherwise they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 30th)		
Bellary ...	·28 (average)	More rain urgently needed. 45 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·42 (average)	Insufficient rain in places. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·78 (average)	Small-pox slight in 2 talukas; 2 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	1·14 (average)	River 7 75 feet over anicut. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 13 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·11 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts. Harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox prevalent; 99 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·03 (average)	Standing crops suffering from want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn about average Fever in two talukas.
Tanjore ...	·44 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but in want of rain in parts. Freshets in the Cauvery one to six feet. 998 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·10 (average)	Standing crops fading from want of rain. Small-pox slight in parts.
Malabar ...	3·03 (average)	Insufficient rain in parts. Cultivation of first crop progressing. Small-pox slight in eight and fever in two talukas; 7 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·14	Standing crops paddy in ear suffering from want of rain. Fever prevalent; small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good in Northern Sircars. Rainfall still deficient in Ceded and Southern districts.
Bombay—(July 30th)		
Karachi ...	2·03; average of 12 other stations, 2·46.	River at Kotri on 28th, 15 feet 7 inches being 3 feet less than last year. Fears entertained for crops unless river rises. Fever in 6 and cattle-disease in 3 talukas, some loss in Ghorabari and Shahbandar. Small-pox in 7 villages in districts, 5 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 5 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Dadu 36 and 44, in Sakro 16, 28 and 34, and in Mirpur Batoro, 22, 30 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 11 talukas; averaging 1·69.	River at Kotri on 28th, 15 feet 7 inches against 18 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in 5 and fever in 2 talukas; cattle-disease in 1 taluka. Prices of grain steady. Complaints of defective water-supply in Badin and Bagotando.
Ahmedabad ...	7·30	Total rainfall 15·18. Crops thriving; transplanting of rice commenced. Cholera in the city, 20 cases, of which 15 fatal; in Paranfij, 1 case fatal. Wheat 30 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	6·19	Total rainfall 13·33. Cholera abating in city, in Baroda 10 deaths. Young locusts appeared in Songal near Khandesh. Prices—*bajri* 27 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	5·12; maximum fall during the week in Chikhli, 12·68; minimum in Olphad, 6·12.	Total rainfall 19·57. Sowing retarded in certain places for want of break; transplanting progressing. *Juari* 29½ and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout.	Prospects improved. Sowing and transplanting vigorously progressing. Public health generally good. Small-pox in some villages of Kalvan. Wheat 37, *bajri* 31, and rice 27 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily; heavy on 25th; total of week, 7·22.	Total rainfall to date 38·64, being 5·82 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm to 2° cool. Abnormal winds feebly cyclonic from 23rd to 27th having gradually backed from north-north-east to south-west.
Poona ...	Rain in all talukas; maximum 8·88 at Khadkala; minimum 0·59 at Sirur.	More rain wanted in eastern division. Sowing in progress. Prices—*bajri* 29 and *juari* 30; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	3·35 in Akola; 2·08 in Sangamner; 1·65 in Kopargaon, 1·20 in Parner; slight in other talukas.	More rain urgently wanted. Sowing of *kharif* in progress in all parts of the district. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 33 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Sangamner, minimum 30 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	0·41; Barsi, 0·28; Madha, 0·34; Karmala, 0·23; Pandharpur, 0·13 and Sangola, 0·41.	*Juari* 39 pounds 3 tolas and *bajri* 38 pounds 10 tolas per rupee. Rain urgently needed especially on account of grazing. *Kharif* outturn must now be very poor.
Dharwar ...	Maximum at Hubli, 1·33; at Mugud, 1·15; at Kalghatgi, 1·07; at Bankapur, 0·67; at Gadag, 0·60; at Hangal, 0·38; at Kod, 0·28; at Mundargi and Ranibennur, 0·15; and at Karajgi. 0·05; none in Navalgund, Nargund and Ron.	Sowing at a standstill in Navalgund, Nargund, Ron, Gadag, and Ranibennur; *juari* sowing in progress elsewhere, but young crops in Mundargi and Karajgi are withering. Heavy and immediate rain required in almost all talukas, but especially in the black soil talukas on the east. Scarcity of drinking-water is becoming more widespread. Cholera prevails throughout the district, out of above 600 cases during the week, about 150 fatal. Average prices—*juari* 57 and rice 32 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 2·64; Kumpta, 4·0; Sirsi, 4·33 and Haliyal, 1·78.	Total rainfall 46·61. Rice common in Karwar 12 seers; district average 14¼ seers per rupee. Small-pox in Karwar 1 case; in Bhatkal 8, in Sirsi 8, in Haliyal 3, and in Supa 10, in Bhatkal 1 death, and in Siddapur 1; 1 death from cholera at Mugud attacked in Dharwar district.
Rajkot ...	9·06	Total rainfall 24·22. General health good. Crops injured in some places by heavy incessant rain. Cholera in one village of Nawanagar. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River still low in Sind. Rain throughout the presidency; more rain urgently needed in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Sowing operations retarded in parts of Surat and Broach owing to continuous rain; and in parts of Poona, Satara, Kaladgi, and Belgaum from insufficient rain. Cholera in parts of 12 districts; fever and small-pox in parts of 9 districts, and cattle-disease in 4.
Bengal—(July 30th)		
Chittagong ...	3·72	Weather warm, with occasional showers. Prospects of crops fair, but more rain wanted. Early paddy being harvested. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	1·52	Jute and early paddy being cut; *amun* crops thriving; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·44	Transplanting *amun* paddy going on everywhere; prospects of *aus* paddy, jute, and sugarcane favourable. Price of common rice varies from 12 seers 5 chittacks to 16 seers per rupee. Public health good. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	0·74	Weather cool for the time of the year, with easterly winds and occasional showers of rain. Rainfall continues deficient, and prices consequently rising. Transplanting stopped; seedlings withering in some places; *aus* in ear, but looks poor and thin. Rain much wanted.
Rajshahye ...	1·73	Harvesting of *aus* commenced in certain places; prospects of crops continue good. More rain wanted for transplanting of *amun* seedlings. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	1·61	Rain still insufficient for planting purposes. *Amun* seedlings are still healthy, but will soon be too big for successful transplanting prospects of crops becoming gloomy; sugarcane doing well everywhere.
Rungpore ...	3·57	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice from 3 rupees 4 annas to 4 rupees 8 annas per maund. Malarious fev prevails.
Bhagalpur ...	4·49	Prospects of crops good; rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Pul health good.
Purneah ...	0·3	Prospects of crops undecided. Rain wanted. Transplanting pro ing where practicable; common rice 16 seers per rupee. P health fair. The Ganges rising again.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna ...	0·08	Rain wanted for transplanting of paddy. Sugarcane looks well. Cholera prevails.
Durbhunga ...	0·98	Paddy transplanting stopped for want of rain; *bhadoi* looking pale. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·67	Rain and sunshine alternately. Prospects of *bhadoi* and paddy seem good, but more rain wanted for the latter; prices of food-grains continue high. Cholera and small-pox reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack (July 29th)	0·93	Weather hot and cloudy. *Beali* in ear in places, *sarad* being transplanted and growing well. More rain wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health generally good, though a few cases of cholera reported from interior. Rivers subsiding.
		General Remarks.—The rain that fell during the week has benefited agricultural operations as well as standing crops, but more rain is urgently wanted in some districts for transplanting paddy. Harvesting of early paddy and jute has commenced in some districts. The insufficient fall of rain in some districts has somewhat affected the prospects of crops and has caused a slight rise in price of rice; elsewhere prospects good and prices stationary. Public health good, though cholera and malarious fever prevail in few districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 28th)	From ·4 to 1·3	All crops sown, except late rice for which rainfall in parts is insufficient. Prices rising.
Allahabad („ „)	Fair rain during week	More rain expected. Prospects excellent. Health very good. Prices nearly stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 26th)	No rain	Rain much needed for early rice. Health good. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 29th)	2·4 (average)	More rain is wanted, especially in pergunnah Jhansi and Moth. Seed sown germinating well. 65 deaths from cholera. Fodder becoming sufficient.
Agra ...	.....	No report received.
Bareilly (July 28th)	Fair amount of rain, but remarkably capricious in distribution.	Rice sowings have suffered. Markets easy. Health of men and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	Rain in every tahsil during week, 1·1 to 2·5.	Wind easterly and prospects of more rain. Crops flourishing. So far, cholera still continues in Saraja, but of mild type; has disappeared in Happur. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Moderate rain, but sufficient for the crops.	More rain required in pergunnah Ghor for transplanting rice. General health good; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	From ·4 to 3·2	Rain much wanted for young crops. Health of people and condition of cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 25th)	2·5 registered at the Sadr on 24th believed to have been general throughout a large portion of the district.	Prospects good. Small-pox bad in the eastern portions of the district. Prices stationary.
Sitapur („ 28th)	Rain throughout the district, but not heavy.	Wind variable during the week. More rain is urgently wanted. General health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	From ·4 to 1·9	More rain wanted. Prospects good. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 26th)	.....	A break in the rains. Weather occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* crops germinating well. General health good. Markets well stocked. Prices remain almost unchanged.
Cawnpore („ 28th)	Beneficial rain has fallen.	Prospects improved by the recent rains. Prices steady. Health of people continues satisfactory. Some cattle-disease in pergunnah Bithour and Ghatampur.
Farukhabad („ „)	No rain in Sadr tahsils, in others varying from ·4 to 3·3.	More rain urgently needed. Health of people good. No material change in prices.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in every district, except Gorakhpur, but more is urgently needed; specially for early rice which is suffering in places. Prospects are otherwise good. Markets are well supplied and prices are generally stationary. Small-pox is bad in Partabgarh, but the public health generally is good and the condition of cattle satisfactory.
Punjab—(July 29th)		
Delhi ...	2·10	Still a few cases of cholera. Prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Prospects fair. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	·90	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	5·10	Health good. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	·90	Health good. Prices falling.
Sialkot ...	·50	Health and prospects good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	1·40 at City; ·80 at Sadr; 1·30 at Zira; 2·20 at Moga; and ·10 at Muktsar.	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Lahore ...	2·50	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi ...	2·90	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	No rain at Sadr, but ample in district.	Health good. Prospects of *kharif* crops favourable. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·40	Health good. Prospects improved. Prices rising.
Peshawar ...	·50	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Price of wheat rising and of other grains falling.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in nearly every district. A few cases of cholera in the Delhi district and in Kotgarh, Simla district; elsewhere the health of the province is generally good. *Kharif* sowings progressing and prospects improving.
Central Provinces—(July 30th)		
Nagpur ...	2·83; slight rain throughout the week	Break required, although young plants have not suffered. Fever and cattle-disease prevail. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	13·47	Rain very heavy, almost double the quantity that fell last year during the same period. Weeding stopped, embanked fields full of water; cotton sowings approaching completion.
Saugor (July 29th)	4·95	*Tilli* sowings continue; weeding delayed on account of excessive moisture. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	4·28	Rice transplanting progressing. Other operations stopped by continuous rain.
Hoshangabad ...	4·78	Weeding continues. The late floods slightly damaged the crops on the banks of rivers. Enquiry about locusts in progress. Wheat 21 and rice 9 seers per rupee. 40 cases of small-pox.
Khandwa ...	3·45	Weather cloudy. Sowings nearly completed. Locusts have disappeared. Wheat 21¾ and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	8·87, of which 4·85 fell on Wednesday, the 30th instant.	Rice and *kodon* sowing continues; early rice thriving, but break much needed. Health good. Rice 23 and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	4·15	Rains are seasonable, and prospects and health good. Common rice 26 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain is impeding weeding operations. Break is much needed. Health good.
British Burma—(July 30th)		
Akyab ...	20·27	Total rainfall 105·34. Small-pox and cholera still exist.
Rangoon ...	4·90	Total rainfall 48·07.
Bassein ...	3·99	Total rainfall 42·22. Cattle-disease still continues.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	12·0	Total rainfall 83·85. Small-pox still prevalent in district.
Toungoo ...	7·11	Total rainfall 35·72. Cattle-disease very prevalent.
Kyoukphyoo ...	21·23; for previous week. 5·19.	Total rainfall up to date 102·91.
Sandoway ...	20·40	Total rainfall 98·63.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	No report received.
Henzada ...	10·65	Total rainfall 46·54. 30 deaths from cholera; slight small-pox.
Thaeytmyo ...	2·08	Total rainfall 17·10. Cholera prevalent in one township; slight small-pox in town.
Shwaygyin ...	8·21	Total rainfall 58·70. Fever and dysentery prevalent in district.
Tavoy (July 19th)	8·07	Total rainfall 63·64. Two cases of small-pox.
" (" 26th)	17·70	Total rainfall 81·33.
Pegu ...	8·29	Total rainfall 54·08. One case of small-pox in town.
Tharrawaddy ...	10·30	Total rainfall 53·05. 125 deaths from cholera.
Prome ...	0·93	Total rainfall 22·15. 71 deaths from cholera in district.
Thonegwa ...	4·52	Total rainfall 49·94. Some cholera and small-pox.
Mergui (July 12th)	13·98	Total rainfall up to date 72·28.
" (" 19th)	4·80	
" (" 26th)	10·38	
		General Remarks.—Cholera in the Henzada, Tharrawaddy and Prome districts; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts. Rainfall up to date rather behind last year.
Assam—(July 30th)		
Gauhati ...	2·62	Weather hot. Gathering of *aus* almost finished. Rain much wanted for *sali* cultivation; prospects of tea and rice crops not good. Fever very prevalent.
Sylhet ...	4·71	State and prospects of crops favourable. Public health fair.
Cachar ...	5·38	Weather very warm. Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of crops continue; common rice 16 seers per rupee; prospects tea good. Red spider gone. Blight not increasing. Hea good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·61	More rain wanted for transplanting *sali dhan;* prospects of good. Cholera and cattle-disease reported.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	·28; Shimoga, ·37; Kadur, ·53; none reported in other districts.	Deficiency of rain causing anxiety everywhere, especiall Maidan taluqs, where as a rule *ragi* not yet sown, and star crops of other kinds are beginning to wither. Water and fo becoming scarce in these taluqs unless good rain falls in weeks. Prospects bad. Public health good. Prices rising.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	6·77	Monsoon set in again. Transplantation of rice proceeding.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti ...	1·59	Weather rainy. Cotton plants thriving; *juari* sowings completed; wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2·96	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Kharif* sowings completed.
Hyderabad ...	5·54	Total rainfall from 1st January 16·18; copious showers have fallen during week. *Abi* sowings commenced all over country. No sickness. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 15, yellow *juari* 19½ and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 30th)		
Indore ...	5·82	Total rainfall 18·47. Health good and prospects, owing to the plentiful rainfall, excellent.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·99	Total rainfall 7·47.
Sutna ...	2·70	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	1·91	Weather cloudy. Public health good, except a case of cholera on the 24th instant. Crops doing well. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Goona ...	5·23	Grass and crops improving. Health good.
Agar ...	3·10	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	5·7	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	4·09	Total rainfall 19·33. *Kharif* prospects favourable. Weather seasonable. Public health fair.
Manpur ...	6·50	Total rainfall 15·75. The sowing operations have been finished between the 14th and 27th of the month. 14 cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in Jhabua territory, and three persons are reported to have died.
Rajputana—(July 30th)		
Abu (July 30th)	10·18	Heavy rain, with thunder and lightning during the week, still threatening.
Sirohi („ 27th)	2·28	Tanks and wells good. Health good. Crop prospects good. Fair rain.
Marwar („ 25th)	·48	No water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. Crops doing well. Weather very cloudy. Copious falls reported from districts; but very little rain in and around Jodhpore city. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 27th)	2·42	Tanks and wells good. Health good. Crop prospects very good. Weather seasonable Prices falling.
Harowti („ 26th)	Deolee, 2·40; Kotah, 2·10; Shahpura, 1·11.	Weather seasonable. Crops and grass prospects much improved. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	5·33	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	1·35	Prospects fairly satisfactory. Cholera disappearing.
Jeypore („ „)	1·24	Prospects improved. Prices fallen. 10 cases of cholera in district health otherwise good.
Ulwur („ „)	1·57	Prospects greatly improved. Prices falling. Health good.
Nepal—(July 24th)		
Katmandu ...	2·71	Weather hot and close. Copious rain would much improve the rice crop.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 32.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 7th August 1884.

No. 322.—The services of Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, Officiating Medical Officer, XIth Bengal Lancers, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 324.—The services of Surgeon L. T. Young, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 25th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th August 1884.

No. 1065.—The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E., Advocate General for Bengal, is granted leave of ·ice on private affairs for six months, with effect the 20th September next.

FORESTS.

The 7th August 1884.

o. 566 *F.*—Mr. J. S. Battie, Sub-Assistant ·ervator of Forests in Oudh and Officiating as ssistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade, is con- ·d in the latter appointment, with effect from late.

. Battie's services are placed at the disposal of ·overnment of Madras.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th August, 1884.

No. 1503 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. D. Ralli as Acting Vice-Consul for Greece, at Calcutta.

The 7th August, 1884.

No. 1534 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 986 G. of the 12th May, 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India, of Mr. F. Dickmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 6th August, 1884.

No. 1518 *G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell, Officiating Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1521 *G.*—Surgeon H. N. V. Harington, Officiating Medical Officer of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and to hold medical charge of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, *vice* Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, retired.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th August, 1884.

No. 3010 *I.*—Under section 9 of Act XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to license the Reverend J. D. Webb, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the Native States comprised in the Rajputana Agency.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1884.

The following Addendum and Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 2646.

P. & A. A. C.

PAGE 284.

Section 40 (a).

Substitute "appointments" for "appointment" in the fifth line.

Also insert the following as an Exception under this Section :—

"*Exception.*—A Local Government may appoint an officer to hold two appointments, even though the pay of the appointments be not provincial, provided one of the appointments be that of Post Master and provided the total emoluments of the officer for both appointments do not exceed Rs. 150 a month."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th August, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 432.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules regarding the employment of officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps on the general and departmental staff of the Army :—

I.—The tenure of the following appointments is limited to five years, subject to the condition that they must be vacated on succession to the colonel's allowances. The incumbents will not be borne on the strength of regiments, and regimental officers on appointment will vacate their regimental appointments :—

Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Military Department.

Accountant General, Military Department.

Controllers of Military Accounts.

Commissaries General, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Judge Advocate Generals, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations.

Director, Army Remount Operations.

II.—The tenure of the following appointments is subject to the same conditions as those in Clause I, and to the further condition that they must be vacated on promotion to the rank of general officer :—

Deputy Judge Advocate General of Bengal.

Deputy Commissaries General, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Superintendents of Remount Depôts, Bengal and Madras.

Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, Madras.

Superintendents and Agents, Army Clothing, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

*Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of British Army Schools.

Superintendent of Hissar Farm.

III.—The tenure of the following appointments is also limited to five years; the incumbents will be borne (seconded) on the strength of regiments, or, in the case of officers belonging to a department in which the tenure is not limited, on the list of that department :—

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Deputy Accountant General, Military Department.

Assistant Superintendent of Remount Depôts.

Remount Agent, Calcutta.

Officers of the Transport Department, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Superintendent, Native Army Schools.

IV.—Officers of the Commissariat, Military Accounts, and Judge Advocate General's Departments, excepting those whose tenure of appointment is governed by Clauses I and II, will vacate their appointments under any one of the following conditions :—

(i) Succession to colonel's allowances.

(ii) Promotion to major-general.

(iii) Attaining to 52 years of age.†

† [This clause will not take effect until the 1st January, 1.

V.—Officers who may revert or who already reverted to duty from a general or de mental staff appointment will not be eligib re-appointment to the army or departmental (special appointments in the field excepted) they shall have performed two years' regir or approved military duty not on the staff.

VI.—Officers appointed to the Commis Military Accounts, and Judge Advocate Ge Departments will be seconded in their regi for two years, and will retain for that tir option of reverting to regimental duty.

* When held by an officer of the Indian servic

end of the second year they will be struck off the strength of their regiments, and thenceforward will not be eligible to revert to regimental duty, unless an appointment is available to which they can be transferred. The period of probation in these departments will, however, remain as at present.

VII.—Officers now holding appointments of hitherto unlimited tenure, to which they were appointed before the 1st January, 1884, will be allowed a tenure of 7 years from date of appointment, or such further extension as will enable them to complete 32 years' service for pension, but not exceeding 9 years' tenure in all.

Provided, however, that no officer will be required to vacate an appointment the tenure of which has heretofore been unlimited (except on promotion to general officer, or on succession to the colonel's allowances) before the 1st January, 1886.

VIII.—Officers vacating appointments under Clauses IV (iii) and VII will be eligible for the advantages of G. G. O. No. 192 of 1883.

No. 433.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Henry Comins, Norfolk Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th Native Infantry,—21st July, 1883.

No. 434.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major G. W. Rogers, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 4th Goorkha Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Major W. Hill, resigned. Dated 24th July, 1884.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 435.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant E. E. Taylor, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 18th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 436.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

'lon Gazette, dated the 8th July, 1884, page 3112.

INDIA OFFICE;
8th July, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following pro-ions among the officers of the Staff Corps and lian Military Forces, made by the Governments India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

aptain William Henry Browne. Dated 3rd May, 1884.

To be Captains.

ieutenant Edwin Capel Currie Sandys. Dated 2nd May, 1884.

Lieutenant Charles Withers Ravenshaw. Dated 8th May, 1884.

Lieutenant Thomas Caldwell Pears. Dated 29th May, 1884.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John George Campbell. Dated 17th May, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter, Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd March, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Noel Phillips, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st May, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 437.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas James Bailey,—5th August, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Wheler Hume, Bengal S. C.,—5th August, 1884.

No. 438.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Passed Hospital Apprentice Francis Ferdinand to be 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary from the 3rd June, 1884, *vice* 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary J. W. VonWein, deceased.

No. 439.—NATIVE ARMY—

4th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Nand Lall to be Ressaidar;
Kote-Duffadar Omrao Sing to be Jemadar,—
with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Ressaidar Goordut Sing, invalided.

22nd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shere Singh to be Subadar; Havildar Ameer Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Peer Bux, invalided;
Jemadar Jowrah to be Subadar; Havildar Rai Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Matta Buccus, invalided,—
with effect from 1st June, 1884.

30th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ram Sing to be Subadar;
Havildar Goordut Sing to be Jemadar,—
with effect from 14th June, 1884, *vice* Subadar Bookun Sing, invalided.

No. 440.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar Anoke Sing to be Ressaldar;
Jemadar Sapuran Sing, to be Ressaidar;
Kote-Duffadar Ali Hussein to be Jemadar,—
with effect from 13th June, 1884, *vice* Ressaldar Hurree Sing, invalided.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 441.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bartleman, Bengal S. C., is placed on the retired list, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 442.—The designation of the "Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Corps" is changed to the *Burmah State Railways Volunteer Corps.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 37.—In G. G. O.' No. 32, dated 27th June, 1884, the date of appointment of Assistant Engineer T. J. Brend should be the *3rd July, 1884*, and not the "20th June, 1884," as therein stated.

No. 38.—Mr. R. B. Sim, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 9th May, 1883.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th August, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 22nd July and the 4th August, 1884 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
York and Lancaster Regiment.	Lieutenant C. W. Ford ..	19th July, 1884	Dorundah ...	Intestate	...
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant F. W. L. Birdwood	23rd July, 1884	Thal Chotiali	...	..
Durham Light Infantry ...	Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Shaw	27th July, 1884	Kasauli ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 29th July and the 4th August, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
British Military Service.							
Richard Jackson (a) ...	Surgeon-Major	Army Medical Department.	24th September, 1883.	No will left.	3,059 6 0	*Nil*	...
Indian Military Service.							
Charles Hyder Forster (b)	Major .	General List, Infantry.	10th March, 1884.	Will left in favor of a former wife.	53 10 9	...	...

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Vide* Notification of the 12th May, 1884.
(b) *Next-of-kin.—Vide* Notification of the 7th July, 1884.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1884.

No. 188.—Mr. Henry Parnham Phillips is appointed to Class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 8th August 1884.

No. 189.—Mr. Augustin Gough Warburton is appointed to Class IV of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.

No. 190.—Mr. C. F. White, Class III of State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment transferred from the Establishment under Director General of Railways to that under Government of the North-Western Provinces Oudh, Public Works Department.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of I

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week ıe day on which it is due.

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stage	3	0	0
r a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
r a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

ıtage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1884.

The following form is referred to in Rule 19 of the Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under Chapter IV of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated 2nd August 1884.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 83.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

To B.

Whereas A. has, under Section 83 of Act IV of 1882, deposited in Court ₹10,000 as the amount remaining due on the mortgage to you, dated the day of 188 , and ₹100 for the commission and charges of the Accountant General and the Bank of Bengal, and ₹500 to provide for such necessary costs and expenses as you may incur [and whereas it is alleged that a sufficient tender was previously made to you], you are hereby informed that the Court, upon being satisfied that you have re-transferred the property comprised in the said mortgage, and [where B. is in possession] delivered up possession thereof to the said A., and have also delivered up to the said A., or deposited in Court, or accounted for, all documents in your possession or power, or for which you are responsible, relating to the said property, the Court will make such order as to it shall seem fit for the payment to you of the said sum of ₹10,000 [less where a tender was made of the commission and charges of the Accountant General and the Bank of Bengal] with all costs and expenses to which you may be entitled.

Dated this day of 188 .

A. B.,

Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1884.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 11th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June 1884.

II.—To elect two Directors in the room of Mr. J. J. J. Keswick and Mr. C. H. Moore, who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The 4th August 1884.

The Directors have appointed Mr. A. M. Lindsay to act as Agent at Rangoon during Mr. F. A. Gillam's absence on three months' leave.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1887.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Mahdí	Durrai Nádirah.
Shams-ud-dín Faqír . .	Hadáiqu-l-Balághát.
Saiff	'Uruz.
Abu'l Fazl . . .	Akbarnámah, Vol. I.
Jámí	Ruq'át.
Jámí	Qawafí.

Poetry.

Kháqání	Qasáíd.
Khusrau	Qiránu-s-Sádain.
Fardausí	Selections from the Sháhnámah, by Colonel Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakím Sanáí . . .	Hadíqah.
Anwarí	Díwán.
Habib Qáání . . .	Qasáíd, 1st half.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 1st August 1884.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th July 1884.

No. 2368.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Assistant, Goona, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th August 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Capt.*,
Offg. 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

The 31st July 1884.

No. 2387.—Captain Donald Robertson, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 760, dated the 2nd April last, and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, two days, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

M. J. MEADE,
2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

The 4th August 1884.

No. 2420.—It is hereby notified under Chapter 18, Rule 14—2, Civil Account Code, that Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, has resumed charge of the Indore Treasury from the forenoon of the 2nd August 1884.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain*,
1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 29th July 1884.

No. 2236 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Aly Khan attached to the Iklera Dispensary in Jhallawar, was granted fifty-three days' privilege leave from the 5th April 1884, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Syud Ooddin, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, officiated during his absence.

No. 2237 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Guhabur Singh returned from leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2130 G., dated the 26th June 1883, and resumed charge of the Mayo College Hospital, on the forenoon of the 1st July 1884, from 1st Class Hospital Assistant Munram Singh, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States.

No. 2238 *G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Galib attached to the Rajputana[illegible] Railway was granted privilege leave for one[illegible]ed and a half from the 20th May 1884, and 2nd[illegible]d. Hospital Assistant Moheeboollah, of the G[illegible]ment Reserve List, officiated during his abse[illegible]

No. 2239 *G.*—Third Class Hospital As[illegible] Khawaj Bux, transferred from the North-W[illegible] Provinces for employment in Rajputana, is [illegible] on the Reserve List of Hospital Assista[illegible] Native States, with effect from the 14th [illegible] 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLI[illegible]
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, P. W. DEPT.

DECLARATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th July 1884.

No. 1933 *S.*—The waste and hilly lands below described being required for the purposes of a State Forest, are hereby, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, Section 3:—

Makerwali Hokran Tract.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 3,000 acres and belonging to the villages of Naosar, Chaurasiawas, Makerwali, Hokran, Budha Pokhar, and Kanis.

This tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the villages of Makerwali and Hokran; on the east by lands belonging to the villages of Makerwali, Chaurasiawas, and Naosar; on the south by lands belonging to the villages of Naosar, Leela Saori, and Kanis; on the west by lands belonging to the villages of Kanis, Budha, Pokhar, and Hokran.

By Order,

H. Y. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, P. W. Dept.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 31st July 1884.

No. 188.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted one month and nineteen days' privilege leave under Sections 71 to 73 of the Civil Leave Code in extension of that sanctioned in Order No. 110, dated 29th May 1884.

A. D. CAREY,
Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th July 1884.

No. 19.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Siva ad Ray, of the Imperial establishment, has granted by the Secretary of State for India xtension of leave for three months without

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th August 1884.

No. 39.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 175, dated 25th July 1884, Messrs. A. B. Prussia and T. G. Acres, Traffic Candidates, are posted respectively to the Eastern Bengal and Rajputana-Malwa State Railways.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th August 1884.

No. 665.—Mr. W. R. Haughton, Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 16th instant, or from such time as it may be availed of.

R. D. MORRISON,
for *Manager, pro tem.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 2nd day of August 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2516 Private William George Appleton.	At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Age,—36 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. David's, Brecon.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—None.
	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—29th July 1884.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.	Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—25th July 1872.	Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
	REMARKS,—Under 11 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 8th May 1884, treasure consisting of 30 small gold coins, "Rukalu" of former days, valued at R151, was found underground in the backyard of one Kalidindi Appalaraju, of Jimmuru in Narasupur Taluk, Godaveri District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Godaveri, at his office, at 11 A.M., on the 7th January 1885, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

W. S. FOSTER,
Collector.

COCONADA,
The 30th July 1884.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 15th July 1884	54,100	13,36,853	29,38,000	2,45,07,900	99,98,400	2,95,10,837	2,58,21,400	9,41,13,390	46,08,800	1,01,31,700	10,00,56,700	11,47,97,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,91,45,390
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1884	. .	. . .	4,500	12,500	20,000	11,000	2,500	50,500	. . . .	2,000	7,000	9,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	59,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1884	. .	. . .	500	5,500	4,000	53,000	27,000	90,000	. . . .	1,000	77,000	78,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	1,68,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1884	. .	. . .	14,500	43,000	. . . .	1,65,200	6,000	2,28,700	. . . .	. . . .	1,53,000	1,53,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3,81,700
	54,100	13,36,853	29,57,500	2,45,68,900	1,00,22,400	2,97,40,037	2,58,56,900	9,44,82,590	46,08,800	1,01,34,700	10,02,93,700	11,50,37,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,97,54,590
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	4,700	2,66,500	24,300	1,61,500	1,10,000	5,67,000	. . . .	. . . .	2,00,000	2,00,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	7,67,000
Balance on 31st July 1884	54,100	13,36,853	29,52,800	2,43,02,400	99,98,100	2,95,78,537	2,57,46,900	9,39,15,590	46,08,800	1,01,34,700	10,00,93,700	11,48,37,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,89,87,590

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1884, enfaced from India 4,985 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,241 lakhs.

,, 1st ,, 1884	to 15th June ,,	,,	,,	4 ,,	,, ,,	9 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,,	to 30th ,, ,,	,,	,,	4 ,,	,, ,,	8 ,,
,, 1st July ,,	to 15th July ,,	,,	,,	6 ,,	,, ,,	6 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,,	to 31st ,, ,,	,,	,,	5 ,,	,, ,,	7 ,,
				5,004 lakhs.		4,271 lakhs.
				4,271		
			Balance against India	733 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th August 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,436	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 74,16,856 a. 9 p. 10)	2,19,55,442	0	10
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,45,38,585 a. 7 p. 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,14,37,628	1	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,27,515	1	0
Sundries	12,36,619	9	10
RUPEES	6,93,16,641	1	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	82,20,742	0	0
Other authorized Investments	43,71,845	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	88,55,415	0	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	63,82,954	13	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,40,62,077	14	9
Balances with other Banks	7,49,287	6	5
Bullion	2,036	4	0
Dead Stock	11,80,712	3	2
Stamps	9,422	14	0
Sundries	7,44,651	4	4
	4,45,79,144	13	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 83,26,275 a. 0 p. 7)	2,47,37,496	4	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,64,11,221 a. 3 p. 9)			
RUPEES	6,93,16,641	1	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 7th August 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 54·7.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
July 28	2,049	. . .	. . .	3,468	86,99,011	69,21,996
" 29	. . .	7	1,351	2,088	87,01,565	69,23,376
" 30	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,088	87,56,475	69,23,376
" 31	. . .	. . .	2,148	50	87,57,801	69,25,563
Aug. 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	50	87,57,801	69,25,563
" 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	50	87,57,801	69,25,563

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th August 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and yment of their value has been claimed by the rsons whose names are placed against the numrs. Any other person having these Notes in s possession, or claiming a right to them, is arned to communicate at once with the underrned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

gr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
84.		R	
30	F 12—26974	1,000	Cawasji Palanji Chawna Bombay.

BOMBAY,
he 29th July 1884.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
108	P 40—27599	50	Kristo Lal Sadkhan, 58, Hurri Ghose's Street, Calcutta.
110	P 40—20423	50	Shewnarain Ramnarain, No. 5, Shama Bye's Lane, Calcutta.
111	R 9—57587	100	Aliakh Ram and Jewlal Ram, No. 13, Cheeniputty, Sec. E, Calcutta.
	" —57584	100	
112	P 77—63486	100	Dr. Budden Chandra Choudhuri, Hooghly.
	D 3—016401*	100	Mr. E. F. Sandys, Comillah.

* Stock Note.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th August 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	R	
J 10—91961	100	M. Govindurajulu Naidu, Pensioned Tahsildar, Purseewakam High Road, Madras.
J 2—08746	500	V. Annamalai Mudaliar, late Toddy Contractor, Erode.
" —08750	500	

CALICUT,
The 31st July 1884.

B. C. LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
10	E 2—74633*	500	The Post Master General, Punjab, Murree.
11	E 20—73180*	100	Lukhmi Das, care of Sirdar Soojan Sing and Goordit Sing, Contractors, Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
12	E 20—62[illegible]	100	Mr. W. Donnelly, care of Mr. Cowly, Mean Meer.
	„ —75801	100	

* Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
The 2nd August 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
18	B 84—32043	100	Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Madras.
19	B 78—53098	50	V. Annamalai Mudali, late Toddy Contractor, Erode.
	B 73—25070	100	
	B 79—91524	100	
	B 84—09111	100	
	„ —10260	100	
	„ —18513	100	
	„ —18248	100	
	„ —22991	100	
	„ —24988	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 28th July 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th August 1884.

Birks, A. R.
Burney, P.
Chase & Co., B. L.
Comti, T.
Davies, W. Rochfort.
Hill, F.
Martin, Mrs. F. C. E.
McLaughton, E.
Meyer, B.
Ricketts, D.
Roflen, Ignatz.
Smith, W. H. Forester.
Stonhill, W. J.
Warren, Thos.
Wilson, F. G.
Young, T. G.
Zallach, Fecheskeil.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Alice, Mrs.
Anderson, Hubert.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Bernou, T.
Bezbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Brooks, L.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
E. B.
E. S. H.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fitzherbert, A. J.
Fletcher, Mr.
G. R.
Gabriel, J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
H. C.
H. M. W.
Harman, J. M.
Jackson, J. A.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lynum, R.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
"Merchant."
Morier, W.
Nigomar, Victor.
Payne, James,
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Robinson, Ellen.
Roda, Augusto
Rubete, Manuel G.
Sadler, W.
Schubert. Herrn Oscar.
Selons, Edmund.
Shaw, J. W.
Smith, J. B.
Steward, Yorke.
Stuart, Wm.
Tabone, Govanni.
Thomas, D.
Thomas, Miss Tamar.
Tod, Peter.
Vandermont, T.
Vaz, Richard.
Virtes.
Wade, Mrs. E.
Williams, Mostyn.
Williamson, W. F.
X. T. Z.
X. Z. G.

Registered Letters

Bisnee, S. R.
Dittrich, Theodore.
"Errol."
Greenberg, Frederick.
Rustomjee, S.
Stephen, Col. S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th August 1884.

Bean, Mrs. E.
Beauclerk, Mrs.
Bhattacharjee, Preo Nath.
Clowes, T.
Deone, Dr. W.
Dickson, D.
Dowset, Mrs.
Gordon, Col. W.
Harvey, Robert.
Kalloy Khon Mia.
Lalla Gonesh Lall.
Rai Chowdhry, Keshub Chunder.
Ram Saran Singh.
Rampal Ram.
Walkem, J. W.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 9th August 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	9th August	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	20th „	P. & O. Str. *Valletta.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	19th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	16th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	15th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	13th „	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	13th „	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	11th „	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Lamoo, Mambaza, Kilwa Kivinjee and Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colonies, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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	R	a.	p.
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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	[illegible]	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	[illegible]	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	[illegible]	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	[illegible]	
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	[illegible]	
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	[illegible]	

	R	a.	p.
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) . . .	3	0	0
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Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
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A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Kashghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, R5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Suggestions regarding the demarcation and management of the Forests in Kulu with Map. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Suggestions regarding the management of the Forests included in the Forest School Circle, N. W. Provinces. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in Assam. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

A Manual of Chinchona Cultivation in India, by Dr G. King, M.B., F.L.S. Second Edition, 1880. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Silk in India. Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various atttempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan. *Price, R2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, R6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Examination Paper for Station Masters, Goods Clerks, Booking Clerks, Guards, Signallers, and menials employed on State Railways, by Mr. G. S. LEONARD, Traffic Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.* To be had on application from the Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for 1884-85. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pie.*

Seven Grammars of the Dialects and Sub-Dialects of the Behari Language. By G. A. GRIERSON, C.S.

Part I.—Introduction.
Part II.—Bhojpuri Dialect.
Part III.—Magadhi Dialect.

Price, R1-4 each; packing and postage, 2 annas.

Bengal Census Report, 1881. *Price, R16; postage, R1 annas 14.*

Report on the Dyes and Tans of Bengal. By HUGH W. M'CANN, M.A., D.S.C.

	R	a.	p.
Full bound cloth	2	8	0
Packing and postage	0	3	6

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. *Price, R1; postage, 1 anna and 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Telugu. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna and 6 pies.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Fourth Edition. *Price—*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large, *R4.*

To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer, *R3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subor-dinates employed under District Road Cess Committees. Corrected up to 1st January 1884. *Price, 2 annas; postage, ½ anna.*

List of Officers of the Public Works De-partment, Bengal. Corrected up to 1st January 1884. *Price, 6 annas; postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

The Quarterly Civil List. Corrected up to 1st July 1884. *Price, R3; postage, 4 annas.*

Reprint of the Report of the Rent Commission, with the draft of a Bill to consolid[illegible] amend the law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. [illegible] I and II. *Price, R3-8; packing and postage, 9 an[illegible]*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers eng[illegible] in the Administration of the Salt Department. *R1-4; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guid[illegible] of Officers engaged in the administration of the [illegible] Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. [illegible] edition, Vol. I. *Price, R4; postage, 5 annas: leaved copy, R5; postage, 8 annas.*

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. *Price, R3; po[illegible] 5 annas: interleaved copy, R3-8; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions [illegible] available to purchasers monthly, at R2 per a[illegible] including postage.*

Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands in Bengal, May 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, R3; postage, 2 annas.*

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 6 pies.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Rules under the Cess Act, No. IX (B.C.) of 1880. *Price, R1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals, revised, enlarged, and arranged for use with three Geometrical Shapes in combination with the eighteen International Code Flags (on the plan of the Trinity Light-house Code), intended as a Supplement to the International Code of Signals. Also Calm or Line of Wind Signals; made with the above three shapes only. Concluding with the Morse Flashing Signals. Compiled by S. R. ELSON, Licensed Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service. Published by authority of the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3; postage, 2 annas and 6 pies.*

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, R2; with map, R3-4.*

The Factories' Act, XV of 1881, with Rules and Forms. *Price, 2 annas and 6 pies; packing and postage, ½ anna.*

Bengali Translations of the Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act issued by the Governments of India and Bengal. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Hindi Translation of the Rules and Noti-fications under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urya ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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Rules under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1880-81. *Price, R1 per copy; packing and postage, 3*

ditto ditto for 1882. *R1 per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1878-79. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R6; postage, 6 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, R5; Colored Map, R2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, R1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, R8; postage, 7 annas.*

Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, R3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, R2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, R10; postage, 9 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respi-ration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, R3; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, R2-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, R3; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1882-83. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1881-82. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, R6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, R4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, R4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, R4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, R4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, R1; separately, price, R2; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, R4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, R7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, R1; separately, price, R2; postage, 2 annas.*

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELIOT, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. *Price, R3; postage, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, R1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol.	I.	24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol.	II.	Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hugli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
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Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
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Vol.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
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Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
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Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
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Price, per volume, R4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, R30; packing and postage, R1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, R1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, R5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, R5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, R2-8; postage, 8 annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, R6; postage, 8 annas.*

Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, R3; postage, 3 annas.*

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—Bound copies	R45	0	0
„ Unbound copies	„ 35	0	0

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vol. I, bound in full cloth, lettered	R10	0	0
Vol. II, ditto ditto	„ 10	0	0
Single copies of monthly Nos.	„ 2	0	0

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. *Price, R12; postage, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, R1; postage, 1 anna.*

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea, in English. *Price, R1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Arabic. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Urya. *Price, R1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Sanitary Primers in English and in Bengali. *Price, R6 per hundred, including transit and packing charges; single copies, 1 anna each.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	R6	0	0

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	R	a.	p.	
Entire Gazette	15	0	0	per annum.
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Supplement	6	0	0	„
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Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	5	0	0	„
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Entire Gazette	0	8	0	
Postage	0	2	0	
Supplement	0	4	0	
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Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 shee with an charge of every 4 excess o
Postage	0	1	0	

For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1884, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1883.

PARTICULARS.	For the 3rd quarter ending 31st Jan. 1884.	For the 3rd quarter ending 31st Jan. 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	82,89,872 4 10	78,40,017 3 0	4,49,855 1 10	. . . . .
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	1,18,047 9 6	1,12,926 0 1	5,121 9 5	. . . . .
Subscriptions from November to January in the Children's Fund	78,700 0 4	77,900 12 6	799 3 10	. . . . .
Entrance fees, &c., from November to January in the ChargesGeneral	460 12 0	464 11 0	. . . . .	3 15 0
Amount credited to Divisible surplus	237 12 0	486 12 0	. . . . .	249 0 0
Total Receipts	1,97,446 1 10	1,91,778 3 7	5,920 13 3	252 15 0
Grand Total	84,87,318 6 8	80,31,795 6 7	A4,55,775 15 1	252 15 0
...NTS—				
...ble to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	82,520 2 3	79,313 7 5	3,206 10 10	. . . . .
...ditto Children's Fund	55,387 6 6	53,138 2 0	2,249 4 6	. . . . .
...t, including house rent and contingencies	8,398 12 6	9,550 4 0	. . . . .	1,151 7 6
...nge on remittances to England	9,959 0 5	9,848 9 9	110 6 8	. . . . .
...ed to Divisible surplus	25 8 0	. . . . .	25 8 0	. . . . .
Total payments	1,56,290 13 8	1,51,850 7 2	B5,591 14 0	1,151 7 6
...avour of the Fund exclusive of interest upon	83,31,027 9 0	78,79,944 15 5	C4,50,184 1 1	898 8 6
...divisible surplus payable to Subscribers	45,759 0 0	33,402 0 0	12,357 0 0	. . . . .

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
...bscribers	1,514	1,003	1,494	986	20	17	. .	. .
...cumbents	391	562	373	546	18	16	. .	. .
...bscribers sharing abatements	1,036	691	984	676	52	15	. .	. .

	R a. p.
A—Net increase in grand total receipts	4,55,523 0 1
B— Ditto in payments	4,440 6 6
C— Ditto in balance	4,51,082 9 7

H. RONALDSON, JAMES BELL, } *Auditors.*

MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

Published by order of the Directors.

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary,*
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 & 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of November 1884 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Thomas Abercrombie Welton, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation at the Oriental Bank Corporation, situate at 40, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, England, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty, at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Monday, the 8th day of December 1884, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

N.B.—No Creditor need attend at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty on the 8th day of December 1884, unless notice has been given to him or her to attend on such appointment. When the claims sent in have been allowed by the Judge, due notice will be given to the Creditors thereof.

Dated this 7th day of July 1884.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for Official Liquidator.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that immediate steps will be taken to recover the amount secured to Khesi Das Agarwallah and Luchman Das, of Dibrugarh, Assam, by Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie, of Dibrugarh, in a mortgage bond, dated the 23rd day of August 1880, registered before the Sub-Registrar of Dibrugarh on the 24th day of August 1880,—the whereabouts of the said Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie could not be traced since the beginning of 1883. The interest of Luchman Das in the abovementioned bond has been lawfully transferred to Khesi Das aforesaid.

NANDALAL BANERJEE,
Pleader for Khesi Das Agarwallah.

DIBRUGARH,
The 30th July 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes—

No. 063502, of the 4 per cent. of 1879, for R1,000.

No. 014514, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for R1,000.

No. 104201, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500.

No. 104234, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500.

No. 011450, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for R2,500.

No. 009706, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for R3,500.

No. 011458, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for R500.

No. 011459, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for R500.

No. 078500, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R2,000.

originally standing in the name of Mohimachunder Mozumdar, Executor of Opendrochunder Mozumdar, and last endorsed to Mohimachunder Mozumdar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SOORENDROCHUNDER MOZUMDAR,
Nurendropore.

Lost

Provincial Debenture of Muthra a num.
Light Railway Loan, No. 000019, of th
for R5,000, originally standing in
Kanwar Sham Pershad, the proprietor
it was never endorsed to any other pe
ment of the above note and the intere
have been stopped at the Public
Bank of Bengal, and application is a
made for the issue of duplicate in fa
proprietor.

KANWAR SHAM PE
Tehseeldar of Iglas, Zilla

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1884.

An Act to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, and provide for its extension to any part of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:— X of 1879.

Short title. Commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of August, 1884.

Local extent.

2. (1) This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India.

(2) The rest of this Act extends in the first instance only to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Assam and Ajmer.

(3) But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Repeal of Act X of 1879, and sections 4 and 5 of Act XV of 1880.

3. (1) On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Northern India Takkáví Act, 1879, and sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880, shall, except as regards the recovery of advances made before this Act comes into force and of the interest thereon, be repealed. X of 1879. XV of 1880.

(2) All rules made under those Acts shall be deemed to be made under this Act.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

4. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to loans to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, but connected with agricultural objects. XIX of 1883.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Recovery of loans.

5. Every loan made in accordance with such rules, all interest (if any) chargeable thereon, and costs (if any) incurred in making or recovering the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable from the person to whom the loan was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if they were arrears of land-revenue or costs incurred in recovering the same due by the person to whom the loan was made or by his surety.

Liability of joint borrowers as among themselves.

6. When a loan is made under this Act to the members of a village-community or to any other persons on such terms that all of them are jointly and severally bound to the Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect thereof, and a statement showing the portion of that amount which as among themselves each is bound to contribute is entered upon the order granting the loan and is signed, marked or sealed by each of them or his agent duly authorized in this behalf and by the officer making the order, that statement shall be conclusive evidence of the portion of that amount which as among themselves each of those persons is bound to contribute.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Taḳḳáví Act, 1879, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th July, 1884 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Taḳḳáví Act, 1879, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1661-I. 204, dated 5th February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1429, dated 14th February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 2].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1558, dated 19th February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 811-29, dated 19th February, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 4].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1609, dated 23rd February, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1670, dated 23rd February, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No 6].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 441-42A., dated 21st February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 413, dated 29th February, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 8].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 630, dated 8th March, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 110, dated 25th March, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 231, dated 2nd April, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 11].
From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 110G., dated 4th April, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 12].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 443, dated 19th April, 1884 [Printed Paper No. 13].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1010, dated 24th April, 1884, and enclosure [Printed Papers No. 14].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 282T.R., dated 6th May, 1884, and enclosures [Printed Papers No. 15].

2. We have at the instance of the Government of Bombay made the Bill applicable by its own force to that Presidency, and repealed sections 4 and 5 of Act XV of 1880, the similar law at present in force there.

3. We have considered the objections taken by the British Indian Association to sections 5 and 6, but they appear to us to be based on a misapprehension as to the effect of those sections. The Association fear that a landlord's interest may be in some way affected by a sale for arrears of advances due by his tenant, but there is nothing in the Bill to warrant anything of the kind.

Section 6 relates merely to contribution between those taking the loan, and section 5, which provides for the recovery of arrears, does not enact that they shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of any particular land, but merely as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by the defaulter, and accordingly no charge is created over land even when the loan has been taken by its owner.

4. We have also considered the suggestion of the Government of the Panjáb that the lambardárs of a village should be empowered to engage for a loan on behalf of the whole proprietory body, but we do not think that it would be safe to confer any such power.

As regards the inconvenience which it is suggested may arise "when it might be desirable to make a loan to a village-community as such" from requiring "the signature of each member of the community," we would observe that loans of the description contemplated by the Bill would, as a rule, be made not to village-communities as such but to individuals, and that when, with a view to having better security for the recovery of the money, it is proposed that a large number of persons should join and make themselves jointly and severally responsible for the aggregate of the loans to all, it would be comparatively immaterial whether a few more or a few less so joined.

We have, however, in order to facilitate the working of section 6, inserted words to make it clear that the signature required by that section may be affixed by an agent duly authorized.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	19th and 26th January, and 2nd February, 1884
Calcutta Gazette	23rd and 30th January, and 6th February, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	26th January, and 2nd and 9th February, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette	31st January, 1884.
Panjáb Government Gazette	31st January, and 7th and 14th February, 1884.
Fort St. George Gazette	12th February, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th January, and 2nd and 9th February, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th February, 1884.
Assam Gazette	9th, 16th and 23rd February, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu ...	2nd, 9th and 16th February, 1884.
Panjáb	Urdu ...	18th and 25th February, and 3rd March, 1884.
Bombay	Maráthí, Guzaráthí, Kanarese	7th February, 1884.
	Sindhí ...	21st February, 1884.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

S. C. BAYLEY.
C. P. ILBERT.
J. W. QUINTON.
D. G. BARKLEY.

The 9th July, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

№ 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Tavoy. No.	Indian Value.	Ceylon. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent . . .	40,455	1,69,901 11	1,198	3,571 9	464	2,087 12	43,716	1,30,227 7	63	236 8	6,477	57,844 0	5,015	16,854 6	5199	7,275 8	5	65 0	20,646	37,026 5	123,238	4,25,000 2
Received . .	25,223	1,27,854 6	1,501	5,919 4	568	3,829 0	47,856	1,76,915 1	89	228 15	6,703	19,523 1	4,999	15,599 13	.	. .	5	60 6	20,585	38,580 4	107,529	3,88,510 2
TOTAL .	65,678	2,97,756 1	2,699	9,490 13	1,032	5,916 12	91,572	3,07,142 8	152	465 7	13,180	77,367 1	10,014	32,454 3	5199	7,275 8	10	125 6	41,231	75,606 9	230,767	8,13,600 4
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Reed. Viâ Madras .	2,688	21,827 8	59	181 8	91	239 10	50,907	1,88,133 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	53,745	2,10,382 1
Reed. „ Rangoon.	393	2,724 6	9	17 4	17	50 4	8,714	34,255 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9,133	37,047 3
Reed. „ Laingha .	1	3 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 2
Reed. From Ceylon	488	1,713 4	7	18 15	3	20 3	5,054	14,238 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,552	15,991 4
Viâ Tavoy .	2	13 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	40	183 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	42	196 14
From West to East—																						
Sent. Viâ Madras .	10,470	53,729 8	1,117	3,330 14	40	112 1	37,938	1,39,571 13	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	49,565	1,96,744 4
Sent. „ Rangoon.	1,303	6,081 7	138	472 1	7	22 2	6,307	24,245 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,755	30,821 2
Sent. „ Laingha .	2	3 10	8	61 10	. .	. .	25	150 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	35	215 8
Sent. To Ceylon .	1,093	4,450 3	71	218 10	. .	. .	2,913	10,160 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,077	14,829 4
Viâ Tavoy .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10
From West to West—																						
Reed. Viâ Bombay	2	7 8	5	16 8	76	297 12	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	83	321 12
Sent. Viâ Bombay .	5	35 9	12	46 2	19	93 11	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	36	175 6
From East to East—																						
Reed. From Ceylon .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	789	2,899 0	164	421 14	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	953	3,320 14
Reed. Viâ Madras .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	655	2,454 11	655	2,454 11
Reed. „ Rangoon.	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 3	. .	. .	116	533 10	117	536 13
Reed. „ Amur .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	16	63 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1 15	17	65 11
TOTAL .	16,447	90,589 9	1,426	4,363 8	253	835 11	111899	4,10,946 10	. .	. .	805	2,962 12	164	421 14	1	3 3	. .	. .	772	2,990 4	131,767	5,13,113 7
																			GRAND TOTAL .		362,534	1326713 11
																			Adjustments .		. . .	+6,367 10
																			NET TOTAL .		362,534	13,33,081 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Viâ Teheran	25,223	40,455	65,678	33·56	47·13	40·80
	„ Turkey	1,501	1,198	2,699	2·00	1·40	1·68
	Persian Gulf viâ Karachi	568	464	1,032	0·76	0·54	0·64
RED SEA	Viâ Suez	47,856	43,716	91,572	63·68	50·93	56·88
	TOTAL	75,1[illegible]	85,833	160,981	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Madras.	Ganjam	9 10	8 13	10 5	...	...	...	15 6	17 13	17 13	16 5	18 11	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 13	11 3	10 2	14 2	14 2	11 5	25 14	25 14	21 10	27 11	26 11	20
	Godavery	14 6	14 6	9 14	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 14	26 14	23 0	...	...	
	Kistna	14 11	14 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 8	14 0	15 3	15 13	14 11	20 5	17 3	18 11	...	...	
	Nellore	12 2	12 2	9 14	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	12 14	14 8	14 8	...	22 2	21 10	21 2	...	...	18
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	11 13	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 14	26 14	29 3	29 0	29 0	29
	Anantapur	12 8	12 8	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	12 5	28 13	29 14	30 14	29 10	30 2	30
	Bellary	16 5	17 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	37 2	41 3	24 6	26 5	30
	Kurnool	14 0	14 0	12 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 6	27 6	26 11	33 10	27 8	27 8	31
	Madras	10 0	10 0	11 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 14	15 2	15 2	23 0	23 0	22 5	27 11	27 11	23
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	13 14	15 2	15 2	14 5	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	24
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	13 2	16 0	16 14	14 8	29 2	30 0	27 5	26 6	29 11	29
	South Arcot	10 8	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	10 13	13 14	15 11	14 0	14 14	16 10	..	...	...	23 14	23 14	25
	Tanjore	11 13	11 13	11 6	...	...	...	13 5	14 2	17 13	...	...	...	25 6	29 6	31 13	28 3	30 6	30
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 11	9 10	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 2	13 6	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	25 6	27 14	26
	Madura	12 8	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	16 0	13 8	13 14	16 14	27 8	30 13	38 14	23 8	27 14	30 14
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	15 14	11 10	11 10	16 6	...	...	...	23 5	23 5	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	13 14	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 14	13 10	13 10	15 6	22 10	22 10	27 0	25 6	27 0	27 0
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 8	21 10	18 3	18 14	21 0
	Salem	14 6	15 5	13 10	...	...	...	13 10	14 10	13 14	14 2	15 0	15 0	27 5	36 6	32 13	23 0	26 8	26 8
	South Canara	9 14	9 8	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 3	12 3	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 10	14 3	14 3	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 14	11 4	10 7	18 2	19 2	22 14	7 8	7 10	7 15	9 12	12 9	12 13	16 9	18 6	18 8	13 13	15 15	14 4
	Ahmedabad	13 8	12 8	12 0	22 0	25 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	19 8	18 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	15 8
	Kaira	13 5	13 0	11 7	24 10	22 0	21 5	8 14	8 8	9 11	11 7	11 4	13 5	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	13 15
	Surat	10 5	10 5	11 8	11 5	11 5	12 5	7 5	7 5	7 8	8 3	8 3	8 7	14 3	14 3	19 1	13 2	13 2	14 1
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 4½	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 12	12 12	11 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 14
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	10 10	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 14	12 14	18 10	12 13	12 13	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	7 8	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	18 12	14 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 10	10 12	10 12	9 15	20 6	20 6	16 0	17 10	17 10	14 4
	Nasik	17 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 7	10 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	22 6	14 8	15 5	15 5
	Ahmednagar	16 0	16 4	14 1	...	...	...	8 4	8 5	9 6	10 6	10 8	13 12	18 1	17 13	22 1	15 12	16 7	17 7
	Poona	13 13	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 3	9 13	11 0	16 5	13 0	19 9	13 13	12 10	16 2
	Sholápur	16 5	16 5	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 7	10 6	10 13	11 5	11 5	17 4	17 11	28 7	18 6	18 6	22 0
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 12	20 0	19 8	17 0	18 0	15 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	11 12	11 0	10 12	26 0	27 0	27 8	25 0	27 0	2
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 10	15 4	18 10	14 14	14 14	1
	Belgaum	21 0	20 5	16 8	14 8	15 2	14 0	13 8	13 10	10 8	14 0	14 2	11 0	20 4	21 0	15 11	19 4	19 0	1
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	2
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	9 14	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 9	9 3	9 3	13 7	13 0	13 0	...	12 4	12 4	1
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 10	15 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	17 12	20 0	22 13	16 12	18 0	1
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0	1
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	13 9	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 10	13 4	13 4	14 7	21 0	21 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	17
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	9 10	15 2	13 7	14 0	7 9	7 9	8 3	10 7	10 8	11 11	14 0	14 0	15 3	16 5	15 12	1
	Disa	15 15	15 13	13 8	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	17 8	19 8	17 0	18 0	19 10	1
	Nimach	19 4	19 0	17 4	33 8	33 0	21 0	9 4	9 8	9 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12
	Nasirabad	17 8¾	18 8¾	16 13	22 10½	23 7	23 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	21 9½	22 8	16 0	16 13¾	17
	Kajkot	15 8	15 8	13 14	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 8	20 8	17 6	16 0	16 8	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	14 8	23 8	23 4	24 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	13 4	22 12	22 12	32 0	23 8	23 4	
	Karachi	13 8	13 6	13 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	18
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	17 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	12 4	13 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	24
	Shikarpur	14 8	14 10	14 0	20 12	22 8	24 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	12 4	12 6	19 0	20 12	21 4	30 4	25 0	26 0	30
	Sukkur	16 0	16 0	14 8	23 0	23 0	29 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	24 0	23 0	29 8	23 0	23 0	27
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 9	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 7	15 9	16
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	15 0	15 12	16 0	22 8	26 4	30 0	12 8	13 4	17 4	17 4	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	14 12	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	15 0	19 0	16 4	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 14	16 8	16 0	16 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	14 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	14 0	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 4	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14-14 seers, Cutwa 12-12 seers, and Raneegunge 13-8 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior range from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1884.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
26 6	26 6	32 3	26 10	40 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	..	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
27 5	26 5	20 3	37 6	39 13	29 3	88 6	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam	
32 13	32 13	29 2	34 10	34 10	32 8	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
28 14	28 11	25 0	29 10	30 3	26 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
22 5	21 6	25 8	28 14	28 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
30 0	30 0	30 0	32 11	32 11	35 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 8	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
31 0	31 8	31 0	40 5	41 6	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
31 0	36 14	36 14	33 10	32 8	34 11	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 8	15 13	14 14	15 3	15 8	Bellary	
...	...	...	31 8	30 0	26 10	151 10	161 13	176 14	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kurnool	
27 11	27 11	24 11	28 11	28 11	25 5	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 11	16 11	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8	Madras	
27 6	27 6	24 11	27 5	27 5	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
32 8	34 3	32 0	27 10	31 8	28 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
27 0	27 13	26 3	29 5	32 0	29 11	213 13	213 13	201 11	18 14	18 13	18 6	18 0	18 0	18 0	South Arcot	
34 0	34 11	36 3	28 0	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	15 3	Tanjore	
29 14	33 6	32 11	32 0	31 3	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 10	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	Trichinopoly	
29 6	31 0	41 13	32 0	35 10	37 6	116 10	116 10	170 2	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	Madura	
26 13	26 13	...	39 3	39 3	37 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
26 3	26 3	27 14	36 2	36 2	33 3	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
20 3	20 3	21 10	23 3	23 3	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
29 2	32 8	30 13	35 8	37 6	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 11	18 0	16 0	17 8	16 14	15 6	Salem	
20 3	19 6	17 10	21 3	21 3	21 3	109 5	109 5	111 13	14 14	14 14	14 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	South Canara	
20 6	20 6	21 14	27 11	27 11	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
12 0	13 6	12 6	16 11	19 4	15 4	62 6	62 6	59 9	12 9	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
19 8	19 8	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	Broach	
13 5	13 5	25 11	15 10	15 10	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 3	15 3	14 5	13 5	13 5	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
...	...	...	11 8	10 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	Colába (Alibág)	
...	...	...	21 7	21 7	15 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	14 12	14 14	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
20 11	20 11	20 11	21 0	21 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 10	15 10	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 5	Násik	
...	..	...	22 11	23 8	18 8	79 5	79 5	79 12	14 4	14 5	14 1	14 0	14 1	13 13	Ahmednagar	
15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	13 10	13 10	14 7	13 6	13 6	Poona	
...	...	...	26 0	25 9	20 1	64 0	73 2	64 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
...	...	...	21 12	22 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 1½	11 1	10 0	11 0	10 12	9 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
...	...	...	20 13	20 13	16 14	116 8	116 8	116 8	13 13	14 9	12 6	13 2	13 2	11 10	Satara	
26 1	27 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	60 0	60 0	65 0	11 8	11 10	13 0	11 0	11 2	12 0	Belgaum	
31 0	31 0	33 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
13 8	14 2	18 13	17 8	17 8	14 11	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 15	12 15	13 2	12 15	12 15	12 15	Ratnágiri	
19 0	19 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
20 0	20 0	26 10	22 13	22 13	22 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 2	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 10	12 0	12 0	11 10	Asirgarh	
17 8	17 8	18 1	16 5	17 8	15 3	80 0	80 0	...	14 15	14 10	14 5	14 9	14 9	14 0	Baroda	
...	...	...	15 14	15 4	16 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Disa	
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	20 8	170 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	...	14 0*	14 0*	13 0*	Nimach	
...	...	...	21 4¼	22 10¾	25 15	90 0	93 5½	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 8	Nasirabad	
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	Rajkot	
35 0	80 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	†12 12¾	†12 12¾	†12 12¾	12 12†	12 12†	12 8†	Upper Sindh Frontier	
10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 6	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	Karachi	
20 0	20 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	...	19 12	20 12	24 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	14 4	14 4	13 9	14 0	14 0	13 7	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 8	120 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 7½	3 0 0	3 0 8	13 5*a*	13 4	12 4	Burdwan	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 12	320 0	320 0	280 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 3 6	13 0*b*	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	...	19 0	19 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 12 6	12 0*c*	12 0	10 0	Beerbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 12	12 8	Midnapore	
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	16 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14·4 seers and Contai 12·8 seers.
e In the Jehanabad sub-division the retail price of salt was 13·8 seers per rupee.

* Sambhar salt.

† In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	14 4	20 0	20 0	19 6	8 0	8 0	10 12	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	20 0
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...		...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	26 0	12 5	12 5	15 4	13 5¼	13 5¼	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	16 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	14 8	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 8	14 8	13 14	13 0	13 0	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	18 4	18 4	17 4	31 4	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	15 0 to 16 8	12 12	13 2	17 4 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	11 7	10 0	13 5	16 0	13 12	21 0		...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	12 12	15 12	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	12 12	15 12	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	24 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	9 0	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	16 0	12 4	...	21 0	19 0	12 10	12 8	15 12	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	13 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	14 8	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	15 4	16 0	11 6	...	...	...	15 4	13 0	17 0	22 0*	15 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	12 4	14 8	13 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	17 8	21 0	21 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 8	18 0	17 0 to 17 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0	13 0	15 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Durbhunga	17 9	16 0	18 0	18 11	...	30 0	10 0	10 15	12 0	14 4	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 12	18 8	17 0	22 4	22 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 8	12 4	18 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	34 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mongbyr	19 6	18 14	18 14	21 0	21 0	25 3	11 0	11 0	13 10	13 1	13 1	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 10	16 14	16 6	20 3	20 3	27 12	12 0	12 0	15 2	13 14	13 14	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	15 12†	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	20 0	...	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	13 0	13 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The decrease in the price of rice is due to less exportation and also to the fact of *aus* rice appearing in the market for sale.
† The price of rice in the interior ranged from 23 seers 10 chittacks to 32 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-2 seers, Chooadanga 14 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g The retail price of salt at Satkhira was 11 seers per rupee.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah 12 seers, Magurah 10-12 seers, Narail 14 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh and Jungypore 11 seers, and Kandy 12 seers.
j The retail price of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
k In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was at Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
m The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
n The retail price of salt was at Kurseong 8 seers, and at Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Falacota in Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Moonshegunge 10 seers, 10¾ chittacks, Manickgunge 12 seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 13 seers, Madaripore and Bhanga 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	18 10	18 10	18 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	90 0	100 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	22 1	21 5¼	20 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½f	11 10¼	10 10¼	Nuddea	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0g	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
...	...	...	22 8	22 12	19 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 12h	10 12	11 0	Jessore	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	11 9i	11 9	10 0	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	12 0j	12 0	11 6	Dinagepore	
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	20 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 1 0	3 3 6	...	12 9k	12 6	12 0	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	...	13 12	17 3	100 0	110 0	110 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 15 l	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
...	...	...	19 11	20 4	18 12	...	90 0	69 0	3 5 4	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Bogra	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 4 0	12 6m	12 6	12 0	Pubna	
11 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	128 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0n	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 4o	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	19 0	16 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 10p	12 8	12 0	Dacca	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	12 0q	12 0	11 8	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0r	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 2 0	...	12 8s	12 12	12 8	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 8t	9 8	9 0	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0u	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	12 0v	12 0	12 0	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	Patna	
...	...	...	19 12	19 8	23 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Gya	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0 to 28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0x	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
19 12	21 15	30 0	20 15	22 0	24 0	165 0	194 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 8y	12 8	10 0	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Mozufferpore	
21 0	22 0	30 0	21 8	21 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 0z	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	...	11 8z1	11 8	11 8	Chumparun	
...	...	...	24 2	24 2	25 3	126 0	126 0	147 0	2 15 6	3 2 5	3 2 9	12 9z2	12 1	11 8	Monghyr	
...	...	...	22 1	20 3	24 0	151 8	151 8	138 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	12 10z3	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 13 6	3 13 0	...	10 12z4	10 12	10 0	Purneah	
...	...	...	23 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	12 0	Maldah	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	11 0z5	10 8	10 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
19 11	15 12	13 2	22 5	22 5	17 1	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
...	...	...	17 1	19 11	18 6	64 0	64 0	100 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	Pooree	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 13 0	...	10 8	9 0	9 2	Balasore	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
17 0	18 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	18 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 13 0	3 11 0	4 2 0	9 0z6	10 0	9 0	Hazáribágh	
24 0	24 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	5 8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	10 10z7	10 10	10 0	Manbhoom	

r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 10 seers.
s In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10-10 to 12-5 seers per rupee.
t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 9 seers per rupee.
u In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Brahmanbariah 12-12 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers, and Sasseram and Bhabhua 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
z In the Sewan sub-division the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.
z1 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt at Beguserai and Jamui was 11 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—At Kissengunge 10 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers
z5 The retail price of salt at Godda was 11 seers per rupee.
z6 The retail price of salt at Chattra was 10 seers, and at Kharrackdiha 11 seers.
z7 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpará																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	19 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	19 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	20 15½	21 8	19 5½	25 13	25 13	32 4	7 8½	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	9 11	11 13	22 8½	22 9	23 10½	21 8	26 14	21 8
	Muzaffarnagar	21 0	21 0	19 0	28 11	29 11	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	23 2	21 0	30 12	22 0	22 0	26 6
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Bulandshahr	20 4	21 0	19 4	25 0	27 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	9 5	9 11	22 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Aligarh	19 4	19 4	17 8	26 0	26 0	24 8	5 4	5 8	7 0	9 4	9 8	11 8	20 0	21 0	25 8	22 0	21 0	16 0
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0*	22 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	17 12	17 7	18 8	23 1	22 12	30 15	8 7	9 0	10 6	9 4	9 14	11 0	12 6	14 10	22 4	...	...	21 14
	Moradabad	19 0	19 10	19 1	25 8	26 0	28 12	9 0	9 0	9 1	11 8	12 4	13 12	24 0	22 8	23 2	25 4	25 4	15 10
	Budaun	19 12½	19 10	18 4½	25 12½	25 12½	28 0	9 9½	8 1½	8 6	12 0	12 0	13 3	19 3	24 0	...	22 12½	21 9½	...
	Bareilly	18 7	18 12	17 3	25 5	26 4	23 12	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 14	11 9	12 13	20 0	27 8	23 12	23 12	25 0	17 8
	Sháhjahánpur	22 0	22 8	20 4	31 0	32 8	33 0	8 4	8 4	10 0	13 8	13 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 10	21 0	20 0	30 0	28 12	30 0	8 8	8 2	8 2	11 4	12 8	14 0	26 4	28 0	17 0	26 4	22 0	18 0
	Muttra	18 0	18 0	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0
	Agra	17 8	18 8	16 8	22 8	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 12	10 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	20 8
	Farukhabad	20 10	20 13	17 15	28 12	29 15	25 5	7 0	7 0	7 2	12 6	12 4	12 9½	24 12	...	25 11	26 2	26 4	20 11
	Mainpuri	20 0	20 4	17 4	24 8	26 0	23 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	19 8	19 8	16 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Etah	21 0	21 2	18 10	27 0	26 13	25 0	8 0	7 11	8 0	11 0	11 5	13 5	...	...	20 0	...	...	21 8
	Jalaun	23 0	23 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	22 1	22 11	20 8	25 9	28 5	33 9	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 9	27 8	30 4	17 9	19 3	...
	Lalitpur	26 0	26 4	21 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	30 0
	Cawnpore	20 8	20 12	18 0	27 8	28 8	26 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	23 0
	Fatehpur	19 0	19 0	16 4	25 8	26 0	24 12	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	24 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Allahabad	18 8	18 8	17 4	26 0	26 0	26 10	8 0	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	23 4	26 8	30 8	25 0	25 8	29 0
	Hamirpur	20 11	20 12	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 4	...	28 2	28 2	22 0	27 0	...	20 0
	Jaunpur	20 6	19 11	19 0	26 1	26 1	30 0	7 1	7 1	7 12	11 3	12 0	14 2	...	...	...	19 11	21 3	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	19 13	18 14	22 8	23 6½	25 3	11 4	10 13	12 9½	13 15	13 8	16 3	21 9½	23 6½	...	12 9½	12 9½	...
	Basti	19 0	19 8	18 0	23 0	19 0	30 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	12 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	18 1	17 11	22 14	24 0	25 15	11 1	10 5	10 5	13 0	12 8	14 12	...	...	29 8	20 10	20 10	20 1
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	16 8	22 0	23 0	23 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	26
	Benares	18 7	18 2	16 0	23 5	22 12	23 14	8 15	8 15	10 9	12 7½	12 11½	17 1	25 8	25 8½	27 2	21 6	21 6	28
	Gházipur	18 10½	18 10½	19 5	23 13½	22 8½	27 0	6 7	6 7	9 0	11 9	11 9	16 1½	...	...	28 5	20 9½	20 9½	26
	Balia	18 0	18 10	18 4	21 8	23 2	27 8	11 4	10 14	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Philibhít	18 12	18 14	19 10	30 0	29 0	33 3	10 0	10 0	12 13½	12 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	18 12	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	21 0	21 2½	19 14	29 0	28 8	20 4	13 13	14 0	16 0	15 2	15 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 10	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	8 0	7 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Kheri	22 8	23 0	22 12	32 8	34 0	35 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 4	13 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	20 9	21 0	17 9	28 2½	28 14	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 4	12 10	26 0	25 12	29 8	27 0	28 0	24
	Bára Banki	21 0	20 12	18 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	15
	Bahraich	22 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	33 0	39 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	20 0
	Rai Bareli	21 0	21 0	18 8	27 0	27 8	26 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
	Sitapur	23 8	24 2	20 10	32 8	32 12	34 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	30 5	31 0	28 12	27 10½	30 0	24 12
	Gonda	22 4	23 0	21 5	29 6	29 4	43 8	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 12	15 4	15 10	28 8	28 8	39 4	24 0	24 8	23 0
	Unáo	21 8	21 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	21 0
	Hardui	21 0	22 0	18 12	30 0	33 8	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 10	11 12	11 10	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 14
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	25 4	24 8	25 8	40 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 *0	35 0	35 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	35
	Lahore (b)	25 0	25 0	23 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	28
	Ferozepore (c)	23 0	23 0	22 8	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	36
	Sirsa (d)	17 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	29 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	19 8	20 0	30 0
	Hissar (e)	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Rohtak (f)	19 0	19 8	20 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	23 0
	Gurgaon (g)	19 0	20 0	20 0	24 8	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Delhi (h)	19 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	20 0
	Karnál (i)	20 0	21 0	19 0	26 0	27 8	31 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	15 0	16 0	22 0
	Umballa	...†	22 0	22 8	...†	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	...†	11 0	12 0	...†	26 0	30 0	...†	20 0	24 0
	Ludhiana (j)	24 8	24 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	38 0	22 0	23 0	25 0
	Simla (k)	15 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0

* Mandua. † Not received. (a) Wheat, barley and gram falling; salt rising. (b) Rice and gram rising.
(c) Gram rising; jowar and salt (wholesale) falling. (d) Wheat, barley, bajra and gram rising; jowar falling. (e) Barley, jowar, gram, gur and salt (wholesale) rising.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Provinces.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Sylhet	Assam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed
Cachar																
Goálpará																
Gáro Hills																
Kámrúp																
Darrang																
Nowgong																
Sibságar																
Lakhimpur																
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																
Nága Hills																
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
Saháranpur		...	...	...	24 11½	25 13	27 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 10½
Muzaffarnagar		...	...	...	24 6	25 5	26 6	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 6	12 2	12 2	11 8
Meerut		...	...	...	23 0	24 8	25 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Bulandshahr		...	...	...	21 4	22 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
Aligarh		...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Kumaun		...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál		...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 13
Bijnor		...	...	...	19 2	19 2	23 1	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	10 11
Moradabad		...	...	...	21 8	21 12	22 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 10	13 10	12 10	13 8	13 8	12 8
Budaun		...	...	...	20 1½	19 14½	22 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 1½	11 6	11 6	10 12½
Bareilly		...	...	...	20 0	21 14	21 14	137 8	137 8	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	12 3	11 14
Sháhjahánpur		...	...	...	22 12	22 12	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	11 0
Taráí Pergunnahs		...	...	...	18 12	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	10 10	14 0	11 10	10 0	13 8
Muttra		...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 9	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Agra		...	...	...	20 8	21 4	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0
Farukhabad		...	...	...	23 6	23 13	24 5	125 0	120 0	156 8	12 10	12 4	11 11	12 0	11 12	11 4
Mainpuri		...	...	...	20 0	20 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
Etáwah		...	...	...	23 0	23 8	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
Etah		...	...	...	22 0	21 11	22 10	160 0	153 0	160 0	12 0	11 13	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 0
Jalaun		...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
Jhánsi		...	...	...	24 10½	25 9	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	11 12	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 0
Lalitpur		...	...	...	32 0	33 4	33 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 4	11 6	11 0	10 12	10 14	10 8
Cawnpore		...	...	...	25 4	26 8	25 8	140 0	150 0	145 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
Fatehpur		...	...	...	25 0	25 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12
Bánda		...	...	...	34 0	35 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	11 0	11 8	10 0
Allahabad		...	...	...	27 0	27 8	29 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Hamírpur		...	...	...	28 11	29 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 0	11 4	9 8	10 5	9 0
Jaunpur		...	...	...	21 14	22 9	29 10	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10
Gorakhpur		...	...	...	22 8	21 9½	29 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½
Basti		...	...	...	22 0	23 0	30 0	120 0	150 0	150 0	10 4	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Azamgarh		...	...	...	21 0	21 10	25 13	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	9 14	10 8	10 8	9 14
Mirzapur		...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
Benares		...	...	...	22 4	22 4	25 8½	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	10 5	10 2
Gházipur		...	...	...	23 3	22 8½	28 0	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5
Balia		...	...	...	23 2	23 12	26 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4
Philibhít		...	...	...	18 12	18 12	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 6
Sultánpur	Oudh.	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12
Partábgarh		...	...	...	23 5	25 8	27 4	173 0	173 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 12	10 13	10 12
Fyzabad		...	...	...	22 4	24 6	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Kheri		...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	12 0
Lucknow		...	...	...	23 3	23 15	23 6	120 0	130 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
Bára Banki		...	...	...	25 0	25 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0
Bahraich		...	...	...	28 0	29 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8
Rai Bareli		...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0
Sitapur		...	...	...	26 0	27 0	26 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8
Gonda		...	...	...	25 8	27 8	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0
Unáo		...	...	...	26 8	26 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0
Hardui		...	...	...	23 8	27 0	21 9	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8
Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.	...	...	...	35 4	34 4	40 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	14 12	15 4	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0
Lahore (*b*)		...	...	...	32 0	33 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Ferozepore (*c*)		...	...	...	33 0	35 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	13 8	13 12	13 0	13 8	13 8
Sirsa (*d*)		...	...	...	28 0	30 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8
Hissar (*e*)		...	...	...	25 0	26 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8
Rohtak (*f*)		...	...	...	21 0	22 8	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 8
Gurgaon (*g*)		...	...	...	20 8	22 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Delhi (*h*)		...	...	...	21 8	23 0	25 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Karnál (*i*)		...	...	...	23 0	23 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 6	12 6	11 8	12 4	12 4	11 0
Umballa		...	...	...	...†	27 12	30 0	...†	200 0	140 0	...†	14 0	14 0	...†	14 0	14 0
Ludiana (*j*)		...	...	...	27 0	27 8	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	13 8
Simla (*k*)		...	...	...	16 8	20 0	18 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6

(*f*) Wheat, gram and salt rising; rice, jowar and maize falling. (*g*) Wheat, barley, gram and gur rising. (*h*) Barley, bajra, gram and maize rising.
(*i*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and gur rising; jowar falling. (*j*) Wheat falling; barley, rice, bajra, jowar gram and maize rising. (*k*) Bajra falling; jowar, gram and maize rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 8	24 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	28 0	38 0	26 0	24 0	26 0
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	25 8	26 0	25 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	30 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*e*)	26 0	26 8	25 8	34 4	37 0	39 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	34 8	35 0	39 0	27 8	27 8	25 8
	Siálkot (*f*)	25 0	26 8	26 4	41 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	38 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	30 0
	Gujrát (*g*)	31 8	31 2	30 0	49 0	58 8	44 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 0	48 0	48 0	38 8	44 0	44 0	50 0
	Jhelum (*h*)	28 0	28 8	28 0	43 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	37 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	36 0
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	30 8	29 0	29 0	45 0	42 8	41 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	14 0	36 0	37 0	32 0	47 0	49 0	45 0
	Shahpúr (*j*)	29 0	30 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	45 0
	Jhang (*k*)	21 0	20 8	22 0	32 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Montgomery (*l*)	21 0	21 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*m*)	18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	29 0	22 0	24 0	28 0
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán (*o*)	19 7	20 0	19 6	26 14	25 0	33 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	21 14	23 12	36 4
	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	25 0	24 1	23 14	38 12	39 6	38 15	...	...	...	8 10	8 7	8 7	26 4	29 6	41 4	23 12	26 4	37 13
	Bannu (*q*)	39 6	35 5	36 4	50 10	47 8	51 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	25 0	30 0	52 8	27 8	32 8	42 8
	Kohát (*r*)	30 10	29 0	21 0	51 0	48 7	44 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 12	...	...	43 6	33 2	33 2	42 0
	Pesháwár (*s*)	31 0	28 12	23 12	52 0	48 8	40 10	...	...	...	11 10	12 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	52 0	40 10	40 0	31 8
	Hazára (*t*)	30 0	30 0	...	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	27 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	34 8	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	22 0	23 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	18 0
	Mandla	32 8	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 8	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 8	15 8	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 4	20 4	14 5	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 8	9 8	9 9	...	...	21 0	...	...	19 4
	Nimár	21 10	21 10	15 15	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 0	14 14	13 13	14 14	24 8	22 8	18 12	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Betúl	27 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	26 8	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	22 12	22 12	19 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	14 12	14 12	16 0	27 12	27 12	31 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	24 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	13 8	25 0	25 0	27 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára	24 12	24 12	20 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	10 0	15 12	15 12	20 0	22 8	24 8	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	28 0	28 0	24 2	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 14	23 0	23 8	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	47 8	47 8	32 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	36 0	39 0	34 0	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	22 0	22 12	17 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 8	24 12	24 8	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	***Arakan Division.***																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	16 8	14 2	15 5	...	...	...	15 10	11 4	12 12	15 10	12 6	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	9 4	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2½	7 14	7 14	7 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	16 3	16 3	9 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 3	12 7	12 7	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 7	11 13	14 14	16 10	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 9	11 15	15 10	14 3	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 10	10 6	10 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 0	12 8	12 2	11 1	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui																		
	Toungoo																		
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amráoti	22 0	22 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	14 0
	Akola	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	19 0	18 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 12	22 0	15 0	14 12	22 0
	Buldana	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	23 0
	Wun	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	24 0	26 0	29 4	...	...	...
	Basim	24 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...

(*a*) Gram and salt rising. (*b*) Barley rising; bajra, jowar and maize falling. (*c*) Wheat, barley, gram and gur rising. (*d*) Wheat, jowar and gram rising; gur falling.
(*e*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram, maize and gur rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram and maize rising; gur falling. (*g*) Wheat, gram and gur falling; barley rising.
(*h*) Wheat, bajra, jowar and gram rising; barley, maize, gur and salt falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley, rice, gram, maize and salt falling; bajra and jowar rising
(*j*) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram rising. (*k*) Wheat, barley, gram, gur and salt falling. (*l*) Gram falling. (*m*) Barley, bajra, gram and maize rising; jowar and salt (retail) falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.							
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)			Punjab—*continued.*	
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	33 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	Jullundur (*b*)				
...	...	...	30 0	30 8	33 12	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)				
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)				
...	...	...	33 8	34 8	37 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 12	14 12	14 6	Amritsar (*e*)				
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	15 8	14 8	Siálkot (*f*)				
...	...	...	37 0	36 12	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)				
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	Jhelum (*h*)				
...	...	...	35 12	35 0	34 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	15 8	15 4	15 4	15 6	15 2	15 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)				
...	...	...	36 0	37 0	52 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)				
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	30 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	14 12	14 4	14 8	14 4	13 12	Jhang (*k*)				
...	...	...	35 0	34 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*l*)				
...	...	...	27 0	29 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	Mooltan (*m*)				
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh (*n*)				
...	...	...	23 7	22 3	26 4	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	27 8	28 14	27 8	26 4	27 8	Dera Gházi Khán (*o*)				
...	...	...	34 10	33 3	35 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	42 8	42 0	53 2	39 6	40 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Kháu (*p*)				
...	...	...	49 6	45 5	38 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	Bannu (*q*)				
...	...	...	33 2	33 2	28 1	114 12	114 12	89 4	61 3	61 3	71 6	58 11	58 11	66 5	Kohát (*r*)				
...	...	...	30 4	30 4	29 5	112 0	112 0	96 0	41 10	42 4	45 8	40 10	41 0	44 0	Pesháwar (*s*)				
...	...	...	26 8	27 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	Házára (*t*)				
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	Saugor			Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	43 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	9 0	Damoh				
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	9 8	11 0	10 12	9 0	Jubbulpore				
0 0	30 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	Mandla				
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 0	11 0	8 8	9 12	10 12	8 0	Seoni				
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	Narsinghpur				
...	...	...	29 4	27 0	21 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad				
...	...	...	24 14	23 15	18 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	14 14	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 12	Nimár				
18 8	17 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Betúl				
17 0	17 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chhindwára				
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Wardha				
...	...	...	22 4	22 12	21 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur				
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Chánda				
...	...	...	24 12	24 12	26 8	159 0	159 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bhandára				
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 8	9 12	9 0	Bálaghát				
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	29 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	Raipur				
... 0	80 0	120 0	42 8	42 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur				
	...	...	15 0	16 8	18 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	Sambalpur				
															Arakan Division.			British Burma.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Akyab Northern Arakan Kyonkpyoo Sandoway				
															Pegu Division.				
	...	...	19 5	20 0	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town				
19	...	...	10 1	10 0	...	46 9	46 9	...	7 7	7 7	...	5 3	5 3	...	Pegu				
	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 5 11/49	535 11	535 11	535 11 3/7	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	29 12 5/7	Tharrawaddy				
	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	27 5	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome				
															Irrawaddy Division.				
	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 9	247 8	247 8	265 7	26 2	26 2	28 9	22 7	22 7	21 4	Bassein				
..	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada				
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa				
..	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 12	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo				
															Tenasserim Division.				
..	...	...	12 2	11 1	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	31 2	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tavoy Mergui Toungoo				
	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Secunderabad Bolarum Chudderghat			Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
..	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	75 0	80 0	60 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	12 8	11 8	Amráoti				
0	11 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Akola				
..	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Ellichpur				
.	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Buldána				
.	...	...	18 0	20 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún				
.	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Básim				

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Barley rising; gram falling. (*o*) Wheat and bajra rising; barley, gram, maize and salt falling. (*p*) Wheat, rice and gram falling; barley, bajra and jowar rising.
(*q*) Wheat, barley, gram and maize falling; bajra and jowar rising. (*r*) Wheat, barley, bajra and maize falling; rice and salt rising. (*s*) Wheat, barley, maize and gur falling.
(*t*) Barley, gram, maize and gur rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past Fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 13	8 11	10 2	10 4	9 14	11 9	12 3	13 0	17 1	17 14	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 12	16 0	17 0	22 8	20 8	22 8	6 0	5 12	6 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	18 12	18 4	20
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 0	17 4	22 4	22 4	23 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	15 4	15 4	18
	Kerrowlee	18 0	18 4	20 0	24 6	23 3	25 0	9 12	10 0	12 8	10 0	11 4	13 12	22 8	23 2	25 0	20 0	21 4	21
	Ulwur	17 15	17 13	19 3	22 9	22 11	25 12	7 7	7 7	8 10	10 5	10 5	11 0	19 12	21 3	22 14	18 0	18 3	22
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 6	17 11	18 11	22 10	22 15	27 4	7 5	8 9	7 12	9 4	9 3	9 6	21 0	21 0	21 8	20 3	20 3	22
	Ajmere	14 8	15 0	15 8	20 8	21 0	22 8	3 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	16 1	16 1	16 0	24 3	25 2	27 8	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 2	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 3	20 3	19
	Sirohee	13 8	14 8	13 4	24 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18
	Abu	13 4	13 8	12 8	20 0	20 8	19 2	6 0	6 0	6 12	7 2	7 12	8 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14
	Anadra	14 10	14 12	13 12	23 0	23 4	21 12	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16
	Bálmere	13 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	27
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5¾	18 5¾	13 10¾	25 0	25 0	18 0¾	8 9½	8 9½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 0	23 12	21 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Partábgarh	19 3	19 11	16 6½	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	10 0	11 9	11 11	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	15 0	15 15	20 0	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 12	20 0	17 8	17 0	17
	Bikaneer	11 12	13 1	11 1	...	...	...	3 12	3 13	3 8	6 14	6 14	5 12	...	...	...	14 4	14 14	19
	Boondee	27 0	28 0	21 0	38 8	40 0	30 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	34 12	37 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	26 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15
	Tonk	20 12	21 0	18 12	28 0	28 4	24 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	30 0	29 12	26 0	21 0	21 0	...
	Jhallawar	25 14	24 5½	17 14	37 12	37 12	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	35 6	31 15½	22 10	15 14	15 14	17
	Shahpoora	20 8	20 0	20 0	26 4	26 15	23 7	9 0	9 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	17 0	18 4	...	17
	Dholpur	17 4	17 10	17 1	22 6	23 10	24 13	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	20 13	21 6	23 6	21 0	21 6	2
Central India.	Indore	20 0	19 8	13 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 10	25 4	17 7	21 14	20 0	1
	Gwalior	17 2	18 4	15 15	21 0	21 15	23 5	7 7	7 9	7 5	10 1	9 15	9 2	29 10	21 0	23 1	18 12	19 3	1
	Goona	27 0	28 0	23 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	36 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	1
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 0	26 6	24 0	34 8	36 12	40 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	17 12	18 0	...*	...*	38 12	25 8	26 0	1

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1884—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bangalore	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Kolar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Túmkúr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Mysore	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Shimoga	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Kadur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 10	9 12	9 15	10 1	9 3	Coorg	Coorg
29 8	29 11	25 1	21 4	21 4	25 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	15 4	15 8	14 8	15 0	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	20 12	20 12	24 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 10	13 1	12 12	12 8	12 12	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	21 0	21 14	25 0	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 0	Ulwur	
...	...	...	22 1	22 9	25 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	12 13	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	20 10	20 10	26 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	19 8	21 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	13 12	13 12	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 0	Deoli Cantonment	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	21 2	21 2	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 6 0	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	17 4	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 1 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	...	19 12	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	14 2	14 4	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	300 0	310 0	310 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	†	†	‡	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	...	21 7¾	22 4¼	17 9¼	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 5¼ R a. p.	S. Ch. 11 11½ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 9 9 R a. p.	10 15	11 5¼	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	11 14	10 0	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	37 8	...	...	...	2 5 3	...	...	17 2	16 15	16 11	Partábgarh (")	
...	...	...	28 15	29 11	21 9	...	...	...	2 12 6	2 10 6	2 10 0	14 6	15 0	15 5	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	13 4	15 8	19 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 8	11 4	10 0	12 4	11 0	Boondee	
...	...	...	34 12	38 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	11 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 6	12 8	12 4	12 2	12 4	12 0	Tonk	
...	...	...	26 8	27 8	24 8	100 0	120 0	160 0	10 14	11 5	10 2	10 10	11 1	9 14	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	32 5	31 5½	25 13½	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	12 7	13 0	13 0	12 5	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	26 6	26 6	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 15	12 15	13 8	12 2	12 2	12 8	Dholpur	
...	...	...	19 13	20 6	23 14	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	22 5	21 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 7	11 7	11 7	Gwalior	
...	...	...	19 1	19 12	21 15	127 12	146 0	127 12	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Goona	
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 2	11 2	10 4	11 0	11 0	9 10	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	
...	...	...	29 8	33 8	36 5	160 0	160 0	160 0								

† Eight pies per bundle. ‡ Ten pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116 AND 1117 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th JULY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 13 1	17 7 3
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 8 0	12 3 0
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
Bengal.	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 7-8	10-0 to 20-0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	...	...
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0to10-0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0*	4 0 0	10 0 0
																																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
Assam.	Sylhet	12 4	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	10 12	13 0	14 0	15 4	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	13 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 4	3 5	12 0	13 0	12 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Cachar	9 2	10 10	9 2	12 13	12 13	12 13	10 10	12 13	13 5	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 13	13 5	100 0	80 0	80 0	3 7	3 4	3 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	5 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 18-0
	Goálpará	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 4	12 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 5	13 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 6	3 8	3 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0to10-0	15-0 to 22-0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6	7-8 to 8-0	7-8to10-0	20-0 to 45-0
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	9 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 4	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0to10-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	7-0to10-0	7-0to10-0	10-0 to 30-0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4	4 4	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	7-8to10-0	7-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 25-0
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 6	4 4	10 0	9 0	8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	20-0 to 30-0
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7-0to25-0	8-0to12-0	15-0 to 35-0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	80 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	9-0to20-0	9-0to15-0	30-0 to 60-0
Punjab.	Karnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0

* During the field season.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 30th JUNE 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1884. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	9·20	850	651	42,603	34,810
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	6·03	1,100	771	53,535	44,000
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·33	850	776	62,273	50,433
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·35	900	589	63,878	60,107
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·04	1,200	992	75,426	67,048
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	3,779	297,715	256,398
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	7·19	1,000	409	19,616	13,220
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	5·11	700	459	26,240	27,083
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	. .	5·5	1,300	702	43,607	43,717
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	. .	3·5	1,050	1,046	54,897	56,666
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	6·70	6·3	1,050	885	36,879	24,557
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,100	3,501	181,239	165,243
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·77	1,300	871	62,855	54,037
Agra Canal	8·50	6·73	1,300	803	53,512	37,173
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	12,113	6,751
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,371	757
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,439	2,216
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	22
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	51
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	612,255	522,648

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to end of June 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	17,755	2,475	8,993	528	259	274	1,817	32,101	3·4	4·4
Muzáffarnagar	39,318	8,496	12,301	1,643	122	695	4,238	66,813	3·8	4·1
Meerut	64,581	28,785	3,494	6,793	1,525	2,935	1,961	110,074	2·4	3·5
Bulandshahr	5,267	59,724	103	10,370	1,569	564	1,063	78,660	2·4	3·4
Aligarh	314	45,407	196	4,546	900	95	1,112	52,570	4·0	2·8
Muttra	301	13,310	. .	6,328	23	142	3,147	23,251	3·7	2·4
Agra	491	9,094	. .	859	65	83	836	11,432	3·4	2·2
Etah	832	30,121	120	1,862	477	39	1,165	34,616	1·2	3·4
Mainpuri	1,957	34,092	143	1,007	841	74	562	38,676	2·1	4·0
Fatehgarh	2,031	16,726	9	79	297	6	339	19,487	5·7	4·0
Etáwah	2,780	46,180	71	7	303	67	349	49,757	·6	2·1
Cawnpore	3,456	52,348	469	. .	653	4	1,401	58,331	2·0	3·3
Delhi	. .	19	. .	41	. .	. .	. .	60	6·2	3·4
Gurgaon	171	10,342	. .	8,108	38	714	120	19,493	7·2	2·9
Dehra Dún	544	. .	1,511	3	17	. .	364	2,439	4·2	10·9
Bijnor	2,361	. .	10	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,371	2·9	4·9
Tarái	731	. .	225	. .	. .	. .	. .	956	3·4	5·9
Pilibhít	2,241	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,241	2 3	5·4
Bareilly	8,916	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,916	3·1	4·6
Jhánsi	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	1·1	3·7
Hamírpur	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	7	9	2·8	4·8
Total	154,053	357,119	27,646	42,174	7,089	5,692	18,482	612,255	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	156,066	295,458	17,796	29,417	5,790	2,746	15,375	522,648	. .	. .
Increase	. .	61,661	9,850	12,757	1,299	2,946	3,107	89,607	. .	. .
Decrease	2,013	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

			Cubic feet per second.
Supply—			
Entering head of Ganges Canal			6,030
" of Lower Ganges Canal			3,129
		Total	9,159
Expended—			
Ganges Canal		3,779	
Lower Ganges Canal		3,501	
		7,280	
Escaped—			
Northern Dn., G. C., Percolation in Toghalpur sand-hills		150	
Anúpshahr	ditto Siyana escape	135	
Ditto	ditto Pesri escape	8	
Meerut	ditto Jani escape	392*	
Bulandshahr	ditto Kot escape	67	
Aligarh	ditto Percolation	43	
Narora Dn., L. G. C., Fatehgarh Branch, Manickpur escape		50	
Ditto	ditto Main Canal, Nadrai escape	248	
Ditto	ditto Percolation, Main canal	140	
Mainpuri	ditto ditto	100	
Ditto	ditto Percolation, Bewar Branch	11	
Ditto	ditto Bewar Branch, tail	106	
Ditto	ditto Percolation, Cawnpore Branch	60	
Cawnpore	ditto Tail	273	
Etáwah	ditto ditto	32	
Bhognipur	ditto ditto	74	
		1,879	
			9,159

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Demand heavy throughout the month. A fall of rain between the 19th and 23rd relieved sugar and indigo. Rice crops however drew largely on water. The bunds gave on the 17th June. River high. Supply well under control.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Full demand during the first half of the month, reduced demand after rainfall in the third week, and demand increasing during the last few days of the month.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Rain fell on 22nd and 23rd, after which demand ceased until the end of the month.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports—The demand was slack after the 23rd June, when the monsoon broke; the rainfall on that date varied from a faint drizzle at some stations to 4·6 inches at Gangagarh.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Increase of 50 per cent. under indigo as compared with same month of previous year. This crop is ousting all others from cultivation. Supply ample during month.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Strong demand for water up to the 19th, when there was a fairly general fall of rain over the division; from the 19th to the end of the month the demand was slack; slight decrease in area irrigated up to date, due to short supply available at commencement of fasl.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—shows a decrease of 110 acres as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Very strong demand for water up to 19th, when slight rain fell and the monsoon may be said to have burst, but the rain up to end of month was very slight and partial. The slight decrease in area to end of June was due to low supply at beginning of fasl.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Good supply in canal, but weather cloudy during last half of month, so much new irrigation was not secured.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports—The excess over last year is the result of a small rise in everything excepting sugarcane. Rain on 11th, 19th, 20th, and 21st nearly stopped all demands, except for rice *paleo*.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports Irrigation ceased for the time on 23rd. Excess irrigation over last year's has been explained before.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports—From ½" to 1½" of rain fell on 10th and 11th, which eased the demand, did much good to the sugar and allowed kharif ploughings to commence. Rain set in very mildly on 18th and stopped all demand for sugar. There was fair rain on 23rd, 24th, since which date a long break. Water in great demand now for rice. Supply in rivers somewhat improved, but failing again.

Executive Engineer, Dún Canal, reports—Demand heavy at beginning of month for rice (2nd class) *paleo*, when weather was hot, though cloudy. Rain set in on 17th, when demand for all other crops but 1st class rice ceased. Break in the rains at end of month allowed ploughing operations to be actively carried on, but was the cause of a decrease in the much wanted water-supply on all canals. A slight increase in total area irrigated over corresponding month of last year.

Collector of Hamirpur states that the estimate of irrigation effected in June is blank.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th July 1884

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STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1884.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat			800		800	
Gram			700		700	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng						
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár						
Bajra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total			1,500		1,500	
Cotton						
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	10,770		2,800		13,570	
Miscellaneous goods			300		300	
Firewood			600		600	
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber						
Karis and squared timber			200		200	
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	10,770		5,400		16,170	
Total during corresponding period of last year	18,950		27,255		46,205	
Increase						
Decrease	8,180		21,855		30,035	

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	Agra Canal. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	594	1,697
Ton mileage	58,559	271,423
Value of goods R	8,810	72,953
Number of passengers		

Allahabad,
The 15th July 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1884.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic.						Remarks.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
Grains.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat			4,862		4,862				300		300										5,162		5,162		
Gram	1,176		175		1,351		1,263				1,263		1,155				1,155		3,594		175		3,769		
Rice																									
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dál: Urd							195				195		187				187		382				382		
Dál: Múng													155				155		155				155		
Dál: Arhar	460				460		245				245		2,750				2,750		3,455				3,455		
Dál: Masúri							125				125		49				49		174				174		
Juár	296				296														296				296		
Bájra																									
Maize or Indian-corn																									
Barley																									
Total	1,932		5,037		6,969		1,828		300		2,128		4,296				4,296		8,056		5,337		13,393		
Cotton									138		138				362		362				500		500		
Oil-seeds	77				77				9,842		9,842		1,167		44		1,211		1,244		9,886		11,130		
Salt	910				910				1,205		1,205				4,329		4,329		910		5,534		6,444		
Metals	43,455		20		43,475		523		32		555		4,487		50		4,537		48,465		102		48,567		
Building materials	48,886		49,370		98,256		40,148		30,577		70,725				4,159		4,159		89,034		84,106		173,140		
Miscellaneous goods	1,241		2,744		3,985		1,031		23,097		24,128		5,827		17,547		23,374		8,099		43,388		51,487		
Firewood	3,593		27,483		31,076		9,000		108		9,108								12,593		27,591		40,184		
Bamboos			71,995	1,439,900	71,995	1,439,900	100	2,000	12,117	242,340	12,217	244,340							100	2,000	84,112	1,682,240	84,212	1,684,240	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber			20,526	22,803	20,526	22,803	325	650			325	650							325	650	20,526	22,803	20,851	23,453	
Timber: Karis and squared timber			21,934	22,155	21,934	22,155	80	107	201	201	281	308		...					80	107	22,135	22,356	22,215	22,463	
Timber: Logs	375	19	1,570	78	1,945	97	100	5			100	5							475	24	1,570	78	2,045	102	
Miscellaneous timber	29	58	2,899	5,798	2,928	5,856	95	190	922	1,844	1,017	2,034	365	730			365	730	489	978	3,821	7,642	4,310	8,620	
Live-stock																									
Grand Total	100,498	77	203,578	1,490,734	304,076	1,490,811	53,230	2,952	78,539	244,385	131,769	247,337	16,142	730	26,491		42,633	730	169,870	37,567	308,608	1,735,119	478,478	1,738,878	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	50,126	651	192,584	1,089,495	242,710	1,090,146	10,963	1,838	126,156	214,809	137,119	216,647	14,397	1,181	76,986		91,383	1,181	75,486	3,670	395,726	1,304,304	471,212	1,307,974	
Increase	50,372		10,994	401,239	61,366	400,665	42,267	1,114		29,576		30,690	1,745						94,384	89		430,815	7,266	430,904	
Decrease		574							47,617		5,350			451	50,495		48,750	451			87,118				

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1883.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1884.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1883.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,916	11,170	5,037	4,840	3,357	1,566	17,310	17,576
Ton mileage	367,537	628,595	233,438	115,684	769,639	363,345	1,370,614	1,107,624
Value of goods . . . . . R	1,20,780	1,89,784	1,46,333	1,01,404	2,79,752	88,178	5,46,865	3,79,366
Number of passengers	289	409	. .	157	. .	27	289	593

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th July 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for First 14 days of July 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for First 12 days of July 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th July 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th July 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12th July 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,78,821	327	547	1,41,064	258	19,21,531	234	17,21,558	214	. . .	1,99,973
12th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi .	749	4,82,056	642	730	3,80,711	522	36,23,746	326	32,06,107	290	. . .	4,17,639
12th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	2,76,344	321	861	2,37,156	275	20,26,824	157	20,71,357	164	44,533	. . .
12th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	1,56,295	239	654	1,62,466	248	12,12,323	123	13,41,657	139	1,29,334	. . .
19th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	5,59,440	386	1,450	8,17,112	564	1,23,50,397	566	1,21,83,576	568	. . .	1,66,821
12th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	1,39,972	304	461	2,34,880	510	40,03,792	579	42,25,838	623	2,22,046	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,723	17,92,928	379	4,703	19,73,389	420	2,51,38,613	355	2,47,50,093	356	. . .	3,88,520
	State.												
19th July 1884	East Indian . .	1,509	20,13,706	1,334	1,509	11,99,498	795	1,61,28,303	713	1,28,27,066	578	. . .	33,01,237
19th ditto .	Eastern Bengal(a) .	228	1,61,079	706	233	1,10,784	475	14,55,484	426	11,30,399	330	. . .	3,25,085
19th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	2,639	97	27	2,861	105	24,882	61	20,515	51	. . .	4,367
19th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	57,322	240	249	47,210	190	6,05,162	174	5,49,679	152	. . .	55,483
19th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	3,099	97	32	3,828	120	29,493	61	36,389	77	6,896	. . .
First 12 days of July 1884 .	Tirhoot . . .	166	28,560	172	193	28,281	147	2,50,019	102	3,34,104	118	84,085	. . .
19th July 1884	Patna-Gya . . .	57	12,201	214	57	13,728	241	1,31,925	154	1,27,225	151	. . .	4,700
19th ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	15,333	111	240	31,423	131	1,61,623	78	2,21,564	62	59,941	. . .
19th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,501	125	12	1,167	97	17,032	95	19,099	109	2,067	. . .
19th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,12,233	280	1,119	3,32,280	297	39,92,636	238	39,63,053	241	. . .	29,583
19th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	10,199	114	140	28,480	203	1,23,603	93	2,54,076	123	1,30,473	. . .
19th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	23,665	526	45	13,198	293	2,32,063	344	1,68,522	255	. . .	63,541
19th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	19,607	132	149	16,530	111	5,47,816	245	5,28,774	241	. . .	19,042
19th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	40,429	251	246	50,914	207	4,65,970	193	6,16,104	197	1,50,134	. . .
19th ditto .	Sindia	75	11,970	160	75	11,289	151	96,591	86	1,09,625	99	13,034	. . .
19th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	421	1,17,396	279	447	1,02,040	228	9,45,027	150	8,64,151	132	. . .	80,876
12th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	3,44,079	521	660	2,66,851	404	24,45,020	247	22,55,942	232	. . .	1,89,078
12th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	66	8,343	126	. . .	. .	52,968	65	52,968	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,616	11,61,312	321	3,990	10,69,207	268	1,15,24,346	213	1,12,52,189	194	. . .	2,72,157
	Assisted Companies.												
19th July 1884	Bengal-Central . .	35	4,046	116	126	13,892	110	32,786	62	1,49,243	83	1,16,457	. . .
12th ditto .	Assam . . .	. .	. . .	. .	70	5,956	85	. . .	. .	54,276	60	54,276	. . .
19th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,851	45	. . .	. .	28,362	47	28,362	. . .
Last 9 days of June 1884 .	Bengal & N.-Western .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(b)	. .	. . .	. .	(c)25,192	27	25,192	. . .
	TOTAL .	35	4,046	116	(d)237	21,699	92	32,786	62	2,57,073	59	2,24,287	. . .
	Native States.												
12th July 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	17,754	92	193	20,257	105	3,85,489	133	4,80,071	169	94,582	. . .
19th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	885	47	44	1,700	39	11,382	40	15,869	57	4,487	. . .
12th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	26,507	219	121	29,444	243	2,34,493	129	3,11,124	175	76,631	. . .
First 5 days of July 1884 .	Mysore . . .	86	(e) 4,510	52	86	(f) 3,796	44	(g)74,776	62	(h)82,616	70	7,840	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	49,656	119	444	55,197	124	7,06,140	112	8,89,680	144	1,83,540	. .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,302	50,21,648	487	10,883	43,18,990	397	5,35,30,188	347	4,99,76,101	312	. . .	35,54,087
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,40,88,585	156	2,29,89,006	144	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,94,41,603	191	2,69,87,095	168	. . .	24,54,508

(a) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway; but includes the receipts of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 2nd April to 30th June 1884.
(d) Exclusive of the mileage of the Bengal and North-Western Railway (73).
(e) Receipts for the week ending 7th July 1883.
(f) Receipts for first 5 days of July 1884.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th July 1883.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th July 1884.

SIMLA,
The 4th August 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th AUGUST 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been rain in all districts of the Madras Presidency, but the fall has again been slight, and more is wanted everywhere. In Mysore slight rain fell throughout the Province, and prospects, though still uncertain, have somewhat improved. Heavy rain fell in Coorg during the week. In the Bombay Presidency there was good rain in most districts, and prospects have generally improved. More rain is however wanted in Sholapur, Dharwar and Kaladgi. Rain has been general in the Berars and Hyderabad and throughout the Central India and Rajputana States. From the Central Provinces heavy rain continues to be reported, especially in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and Saugor; a break in the weather is greatly needed. Rain again fell in all districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but it was insufficient in Benares, Gorakhpore, Lucknow, and parts of Sitapur, where more is much wanted. In the Punjab there was a fair amount of rain in most districts. Seasonable weather continues in British Burma. In Assam the rainfall has been below that of previous weeks, while an insufficiency is also reported from Bengal.

The last report, dated the 7th instant, of the Meteorological Department reports heavy rain at Mussoorie and other hill stations and slight showers in the Eastern Punjab. Elsewhere the country north-westward of a line from Surat to Lucknow is rainless at present.

Harvesting continues in some districts of the Madras Presidency, with outturns below the average. The standing crops are in want of rain in most places. *Kharif* sowings continue in the Bombay Presidency and in the Punjab, and in the former transplanting and weeding are also in hand. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the condition of the *kharif* crops is generally satisfactory. In the Central Provinces the heavy rain, if it continues, is likely to be injurious to the standing crops; weeding, which was in progress in places, is still retarded by the excessive moisture. In the Central India and Rajputana States the prospects of the standing crops are good. Early rice is being reaped in Assam and Bengal, and transplanting of late rice is going on. In parts of Bengal transplanting operations are retarded by insufficient rain, which has also affected standing crops to some extent in many districts.

The public health is generally good. In Tanjore there has been a decrease in the mortality from cholera.

Prices are generally stationary, with local fluctuations.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 6th)		
Bellary ...	·35 (average)	More rain urgently needed, 28 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·16 (average)	More rain wanted, Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·96 (average)	Small-pox slight in two taluks; 5 deaths from cholera.
Kistna ...	1·37 (average)	River rising 12·25 feet over anicut. Standing crops generally good. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 13 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·10 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts; harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox prevalent; 48 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·23 (average)	Standing crops everywhere suffering from want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·06 (average)	More rain much wanted in parts. Standing crops generally good. Rivers 1 to 5 feet. Harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. 653 deaths from cholera, which is decreasing.
Madura ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops fading from want of rain; harvest *cholum* in one taluk, yield below average. Small-pox slight in parts; 6 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	6·34	Insufficient rain in parts. Standing crops, first crop paddy growing. Small-pox slight in 8 taluks, fever in 2; 8 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	1·32	Standing crops paddy in ear suffering from want of rain. Fever prevalent; small-pox in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good in Northern Sircars. Rain deficient and prospects doubtful in Ceded and Southern Districts.
Bombay—(Aug. 6th)		
Karachi ...	No rain; average of 14 other stations, 1·64.	River rising on 4th, 17 feet 5 inches against 15 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in 3 talukas; cattle-disease in 5 talukas, some deaths in Shahbandar and Ghorabari. Worms in crops in Tatta, Mirpur Botoro, and Sujawal. Small-pox in 6 villages, in the districts there have been 19 fresh cases, with 1 death, 7 remaining sick. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Sehwan 32, 24 and 40, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Sujawal 30 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain general; averaging 2·83.	River at Kotri on 4th, 17 feet 5 inches against 15 feet 5 inches last year. Small-pox in 4 talukas. Prices somewhat higher. Sowings of *bajri* and *til* continue; crops flourishing.
Ahmedabad ...	7·50	Total rainfall 22·68. Crops healthy; transplantation of rice continues. 8 cases of cholera have appeared in the city, of which 5 have proved fatal; in Parantij also there has been a fatal case. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 30 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	11·92	Total rainfall 25·25. Cholera continues in a mild form in the city, in Baroda there has been 13 deaths. Sowing operations continue. Locusts have disappeared from Songad in Khandesh. Prices—*bajri* 27 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	·48; maximum fall in Pardi, 6·19; minimum in Olphad, 1·85.	Total rainfall 20·5. Seeds first sown have been damaged in certain places by excessive moisture; resowing commenced; transplantation nearly completed. *Juari* 30 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout, succeeded by break.	Crops in good condition; sowing and transplanting vigorously progressing. Public health good. Wheat 27, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·93	Total rainfall to date 39·57, being 8·60 below average. Light showers daily. Abnormal temperature 1° cool to 2° warm; abnormal wind southerly till 1st, afterwards northerly.
Poona ...	Abundant rain has fallen in the west; and at Poona, maximum in district, 10·79 in Khadkala; minimum ·81 in Indapur.	More rain is wanted eastwards. *Kharif* sowings not begun in 22 villages of Indapur, elsewhere either finished or in progress. Rice crops flourishing. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee. In Poona—*bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	In Akola, 5·63; Sangamner, 2·48; Parner, 1·23; Kopargaon, 1·8; Rahuri, 1·4; Jamkhed, ·91; slight rain has fallen in other talukas.	More rain is urgently wanted. Sowing of *kharif* in progress in places where there has been a sufficient rainfall. The want of fodder for cattle is being felt. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Sangamner, minimum 30 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	93; Barsi, ·61; Madha, 1·9; Karmala, ·73; Pandharpur, ·38; Sangola, ·35, and Malsiras, ·73.	*Juari* 38 pounds 18 tolas and *bajri* 38 pounds per rupee. Rain still urgently wanted. Season for *kharif* sowings now past; hardly any sowings have been made; a little grass is available for cattle since recent rain.
Dharwar ...	Maximum at Mugud, 7·0; at Dharwar and Hangal nearly 5·0; at Kalghatgi, 3·59; Bankapur and Kod above 3·0; Hubli, Karajgi, and Ranibennur above 1·0; at Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, and Mundargi less than ·65; at Ron, *nil*.	Rain is very badly wanted in the last-mentioned talukas as sowing operations are retarded, and scarcity of drinking-water is increasing. Rice crops have much benefited by the heavy fall in other talukas, and the scarcity of water also has been partly removed. *Juari* sowing and planting of chillies are in progress, where there has been enough rain. Cholera slight; small-pox, fever, and measles prevail. Prices are stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 6·82; Kumpta, 7·81; Sirsi, 12·76 and Haliyal, 7·12.	Total rainfall 53·43. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weeding continues in rice fields. Small-pox in Karwar, Kumpta, Honawar and Sirsi, but not much in Siddapur, Mugud and Haliyal; 2 deaths in Haliyal from small-pox, 4 deaths from cholera in Mugud near Dharwar frontier.
Rajkot ...	·07	Total rainfall 24·29. General health good; prevailing diseases—fever and diarrhœa. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—River rising and prospects generally improved in Sind owing to sufficient rain. Heavy rain stopped and sowing operations resumed in Gujarat; abundant rain in parts of Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, but much wanted in some talukas of Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. Cholera in parts of 11 districts; fever and small-pox in a few places.
Bengal—(August 6th)		
Chittagong ...	5·8	Weather warm, with occasional showers. Prospects of crops fair; harvesting of *aus* nearly completed with 12-anna outturn. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	1·73	Harvesting of early paddy and jute continues. Prospects of crops and public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Transplanting of *amun* going on rapidly everywhere. Prospects of crops good; common rice 12¼ to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, but stray cases of fever and cattle-disease reported. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	2·71	Weather hot and sultry. Recent rain saved seedlings for the present and allowed transplanting to be proceeded with, but more rain wanted. A good deal of *aus* being cut and the ear rubs out better than was expected. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	·55	Prospects of *aus* and *amun* generally good. More rain wanted for *amun*. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·77	Insufficient rain prevents transplanting of *amun* crops; insufficient but speedy rain will materially improve them.
Rungpore ...	·16	Weather hot and cloudy; rain very much wanted. Rice 3 rupees 6 annas to 4 rupees 8 annas per maund. Malarious fever prevailing.
Bhagalpur ...	1·58	Transplanting of paddy stopped for want of rain in greater parts of district; prospects of crops good. Prices of rice stationary.
Purneah ...	·39	More rain required for crops. Transplanting much checked. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair. Rivers half full.
Patna ...	·47	*Bhadoi* crops and paddy seedlings suffering from want of rain. Cholera still reported from interior.
Durbhunga ...	·14	Rain very badly wanted for transplanting paddy and *bhadoi* crops. Prices stationary. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh ...	3·87	Weather variable. Prospects of crops seem good, except in Hazaribagh, Huntingunge, and Semaria thanas for want of rain. Prices of food-grains continue high. Small-pox and cholera reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·87	Weather seasonable. *Beali* being weeded, *sarad* being replough-ed and growing well. More rain wanted. Price of rice almost stationary. Public health good. Scattered cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall during the week was again insufficient and has retarded transplanting and affected standing crops to some extent in many districts. Though prospects are still good, more rain very urgently wanted almost in every district. Harvesting of early paddy and jute continues in some places, and moderate outturn expected. Prices of rice rising slightly in some districts. Public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 4th)	1·0 (average)	More rain required. Prospects of sugarcane and *kharif* crops good; late rice sown. Slight cholera and fever. Prices fluctuating.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain in every pargana during the past week.	*Kharif* crops doing well, and prospects excellent. Health excellent. Prices slightly rising.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	Some rain in north-west of district; none elsewhere.	Early rice in urgent need of rain. Health good. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 5th)	Good rain all over the district.	Crops in a flourishing state. Prices falling. 70 deaths from cholera.
Agra („ 2nd)	Rain in all parganas from ·5 to 1·6.	Sowings continue. Cholera in Jagnere and Etmadpur circles. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 4th)	Over 3·0 of rain on the 3rd.	Fine rice not sown, otherwise crops flourishing. Markets easy. Health of men and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	From ·8 to 4·5; all the district has had good rain.	Crops flourishing. Health good, but cholera still continues in Sarawa. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Good rain in parts, but not general.	Crop prospects fair. Health good; a few cases of small-pox; cattle-disease somewhat increasing. Prices steady.
Lucknow („ „)	·5 to 2·1	Rain much wanted. Rice especially is suffering; *bajri* and *mothi* are being sown. Condition both of men and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 1st)	Average during past week 1·5.	Prospects good; *mothi* and *bajri* being sown. Prices almost stationary. Bazars well stocked.
Sitapur („ 4th)	General rain from ·7 to 2·9 fell throughout the district on night of 2nd August.	More rain is still wanted in Misrikh and Sidhauli. General health good. Prices slightly rising.
Fyzabad („ „)	·8 to 4·6	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 2nd)	A fair amount of rain has fallen all over the district.	*Kharif* crops coming up well. Health of men and condition of cattle good. Markets well stocked. Prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore („ 4th)	Rain in every tahsil from ·7 to 2·2.	Prospects favourable. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in pargana Akbarpur.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain in all tahsils	Prospects much improved. Health of people good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain again fell in all districts, but in insufficient quantities in Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and parts of Sitapur, where more rain is urgently needed. *Kharif* prospects generally are satisfactory. Markets are well stocked, and prices continue almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox still prevail in some places, but the general health of the people is good.
Punjab—(August 6th)		
Delhi ...	2·40	Cholera abating. Prices falling.
Hissar ...	Fair rainfall during the week, except in parts of Sirsa.	Health good. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	6·0	Health good. *Kharif* sowings completed. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	2·70	Health good, except small-pox in a few villages. *Kharif* sowings progressing.
Amritsar ...	.....	No report received.
Sialkot ...	3·50	Health good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	·90 at City; 1·10 at Sadr; ·20 at Moga; ·60 at Zira; and 2·0 at Muktsar.	Health good. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1·0	Health good. Slight rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	2·50	Crops and health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·20	Health good. Prospects improved. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most districts. Cholera in Delhi city and in Kotgarh, Simla district, abating; small-pox in a few villages in the Jullundur district, elsewhere the health is good. *Kharif* sowings progressing, and prospects in the south-east improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(August 6th)		
Nagpur ...	5·80	Continuous rain likely to injure *juari* and cotton, unless early break occurs; *juari* sowings retarded. Fever and cattle-disease prevail. Prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore ...	7·35	Rain still heavy, break needed. Upland crops in good condition, those in lowlands are suffering; sowings continue; weeding retarded. Wheat 24 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Sangor (August 5th) ...	10·13	Weeding retarded, owing to heavy and continuous rain. Isolated cases of small-pox reported. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	6·19	Rain daily, break urgently needed to admit of weeding being proceeded with. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	13·55	Crops thriving. Enquiry about locusts being made. Wheat 21 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	1·78	Weather cloudy. Sowings completed. Prospects good. Wheat 21¾, *juari* 26¼, and rice 14¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	1·60	Continuous rain. Rice in low lands damaged by excessive moisture; *kodon*, cotton, and *tilli* being sown. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	4·28	Weather seasonable. Prospects and health good. Common rice 25¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain very heavy in the Jubbulpore division and in Hoshangabad. Weeding impeded by excessive moisture, break urgently needed. Health good. Prices steady.
British Burma—(August 2nd)		
Akyab ...	8·79	Total rainfall 114·13. A few cases of cholera and small-pox; cattle-disease prevalent.
Rangoon ...	6·81	Total rainfall 54·88. One case of small-pox and one of cholera.
Bassein ...	9·03	Total rainfall 51·25. Cattle-disease prevalent in two townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	14·20	Total rainfall 98·05. Small-pox prevalent in 4 townships.
Toungoo ...	8·37	Total rainfall 44·09.
Kyonkphyoo ...	20·39	Total rainfall 122·4.
Sandoway ...	9·59	Total rainfall 128·23.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Some cholera in one circle.
Henzada ...	7·09	Total rainfall 53·63. 15 deaths from cholera in town and 7 in district; cattle-disease prevalent.
Thaeytmyo ...	3·26	Total rainfall 20·36. Slight small-pox in town; cholera prevalent in one township.
Shwaygyin ...	10·0	Total rainfall 68·70. Cattle-disease prevalent in several circles.
Tavoy ...	.....	No report received.
Pegu ...	7·85	Total rainfall 61·13. One death from small-pox; diarrhœa and dysentery prevalent.
Tharrawaddy ...	7·50	Total rainfall 60·55. Slight small-pox and cholera; several cases of cattle-disease.
Prome ...	4·27	Total rainfall 26·42. Some cholera and small-pox in town; 60 deaths from cholera in district.
Thonegwa ...	5·25	Total rainfall 55·17. Some cases of cattle-disease; slight cholera in district.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and small-pox in many places, but not severe; some cattle-disease.
Assam—(Aug. 6th)		
Gauhati (Aug. 5th) ...	·05	Weather unusually hot. Rain wanted to facilitate ploughing operations for *sali* corps; sugarcane doing well—tea prospects and public health improving.
Sylhet ...	1·08	Crop prospects not favourable. Public health fair.
Cachar ...	3·22	Weather very warm. Reaping of *aus* crops progresses. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea good. Blight confined within narrow limits. Health good.
Dibrugarh ...	.....	Weather hot. Rain still wanted for transplanting *sali dhan*; prospects of *ahu dhan* good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 6th)		
Bangalore ...	·45; slight rain has fallen all over the province since last report.	Rain insufficient for sowing purposes. Prospects continue uncertain, but more hopeful than before. Weather cloudy and monsoonish. Water-supply and pasturage in Mulnad district barely sufficient. Prices—rice from 11 to 14 seers and *ragi* from 28 to 56 seers per rupee. Grain in large quantities being exported by rail from Polar towards Calicut and Coimbatore. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·37	
Mercara ...	14·65	Floods in the Cauvery. Agricultural prospects have improved with the return of the monsoon which is general throughout the province.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 6th)		
Amraoti ...	2·46	Weather cloudy. Cotton plants thriving. Break required for weeding. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·96	Crops in good condition. Break needed.
Hyderabad ...	1·67 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 17·85. Sowing of *abi* and *kharif* crops progressing. General health good. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 16¼, *yellow juari* 19¾, and *tur* 18½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(August 6th)		
Indore ...	·71	Total rainfall 19·18. Sufficient rain has fallen up to date; a break is now desirable. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·48	Total rainfall 8·92. Cholera in Lashkar and Gwalior.
Sutna ...	4·18	Weather wet. Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	2·84	Weather cloudy. Crops doing well. One case of cholera.
Goona ...	3·4	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	1·41	Total rainfall 13·27. Prospects good. Two cases of cholera in Agar city.
Sehore ...	5·49	Total rainfall 18·38. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	4·95	Total rainfall 24·28. *Kharif* crops good. Weather seasonable. Public health good.
Manpur ...	4·0	Total rainfall 19·75. A break in the rains was essential and since the last three days the weather shows signs of a break. Crops are in good condition. Public health good.
Rajputana—(August 6th)		
Abu (Aug. 6th)	23·12	Total rainfall nearly 55·0. Heaviest rain fell on the 30th and 31st July. Weather still very cloudy, windy and threatening; a break in the weather is wanted.
Sirohi („ 3rd)	9·80; rain every day during the week.	Tanks and wells good. Health good. Crop prospects good. Remarkably heavy storms of rain and thunder on the night of the 30th July.
Marwar („ 1st)	4·02	Five months' water brought into Jodhpore city. Tanks full. Health good. Crops thriving; prospects vastly brighter. Prices stationary. Reports from districts equally favourable.
Meywar („ 3rd)	3·73	Tanks and wells good. Health good. Crop prospects very good. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 2nd)	Deolee, 8·02; Tonk, 3·07; Kotah, ·38; Shahpura, 4·18.	Weather cloudy and seasonable. Weeding of crops commenced. Health good. Prices fallen.
Jhallawar („ 1st)	4·28	Health good.
Ajmere („ 5th)	2·35	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Cholera decreasing.
Jeypore („ „)	·55	Crops need more rain. Few cases of cholera still reported. Prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	1·81	Prices falling. Health good. Prospects good.
Nepal—(July 31st)		
Katmandu ...	1·76	Weather hot and close. Crops in want of rain.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 6th August, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

THE HON'BLE KRISTODÁS PÁL, RAI BAHADUR.

On the Members of Council taking their seats, His Excellency THE PRESIDENT made the following remarks:—"Before we proceed to consider the business upon the List before us, I am sure that my hon'ble colleagues will allow me to express my deep regret at the lamented death of Rai Bahadur Kristodás Pál, which has taken place since the last meeting of the Legislative Council. By this melancholy event we have lost from amongst us a colleague of distinguished ability, from whom we had on all occasions received assistance, of which I readily acknowledge the value. He has been taken from us in the prime of life, when his powers were at their best, and when we might have hoped that he would still for many years to come have been permitted to devote himself to the service of his country with the same energy and patriotism as had hitherto marked his career. Mr. Kristodás Pál owed the honourable position to which he had attained to his own exertions. His intellectual endowments were of a high order; his rhetorical gifts were acknowledged by all who heard him, and were enhanced when addressing this Council by his thorough mastery over the English language. He will long live in the remembrance of his countrymen; and it is with feelings of sincere sorrow that I pay this last tribute to the memory of one who was so well entitled to be regarded as a worthy representative of the intellect and eloquence of the race to which he belonged."

SETTLEMENT-OFFICERS' (PANJÁB) DECISIONS VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill for the validation of decisions passed by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb be referred back to the Select Committee. He said:—"The object of this Motion is merely to give the Select Committee an opportunity of considering some formal alterations which have been suggested to me since the date of their Report, which would, I think, effect an improvement in the form of the Bill, and which could not be very conveniently made by amendments moved in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876. He said :—

"The main object of this Bill is to empower the Governor General in Council, or any company or person licensed by him under the Indian Telegraph Act of 1876, to place and maintain lines of telegraph under, over, along, across, in or upon property belonging either to private persons or public bodies. The determination to bring forward this Bill has arisen out of the fact that it has recently come to the attention of Government that, as the law at present stands, the Governor General in Council and his licensees have no power to place and maintain lines of telegraph upon the land of municipal or other similar bodies or of private persons. In England the requisite powers have been conferred on the Post Master General, who works and maintains the telegraphs in that country, and it appears to us to be necessary that similar powers should be enjoyed here. The power given in the Bill will operate to prevent, on the one hand, any Government officer from violating private rights when erecting the telegraphs, and, on the other hand, any private person from offering unnecessary and unreasonable obstruction to those who are carrying out operations intended for the public convenience.

"The present opportunity has also been taken to make two amendments in the Indian Telegraph Act, which were found from experience to be necessary.

"The first of these amendments has for its object the regulation of telegraph lines constructed by the Government, but leased to companies or individuals by whom they are worked. We have a very large and increasing class of such lines along our railways, the system being that the Government owns the whole of the plant of the telegraphs, and that it leases them to the Railway-administrations for the actual working. The position of these lines under the present Telegraph Act is far from clear, and the object of the amendment proposed in section 8 of the Bill is to put them on much the same footing as licensed lines.

"The object of the second amendment, made by section 9 of the Bill, is to prescribe penalties for the breach by licensees or lessees of the rules made under section 8 for the conduct of their telegraph. In such cases, as the Act now stands, the only remedy is to revoke the license or lease; but this course would in most cases cause such great public inconvenience that it is impracticable."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FUNCTIONS (LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, N. W. P.) VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to legalise the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council. He said :—

"The object of this Bill is merely to legalise the existing practice in accordance with which certain functions which under some unrepealed Regulations and Acts ought strictly to be discharged by the Governor General in Council are in fact discharged, and much more conveniently discharged, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The functions in question are not of a very important character, one of them, for instance, being the power to sanction the allowances and establishment of the dároghas of certain stone-quarries, and to fix the rate of duty payable in respect of stone taken from the quarries. That is a power which, I think, might be very conveniently delegated to the Local Government."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. He said :—

"The chief object of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce is to remove a doubt which has been entertained as to the effect of the exemption

clause in the Transfer of Property Act. When this important measure was before the Select Committee, it was apprehended that there were certain classes of the community to which some of its provisions might be unsuitable, and accordingly a power was given to Local Governments, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make exemptions from the operation of particular sections of the Act.

"The sections to which the power of exemption applies are those which relate to transfer by an ostensible owner (section 41); to the mode of effecting a transfer of property by sale (section 54, paragraphs 2 and 3), mortgage (section 59), lease (section 107), and gift (section 123); and to the effect of a power of sale in a mortgage (section 69). And the form of exemption adopted was copied, with some modifications, from the Indian Succession Act, which enables (section 332) the Government to exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of the Act, either prospectively or retrospectively, the members of any race, sect or tribe in British India to whom the provisions of the Act might be considered inapplicable.

"Now, this was an excellent precedent to follow; but I cannot help thinking that the Select Committee, when adopting it, did not sufficiently advert to the difference between the rules of the Succession Act and those of the rules of the Transfer of Property Act to which the power of exemption was to apply. It is easy enough to make a personal exemption from the rules of succession, and to say that some of those rules shall not apply in the case of succession to a particular person or class of persons. But it is not so easy to make a personal exemption from rules which require the observance of certain formalities in the case of a sale, mortgage, lease or gift of land. According to the generally recognised principles of what is called private international law, formalities of this kind are regulated by the law of the place where the property is situate, and are not affected by the personal law of any party to the transaction. What, for instance, would be the effect of saying that a rule which requires the sale of land to be made only by a registered instrument shall not apply to Bhíls? Would it apply where the vendor is a Bhíl, or where the purchaser is a Bhíl, or where any party to the transaction is a Bhíl, or only when all parties to the transaction are Bhils? So, again, is it only intended to apply where litigation ensues; and in that case is the intention to exempt the person who wishes to enforce the contract, or the person against whom the contract is to be enforced, or both? Plausible reasons may be suggested, and indeed have been suggested in the papers which have come before me, for adopting any one of these views; but I do not think any lawyer could say with complete confidence which of them would be the correct view.

"The difficulty of construing this section was raised very shortly after the Act came into operation by Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who was anxious to exempt from some of the provisions of the Act certain classes of the population under his government, and more especially the wild tribes on the eastern frontier of Assam, but who was not at all sure what would be the effect of his exercising the power of exemption given to him by section 1 of the Act.

"When the question came before me my own opinion was that the best way out of the difficulty would be to make the power of exemption local and not personal, so far at least as it applies to the sections which prescribe the formalities of transfer. Mr. Elliott, however, would have preferred a power to exempt from the operation of those sections not persons or places, but *transactions* to which members of any race, sect, tribe or class whom it might be desirable to exempt were parties; and as to sections 41 and 69 (which relate to sales by ostensible vendors, and to powers of sale in mortgages), he did not see why the power of exemption was needed in their case at all.

"I felt bound to admit that a local exemption would not give precise effect to the intentions of the Select Committee, and I shared Mr. Elliott's doubts as to the reasons for including sections 41 and 69 in the exemption clause. And under these circumstances, considering that the Act had so recently come into operation, and that I had not had the advantage of taking part in any of the deliberations which preceded its passing, I thought it was only due to the eminent persons by whom it was framed, and to the Select Committee who had

bestowed so much pains on bringing it into its present shape, to take the opinion of Local Governments before proposing any specific amendment in the law.

"The result of the reference to Local Governments has been to elicit a great difference of opinion as to the form which the exemption clause should assume, whether it should be purely local or purely personal, or partly local and partly personal; and further, if it is made personal, whether it should apply where any of the parties to the transaction is a member of the exempted class, or only where all of them belong to that class. But the general effect of this conflict of opinions on my mind is to confirm the view which I had previously entertained, that the best and simplest way out of the difficulty is to make the exemption from the provisions as to formalities of transfer local, and that any other form of exemption would not only give rise to difficult legal questions, but would facilitate forms of fraud which it is the object of the Act to make impossible, or at least difficult.

"In the view that there should be some kind of local exemption, I think I may claim the support of Sir Charles Turner, whose opinion, as that of one of the three Law Commissioners to whom the Transfer of Property Bill was referred, is entitled to great weight, and I am certainly supported by Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyar, who has written an interesting Minute on the subject, and by Mr. Robert Crosthwaite, who was acting as Secretary in the Legislative Department when the Bill was before the Select Committee, and who may therefore be presumed to be acquainted with the reasons which induced them to insert the exemption clause now in the Act.

"As to the extent of the local exemption, one point appears to be clear, namely, that the sections prescribing the formalities of transfer should not extend to tracts of country in which the Registration Act is not in force. The sections in question presuppose the existence of a Registration Law, and are scarcely intelligible without it; and it can, I think, only have been through an oversight that they were extended to areas where that Act is not in operation.

"Should we go further, and exempt from the operation of those sections any part of the country where the Registration Act is in force? Sir Charles Turner appears to doubt whether we should, and suggests, as an alternative, that the kind of protection now afforded to certain classes of agriculturists under the Dekkhan Relief Acts should be extended to other classes of persons, by making them incompetent to convey any interest in land by a written instrument unless the instrument is executed in the presence of an officer of Government, who should be required to explain its effect. In other words, instead of relaxing formalities in the case of these classes, he would require the observance of additional formalities. With all deference to his high authority, I think the balance of argument is against the adoption of this suggestion. In the first place, any attempt to superadd a personal to a local exemption is open to the objections which have been urged against granting purely personal exemptions. In the next place, although I do not deny that members of uncivilized and ignorant classes are exposed to risk of fraud when they engage in transactions with persons of superior intelligence, though perhaps not of superior morality, yet there does not appear to be anything which shows that this particular risk was in the view of the Select Committee when they framed the exemption clause now under consideration. There may be, in my opinion there are, cases in which a contract should not be legally binding, unless it is executed under sufficient safeguards against fraud. The English Legislature has recognised this principle in its legislation on the subject of bills of sale (to select one out of many instances), and English Courts of Equity constantly act on it where such relations exist between the parties as afford ground for the presumption of undue influence having been exercised. But such cases, as the illustrations which I have referred to clearly show, are not confined to transactions relating to land, or to transactions to which one of the parties is a member of an uncivilized race; and on the whole I think it is best to deal with them, not in the manner suggested, but by special legislation, where the need for such legislation is shown to exist.

"On the other hand, I think that it would be convenient to have a power of exempting from the operation of some of the provisions of the Act certain tracts to which the Registration Law extends. For instance, Sir Henry Ramsay has strongly pressed upon me the expediency of exempting Kumaun, where I believe the Registration Act is in force. I am quite aware that the Transfer of Property Act is not the only Act of the Legislature which Sir Henry Ramsay has desired to exclude from Kumaun, and I fully understand the jealousy with which legislation of the kind is regarded by a man whose long and eminently successful administration affords one of the most conspicuous instances of what may be done in a backward district by a strong, conscientious and capable ruler when left very much to his own devices and untrammelled by laws and regulations. But without committing myself to Sir Henry Ramsay's views on legislation generally, it does seem to me probable that there are tracts of country where the mass of the population are not ripe for those provisions of the Transfer of Property Act which require all transfers of property above a certain value to be in writing and registered, and which in the case of petty transactions make writing obligatory unless the transfer is accompanied by delivery; and this appears to be the opinion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, who desire to have the power of exempting certain tracts of country within the area under their administration, including, I believe, not only Kumaun, but certain other hill tracts. The amending Bill proceeds on the view that such a power is advisable, and proposes to give a power to grant local exemptions from those sections which prescribe the formalities of transfer.

"The power will doubtless be cautiously exercised, and I should point out that it may be so exercised as to exclude certain portions from the exempted area. For instance, provisions which may be considered unsuitable to Kumaun generally, may be suitable enough to Naini Tal.

"This is all that I need say at present about sections 54, 59, 107 and 123, the sections which prescribe the formalities to be observed in cases of sale, mortgage, lease and gift.

"To sections 41 and 69 different considerations apply. Section 41 enacts that a transfer of property by its ostensible owner shall not be void by reason only that the transferor was not authorized to make it, provided that the transferee after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had due powers has acted in good faith.

"This section is based on the principle that where one of two innocent persons must suffer from the fraud of a third party, the loss should fall on him who has created or could have prevented the opportunity for the fraud, and that in such cases hardship is caused by the strict enforcement of the general rule that no one can confer a higher right on property than he himself possesses. This principle is generally recognized in the jurisprudence of all civilized nations, and lies at the bottom of such legislation as the English Factors' Act; but I am inclined to agree with Sir Charles Turner in thinking that it involves a refinement of equity which is perhaps hardly required for, or suitable to, the very simple transactions between members of uncivilized races, and which they might fail to appreciate. Accordingly I propose to give power to exempt from the operation of this section any property within a particular area in which a member of any specified race, sect, class or tribe is interested. As the section deals not with the formalities of transfer, but with the capacity to transfer, the objections to a form of exemption which is to some extent personal do not apply.

"As to section 69, there does not seem to be any reason why it should be included in the general exemption clause; but, on the other hand, it does seem to require amendment in itself.

"The object of the section was to set at rest what had been previously a moot question, namely, whether, under the law of British India, a mortgagee could sell under an express power of sale without the intervention of the

Courts. The section says that such a power of sale shall be valid in certain cases, namely,—

(*a*) where the mortgage is an English mortgage (*i.e.*, in the ordinary English form), and neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee is a Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist;

(*b*) where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State in Council;

(*c*) where the mortgaged property or any part of it is situate within the town of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí or Rangoon:

but it does not go on to say that the power shall not be valid in other cases.

"I propose to make clear what seems on the whole to have been the intentions of the framers of the section by declaring the cases in which the power of sale is not to be valid. And as Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyar has pointed out that there are other classes which it is even more necessary to exclude from the operation of the exceptional provision than Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, I propose to add words giving a power to exclude such classes.

"These are the principal amendments which I propose to make in the Act. There is however one further amendment, which, though of minor importance in itself, opens up questions that are of considerable importance.

"There is a section in the Act which declares that nothing in the Act is to be deemed to affect the provisions of any enactment not thereby expressly repealed. And Mr. Elliott asked how this declaration was to be reconciled with certain sections which appeared to him to affect the provisions of the Registration Act. Under the Registration Act certain instruments relating to property of less than Rs. 100 in value *may* be registered, and, if registered, have priority over unregistered instruments. Under section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act all instruments of sale *must* be registered to have any effect at all. Where the value of the property is less than Rs. 100, you may sell by mere delivery; but if you wish to rely on a written instrument, you must register it; and the question is whether the latter of these provisions does not affect the former. The answer depends on the meaning which you attach to the term 'affect.' As used in legislative language, it usually means affect *in malam partem*, derogate from, wholly or in part. In this sense the Transfer of Property Act does not affect the Registration Act. What it really does is to supplement it by rendering certain instruments compulsorily registrable which were only optionally registrable before. And I propose to insert in the amending Bill words which will make this clear.

"Now this is, as I have said, a minor matter, but it raises the question as to the relations to each other of these two important Acts, and as to the extent to which the passing of the Transfer of Property Act has superseded the necessity for making some of the amendments which have from time to time been suggested in the Registration Act.

"The Registration Act is an Act which has been frequently tinkered, and which from the nature of the case it is almost impossible to make thoroughly satisfactory, and therefore I am not particularly anxious to undertake the task of further amending it. But I fear that it will be necessary before long to take action on the suggestions for its amendment which have for some time been pressed on the Legislative Department, and the close connection of some of those suggestions with the parts of the Transfer of Property Act which I am proposing to amend will, I think, afford a sufficient justification for my referring to them briefly now.

"One of the proposals which has been laid before us is pretty radical in its character, for it goes to the root of the matter, and suggests that our whole system of registration is wrong, and that what we ought to aim at is a registration, not of instruments or documents, but of titles. Now this question of registration of instruments or assurances *versus* registration of titles has been the subject of controversy in England among those learned in the conveyancing craft during the last half century or so. On the one hand, a system of registering assurances has been in force in two counties in England—Middlesex and Yorkshire—ever since the reign of Queen Anne, and has also been in

force for a long while in Ireland and Scotland, and has worked with more or less success. In Middlesex I can undertake to say that it has worked very badly. On the other hand, Sir Robert Torrens has introduced into the Australian colonies a system of registering titles which appears to have been a conspicuous success, and which has therefore naturally suggested the expediency of its introduction elsewhere. Both Lord Westbury and Lord Cairns have passed Acts providing for registration of titles somewhat on the Torrens' system; but both these Acts, though framed with great ability, have, I am sorry to say, remained almost dead-letters. It has been suggested that in India a system of registering of titles might be conveniently engrafted on the system of revenue registration, which looks rather to the man in possession than to the way in which he got into possession, and that we should thus avoid a double system of registration under the Revenue Acts and under the Registration Acts.* My own opinion, however, for what it is worth, is that, though registration of titles is preferable in theory to registration of assurances, it is not compatible with a complicated system of titles. It is mainly for this reason that I believe it has failed in England, where titles are complicated by settlements, and I fear that it would fail in India, where there are even greater complications arising out of Hindu family law.

"Our present system of registering instruments has obtained firm possession of the field, has on the whole worked fairly well, and is recognized as the basis of such important pieces of legislation as the Transfer of Property Act; and under these circumstances it would be a strong measure to upset it altogether. Whether an economy may not be effected by combining the functions of the staff employed under the Revenue Acts and of that employed under the Registration Acts is an administrative question into which I need not enter.

"Assuming then that instruments and not titles are to be registered, there is a feature of the existing Registration Act to which strong exception has been frequently taken by high authorities, and that is what is known as optional registration, the system, namely, under which instruments of a certain class are allowed, but not required to be registered, are given a legal effect without registration, but, if left unregistered, are liable to be overridden by a registered instrument of later date. Sir Richard Garth has repeatedly inveighed against the system as inducing and facilitating fraud, and a high authority on the other side of the peninsula has recently used equally strong expressions about it. 'The present law,' says Mr. Maxwell Melvill in a note which I read the other day, and which I hope he will excuse me for quoting in this connexion, though it was written with reference to a different subject 'which makes the registration of certain instruments optional, but invalidates them when they come into competition with registered instruments of a later date, is a trap for the unwary, and has unfairly deprived thousands of innocent mortgagees and private owners of their property.'

"Among the numerous difficult questions to which the system of optional registration has given rise, one of the most difficult is as to the effect of notice of an unregistered transaction on the rights of a person who claims under a registered instrument. There is a section of the Registration Act (section 50) which says that when a deed of which the registration is optional is registered, it shall have priority over any unregistered deed relating to the same property. This is in fact the inducement to register such deeds. But supposing that a man who claims under a deed so registered had, at the time of entering into the transaction on which the deed is based, notice of the existence of another unregistered deed, earlier in date, and inconsistent with his claims, what then? Is he still to have priority, notwithstanding the notice? On this question there is a vast number of decisions, which are collected in the various editions of the Registration Act (the edition which I happen to have consulted is a handy little book brought out this year by Mr. Cuddalore Ramachandra Aiyar, a Subordinate Judge in North Malabar), but the upshot of them is that the Madras High Court would allow the claimant under the later registered deed to assert his priority, notwithstanding notice, whilst the other High

* This suggestion has the support of Mr. Justice Field. See "Landholding and the Relations of Landlord and Tenant," p. 405, note 9.

Courts, and I believe the Chief Court of the Panjáb, hold the opposite view. I have had some correspondence on this subject with Sir Charles Turner, and he has been kind enough to send me a note, in which he has reviewed the history of the successive Registration Acts, and has defended with much force the view taken by the Madras High Court as to the operation of the present Act. I quite agree with him that if the doctrine of notice is carried to the extravagant lengths to which it was formerly carried by English Courts of Equity, and under which what was called constructive notice was made to include, not only what a man actually knows, but what he and various other persons connected with him could, should, or might have known,—I quite agree that if the doctrine is carried to this length, it is fatal to any system of registration. But a much more reasonable view of what amounts to notice has been taken of late years by the English Courts, and notably by Lord Cairns in a well known case in the House of Lords (*Agra Bank* v. *Barry*). It is certainly desirable, as Sir C. Turner admits, that the law administered in the several provinces should be made uniform by legislation, and that it should be expressly declared whether the doctrine of notice is to be applied by the Courts, and if so, to what extent. It may be found possible so to define the term for the purpose of the Registration Act as to get rid of what is called constructive notice, and to confine the doctrine to cases where there is such a knowledge of a previous transaction as shows that the person claiming under a subsequent registered deed is obviously trying to take advantage of his own fraud; but the work of framing a definition which would draw the line precisely at the right point would be a matter of considerable difficulty.

"In the meantime it should be borne in mind that we have already in our Statute Book a definition of notice and a declaration of its legal effects. The definition section of the Indian Trusts Act (section 3) explains that a person is said to have 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to, or obtained by, his agent, under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229. And the Act goes on to enact (section 91) that—

'Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.'

"I am not aware whether the effect of this section on the Registration Act has been fully considered; but it certainly cannot be left out of account in any legislation which may be necessary—and I fear legislation will be necessary—to reconcile the conflicting decisions of the High Courts.

"Of course if you could get rid of optional registration altogether, many of the difficulties to which I have referred would vanish. And I understand Sir Richard Garth* to be of opinion that, so far as transfers by sale are concerned, the evils arising out of optional registration have been removed for the future in those parts of India to which the Transfer of Property Act already extends, and are capable of being removed by a simple extension of that Act to other provinces, such as Bombay, to which the Act may be extended by the Local Government. For, under section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, there is no such thing now as a transfer by writing of immoveable property unless that writing is registered. There may be an oral transfer by way of sale of a possessory interest under Rs. 100 in value, but any sale in writing, whether under or over Rs. 100, must be registered. However, leases and mortgages stand on a different footing, and as to them the law of optional registration still prevails.

"The remedy which is usually suggested is to extend the range of compulsory registration to instruments relating to property of less than Rs. 100 in value. The chief objection to this proposal appears to be that the obligation to register petty transactions would impose great expense and hardship in cases where a registry office is not available within a reasonable distance. There may be—I dare say there are—parts of the country to which this

* See his remarks in *Narain Chunder Chuckerbutty* v. *Dataram Roy*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., at p. 612.

objection would not apply, and the suggestion which I should be disposed to make is that the Registration Act should be amended in such a way as would empower Local Governments to make registration of small transactions relating to land compulsory in those areas in which, in their opinion, the people are prepared for general registration and there is machinery available for registering such transactions without unnecessary expense and inconvenience to those concerned. In this way the range of compulsory registration might be carried out in a gradual and experimental manner. Of course the registration fees charged on petty transactions would have to be very light.

"And it is worth considering whether, in the class of cases to which compulsory registration is considered inapplicable, we should allow an unregistered instrument to have any legal effect whatever, whether in fact we should not extend and generalize the principle which I understand to be embodied in section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act.

"These points will have to be fully worked out when the Registration Act comes up for amendment; but I suggest them for consideration now, because of their close and obvious connexion with the enactment which I am asking the leave of the Council to amend."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th August, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 8th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 33.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 14th August 1884.

No. 327.—The services of Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell, Officiating Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th August 1884.

No. 1093.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. McDonald, Secretary to the Bassein Municipal Committee, British Burma, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

The 13th August 1884.

No. 1095.—Mr. A. Phillips, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General for Bengal during the absence on leave on private affairs of the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel, *vice* Mr. A. Phillips.

PORT BLAIR.

The 14th August 1884.

No. 518.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 15th August 1884.

No. 596 F.—Mr. R. L. Heinig, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal and Officiating as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 14th July 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 14th August 1884.

No. 403 S.—The services of Major J. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, and Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st September 1884.

The 15th August 1884.

No. 418 *S.*—Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, B.S.C., Probationary Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Survey of India Department, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 23rd July 1884.

GENERAL.

The 14th August 1884.

No. 575 *G.*—Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th instant.

No. 576 *G.*—Mr. R. G. Thomson, C.S., Officiating Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department during the absence of Mr. T. W. Holderness.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th August, 1884.

No. 2141 *E.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Saleh Jafar, Native Assistant and Interpreter to the Aden Residency, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 14th August, 1884.

No. 1565 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent, Kotah, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Powlett.

MILITARY.

No. 1567 *G.*—The following Brigade Orders, issued on the 19th July, 1884, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, Officiating Commandant, Central India Horse, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant L. Herbert, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are confirmed :—

Lieutenant L. Herbert, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, proceeded on furlough.

Lieutenant F. C. Grant, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, and Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, to revert to his duties as Squadron Officer.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3091 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as extended by Foreign Department Notification, No. 1008 I., dated 17th March, 1884, to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A Crawford, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the portions of land, occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which lie within the States of Marwar, Serohi, Meywar and Tonk, respectively, and under Section 37 of the same Act to invest him with all the powers specified in the fourth Schedule thereto, or powers with which a Magistrate of the 1st Class may be invested by the Local Government.

2. The Governor-General in Council is pleased further to direct that this Notification shall take effect, so far as the portions of Railway which lie within the States of Marwar and Serohi are concerned, from the 10th May, 1884, and so far as the portions of Railway which lie within the States of Meywar and Tonk are concerned, from the 23rd June, 1884.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th August 1884.

The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

No. 2782.

P. & A. A. C.

PAGE 295.

Section 56.

Insert the following in this Section before "An Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the Lower Provinces, &c.," *and after* "Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Berar" :—

"Assistant Superintendent of Police in Berar ... ... 300"

The 14th August 1884.

No. 2327.—*Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1884, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,79,14,210	1,80,25,999	67,84,316	2,48,10,315
Allahabad ...	75,86,490	73,96,670	...	73,96,670
Lahore ...	74,20,605	92,14,430	...	92,14,430
Bombay ...	4,30,53,035	2,39,08,415	27,91,785	2,67,00,200
Kurrachee ...	29,35,575	35,17,570	5,400	35,22,970
Madras ...	1,20,09,155	42,90,885	7,00,000	49,90,885
Calicut ...	17,83,530	13,72,650	7,500	13,80,150
Rangoon ...	28,98,440	75,91,450	...	75,91,450
Total ...	14,56,07,070	7,53,18,069	1,02,89,001	8,56,07,070
Price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act ...				6,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...				14,56,07,070

No. 2814.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been granted privilege leave for 27 days, made over charge of his duties after noon on the 24th July 1884.

Mr. J. E. Cooke having been directed to join his substantive appointment as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, received charge of that appointment from Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph before noon on the 28th July 1884.

The 15th August 1884.

No. 2813.—Mr. W. Donald, having been granted privilege leave for one month and 27 days, made over charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Madras, to Mr. H. S. Groves, and availed himself of the leave granted to him on the afternoon of the 31st July 1884.

No. 2855.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 2314, dated the 18th July, 1884, empowering the Calcutta Port Commissioners to raise this year a loan, not exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees, under a guarantee by the Government of India for the construction of the proposed Docks at Kidderpore.

RESOLUTION.—As it has been found impossible to proceed immediately with the legislation necessary to enable the Port Commissioners to raise a loan for the construction of the Docks, the Governor General in Council hereby cancels the Resolution cited above.

ORDERED, that this be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Government of Bengal.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th August, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 443.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. R. Dick, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation, with effect from the 29th July, 1884.

No. 444.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. Wapshare, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 445.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. Rowband, Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 446.—In G. G. O. No. 417 of 1884, granting leave in India to Conductor H. Harwood, *for* "12th January, 1884," *read* "12th June, 1884."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 447.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Stannus Verner Gordon,—9th August, 1884.

No. 448.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote-Duffadar Jalal Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from 1st July, 1884, *vice* Jemadar Murdan Khan, invalided.

8th Native Infantry.

Havildar Lall Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Jemadar Manh Singh, invalided.

17th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shaick Joomun to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Issuree Singh, invalided;
Jemadar Rutton Misser to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kampta Sing, invalided;
Havildar Dulleep Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bahadoor Sing, invalided;
Havildar Juggut Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Issuree Sing, invalided;
Havildar Oodit Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shaick Joomun, promoted,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884.

4th Goorkha Regiment.

In G. G. O. No. 369 of 1884, *for* "Chamoo Goorung, invalided," *read* "Chamoo Goorung, deceased."

SPECIAL.

No. 449.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the staff of the Expeditionary Force about to proceed into the Zhob Valley, to take effect from the dates on which the several officers enter upon the duties of their respective posts:—

Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay S. C.,—to Command.
Captain J. N. Walker, Bombay S. C.,—to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase, V.C., Bombay S. C.,—to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
Brigade-Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, Army Medical Department,—to be Principal Medical Officer.
Captain B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay S. C.,—to be Commissariat and Treasury Officer.
Lieutenant H. Parkin, Bombay S. C.,—to be Assistant to the Executive Commissariat Officer.
Captain G. F. Francis, Bombay S. C.,—to be Transport Officer.
Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E.,—to be Commanding Engineer.
Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E.,—to be Field Engineer.
Captain M. Martin, R.E.,—to be Assistant Field Engineer.

Lieutenant F. A. Blyth, Bengal S. C.,—to be Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Major H. F. Smyth, R.A.,—to be Provost Marshal.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 450.—RETIREMENTS—

Captain E. A. Wainright, of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 451.—Major R. Calrow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Supernumerary, is appointed Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 23rd November, 1883.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 39.—Mr. Robert Weaver Walter Gordon has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a 3rd Grade Officer in the Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th June, 1884.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th August 1884.

No. 191.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 19th July 1884:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Limond, Col. D., C.B., R.E. ...	Chief Engineer, Class II ...	Chief Engineer, Class I ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Perkins, Col. Æ., C.B., R.E. ...	" " " III, *special* ...	" " " II ...	Permanent.
Luard, Lieut.-Col. C. H., R.E. ...	Supdg. Engineer, Class I ...	" " " III ...	Special.
Tyndall, R. ...	" " " I, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, Class I ...	Permanent.
Swetenham, Lieut.-Col. E. ...	" " " II sub. *pro tem.*	" " " II...	Do.
Lang, Colonel A. M., R.E. ...	Chief Engineer, Class III, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, Class II ...	*Temporary.*
Bonus, Colonel J., R.E. ...	Supdg. Engineer, Class I ...	" " " III ...	*Temporary supernumerary.*
Smith, Lieut.-Col. C. L., R.E. ...	" " " I ...	" " " III ...	Do. do.
Mallet, R. T. ...	" " " I ...	" " " III ...	*Temporary.*
Cregeen, A. C. ...	" " " I, *tempy. rank*	Superintending Engineer, Class I ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Lambert, H. ...	" " " II ...	" " " I ...	*Temporary.*
Anley, G. A. D. ...	" " " II, *tempy. rank*	" " " II ...	Sub. *pro tem.*
Rhind, R. H. ...	" " " III, *special* ...	" " " II ...	*Temporary.*
Dowden, Lieut.-Col. T. F., R.E.	" " " III, *tempy. rank*	" " " III	Sub. *pro tem.*
Buyers, J. W. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade ...	" " " III	*Temporary.*

The 12th August 1884.

No. 192.—Mr. A. Morton, in Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, is granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months, together with the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st October 1884, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 13th August 1884.

No. 193.—Major H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to Central India.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th August 1884.

No. 194.—The following promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from 26th July 1884 and until further orders:—

Mr. J. Possmann, Superintendent, to officiate as Engineer and Electrician, *vice* Mr. H. C. Mance, on furlough.

Mr. F. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. J. Possmann.

Mr. J. P. Hawkins, 1st Grade Clerk, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. F. A. Patten.

No. 195.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe, under Section 8 of Telegraph Act No. I of 1876, the following rules, which will come into force on 1st September 1884.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Telegram Subscription Rules.

Whereas a Telephone Exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs

in India, be connected by means of one or more Telephone wires with the Central Government Telegraph office within the limits within which it has been established, to the intent that the subscribers may be enabled to communicate directly with that Telegraph Office; in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals communicated to a Government Telegraph Office by the subscribers to a Telephone Exchange connected with a Government Telegraph Office or received for transmission to such subscribers, shall be transmitted.

1. These rules may be called the Telegram Subscription Rules, 1884.

2. Any subscriber to a Telephone Exchange connected as aforesaid with a Government Telegraph office shall be entitled to communicate direct with the Telegraph Office by means of the Telephone Exchange and the connecting Telephone wires on payment to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General) of a yearly sum of sixty rupees, which shall be paid in advance on the first day of January in each year:

Provided that, if a subscriber desires to institute his direct communication with the Telegraph Office on any other date than the first day of January, he shall in respect of the then current year be required to pay in advance a proportionate part only of the said sum of sixty rupees.*

3. When a telegram addressed to such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as a Telegram Subscriber) is received at the Telegraph Office, it shall at the discretion of the Director-General or his officers either be delivered in the manner provided in the "Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of telegraph messages in India," made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, or be transmitted to the Telegram Subscriber by means of the Telephone Exchange if it can be so transmitted with reasonable speed, and in that case the Telegram Subscriber shall accept such transmission in place of the delivery of the telegram in the manner provided by the aforesaid Rules and Tariff.

4. Telegrams received from a Telegram Subscriber of the central Telegraph office by means of the Telephone Exchange shall, at the option of the Telegram Subscriber, be forwarded to their destination by the Government Telegraph, or be forwarded by post as ordinary letters, or, if the address of delivery is within a reasonable distance from the Telegraph Office, by special messenger:

Provided that a Telegram Subscriber shall not be entitled to transmit more than one telegram at a time to the Telegraph Office by means of the Telephone Exchange, nor shall the Telephone exchange be used for the transmission of press messages.

5. A Telegram Subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram forwarded from the Telegraph Office by telegraph the same sum for transmission, Prepaid Replies, Postage, Registration and Express Charges (if any) as would be payable by the sender if the telegram had been handed in at the Central Telegraph Office as an ordinary telegram.

6. A Telegram Subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such telegram forwarded from the Telegraph Office by post as a letter the ordinary postage payable on the letter.

7. A Telegram subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such Telegram delivered from the Telegraph office by special messenger a sum of two annas if the address of delivery is within the limits of the free ordinary delivery of telegrams from the Telegraph Office, and in all cases the same sum as would be payable for "Express Charges" in respect of an ordinary Telegram delivered from the Telegraph office at the same address.

8. All sums payable by a Telegram Subscriber in respect of telegrams forwarded as aforesaid from the Telegraph Office shall be paid in advance by means of a deposit with the Telegraph Officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, who shall not be required to forward any such telegram unless the sum for the time being in his hands on account of the deposit is sufficient for the payment of the amount payable in respect of the telegram.

9. All accounts in respect of Telegrams forwarded or delivered as aforesaid on behalf of a Telegram Subscriber from the Telegraph Office shall be settled monthly up to the first day of each calendar month.

10. A Telegram Subscriber may pay the sum payable by him to the Director-General in accordance with Rule 2 to the Licensees of the Telephone Exchange to which he is a subscriber, as the Agents and on behalf of the Director-General, and the receipt of the Licensees shall be a good discharge for any sum so paid.

The said Licensees shall act as Agents of the Director-General for the purpose aforesaid, and shall receive all sums which may in accordance with the said rule be tendered to them by the subscribers as such Agents, and shall pay the same to the Director-General immediately on the receipt thereof or at such other times as may be agreed upon between the Director-General and the Licensees.

11. The Secretary of State in Council or the Director-General shall not be subject to any liability by reason or on account of any failure, delay or mistake in or about the transmission, receipt or delivery of any telegram under these rules, whether arising from the default of the Licensees or of any Officer of the Government Telegraph, or otherwise.

12. If any sum payable under Rule 2 or any other money which is for the time being due from a Telegram Subscriber under these rules is in arrear or unpaid for twenty-one days after it ought to be paid, the Director-General may by notice in writing debar the subscriber from participating in the advantages of these rules from the date of the service of the notice:

Provided that the fact of a subscriber being debarred from participating in the advantages of these rules shall not affect the right of the

* The annual payment of sixty rupees to the Director-General is to be in consideration of the services of the Telegraphist attending to the Telephone exchange connection in the Central Telegraph Office and of the other services to be rendered and expenses to be incurred by the Director-General.

Director-General to recover from the subscriber any money which may be in arrear and unpaid.

13. Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of Telegraphs within which the Telephone Exchange with which the subscriber's office is connected is situated, and may be served by sending it by post in a registered letter to the subscriber at his office.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Agency Subscription Rules.

WHEREAS a Telephone Exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, be utilized as an agency through which Subscribers' Telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department may be received and delivered by the Officers of that Department. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals received or deliverable through the agency of any such Telephone Exchange shall be transmitted :—

1. These rules may be called the Agency Subscription Rules, 1884.

2. If a subscriber to a Telephone Exchange desires to employ the Licensees of the Telephone Exchange as his Agents through whom his telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department may be received or delivered by the Officers of that Department, he shall address the following form of request to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General) :—

"I hereby request the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, until further notice, to deliver to the Telephone Exchange Company, Limited, at their central Telephone Exchange situated in the town of for transmission to me by means of the Telephone Exchange of that Company, all telegrams addressed to me at that may be received by means of the Central Government Telegraph Office in that town, and to transmit all telegrams received from the said Company at such Government Telegraph Office as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for transmission on my account; and I hereby agree to pay to the Director-General the sum of twelve rupees per annum in advance on the day of in each year for the registration of special instructions to the effect above mentioned."

Signed _____

3. During the continuance of the period for which such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as an Agency Subscriber) is registered at the Telegraph Office as desirous of having his telegrams delivered to, and received for transmission from, the Licensees of the Telephone Exchange to which he is a subscriber, the Licensees—

(*a*) may receive messages transmitted to a Telephone attached to the Exchange from the Office of the Subscriber and intended to be further transmitted on behalf of the Subscriber by means of the Government Telegraphs, and

(*b*) may as the Agents of the Subscriber commit the messages to writing on appropriate message forms to be provided by the Director-General, and

(*c*) may deliver the forms by messenger at such Government Telegraph Office as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for that purpose, to the intent that the forms may be transmitted from the office as telegrams.

4. All charges which under the "Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of telegraph messages in India" made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, should be paid by the sender of a Telegram, shall be paid by Telegraph stamps attached to the message form on which any such message as aforesaid is written before the delivery of the message form at the Telegraph Office.

5. (*a*) On the delivery by the Director-General at the Office of the Licensees of a Telegram addressed to any Agency Subscriber, the Licensees may transmit the telegram to the Subscriber's Office by means of their Telephone Exchange.

(*b*) The time at which the transmission takes place shall be entered on the message form on which the telegram was delivered at the Office of the Licensees.

(*c*) All message forms delivered by the Director-General at the Office of the Licensees on any day shall at the end of the same day be returned by the Licensees to the Central Telegraph Office in the town in the order in which they were delivered at the Office of the Licensees:

6. The Licensees shall not retain a copy of any telegram transmitted by or to any of their Subscribers under the operation of these Rules.

7. In case of any breach, non-performance or non-observance by or on the part of the Licensees of any of the stipulations and conditions hereinbefore contained or contained in the aforesaid Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of telegraph messages in India, the Director-General may by notice in writing revoke and determine the permission granted under these Rules as from the date of the service of the notice.

8. Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these Rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of the Telegraphs within which the Telephone Exchange of the Licensees is situated, and may be served by sending the same by post in a registered letter to the Licensees at their Office.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th August 1884.

In supersession of Notifications Nos. 432 and 433, dated 12th April 1884, No. 437, dated 5th May 1884, and Nos. 445 and 446, dated 10th June 1884, the following Notifications of promotions and reversions are issued :—

No. 454.—Lieutenant-Colonels W. H. Wilkins and W. F. Badgley, Deputy Superintendents, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 14th March 1884, the following reversions will take place, with effect from the same date :—

Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant the Honourable M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 455.—Colonel W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, having been appointed to do special duty in England, on the expiration of his furlough, the following reversions are made, with effect from the 24th March 1884 :—

Major D. C. Andrew, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 456.—Major G. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 29th April 1884, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 100, dated 22nd February 1884, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect fromt he same date :—

Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Major D. C. Andrew, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant the Honourable M. G. Talbot, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

No. 457.—With reference to letter No. 332 S., dated 23rd July 1884, from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, sanctioning the absorption of the last appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from the 9th May last, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date :—

Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant the Honourable M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

No. 458.—Mr. Joseph Smith is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, with effect from 1st August 1884, to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

No. 459.—Mr. William Edmund Johnson is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, with effect from 2nd August 1884, to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

No. 460.—Mr. C. G. S. Wood is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, with effect from 2nd August 1884, to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

The 6th August 1884.

No. 461.—The unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, by Notification No. 435, dated 12th April 1884, is cancelled, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st instant, the date on which he returned to duty.

The 11th August 1884.

No. 462.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th August 1884, *vice* Mr. J. O. N. James, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, who has retired, with effect from the above date :—

Major W. Barron, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Superintendents.

Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

Major H. S. Hutchinson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in the 4th Grade of Deputy Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

No. 463.—The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the same date :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Major J. R. Wilmer, Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant the Honourable M G. Talbot, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1884.

No. 139.—Mr. H. C. Mance, C.I.E., Engineer and Electrician, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for six months under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 26th July 1884, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

F. OLDHAM,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 7th August 1884.

No. 7.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted six months' furlough from 29th July 1884, the date on which he embarked at Madras for England.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 6th August 1884.

No. 2425 *G.*—Mr. M. J. Monckton, Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Meywar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th July 1884.

No. 2429 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 8th September 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2439 *G.*—Major P. W. Smith, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, is granted fifty-two days' privilege leave from the 6th August 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 7th August 1884.

No. 2463 *G.*—Surgeon D. ff. Mullen, Medical Officer of the Meywar Agency, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 2nd August 1884, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1855 G., dated 23rd June 1884.

The 8th August 1884.

No. 2470 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is granted privilege leave for fifty days, with effect from the 12th August 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 9th August 1884.

No. 9.—It is hereby notified under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), that the undermentioned land is required for a public purpose by the Somvarpet Municipality, *viz.*, for the purpose of a cart-stand within the Municipality :—

The land needed measures thirty feet from east to west, and sixty-six feet from north to south, and is bounded on the east by the public road from Mercara, on the north by Brahman Shamana's back yard and threshing-ground, on the south by Santhamalliah's field, and on the west by a mango tree. It is registered in the name of Lingegowda, of Chowdlu village in Yedevanad of the Nanjarajpatna Taluk.

A plan of the land has been made, and can be inspected at the Office of the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

No. 10.—It is hereby notified under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), that the undermentioned land is required for a public purpose by the Somvarpet Municipality, *viz.*, for the purpose of opening a new road between the Billimagada and Devangada Streets within the Municipality :—

The land needed measures one hundred and one feet from east to west and twenty-nine feet from north to south, and is situated to the front of the Nad Cutcherry at Somvarpet. It is registered in the name of Malapa and Somaya of Somvarpet in Yedevanad of the Nanjarajpatna Taluk.

A plan of the land has been made and can be inspected at the Office of the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1884.

No. 37.—Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Beluchistan Circle.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th August 1884.

No. 40.—Mr. P. T. S. Large, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for fourteen days in continuation of that notified in Director General's Notification No. 60, dated 2nd November 1883.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 7th August 1884.

No. 10.—Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted twelve months' leave out of India on medical certificate and ten days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th July 1884.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th August 1884.

No. 2004 *S.*—The land designated below being required for public purpose, *viz.*, for Qaisar Bagh, declaration is made accordingly :—

District.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Area required.			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
			Bighas Bis.	*Bighas Bis.*	*Bighas Bis.*		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Ajmere	17 1	. .	17 1	For Qaisar Bagh	The plan of the land may be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), and the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the land specified above under Section 7 of that Act.

By Order,

H. Y. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th August 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,436	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,42,715	6	9	2,13,76,890	10	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,43,34,175	4	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,15,72,035	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,24,486	1	2
Sundries				12,14,922	14	1
RUPEES				6,88,47,771	8	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				84,86,612	0	0
Other authorized Investments				42,96,312	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				90,07,402	13	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				65,22,263	10	1
Bills discounted and purchased				1,34,25,613	1	7
Balances with other Banks				7,45,602	7	0
Bullion				1,547	8	0
Dead Stock				11,77,728	0	10
Stamps				8,821	14	0
Sundries				7,39,188	11	2
				4,44,11,092	9	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	84,33,349	1	0	2,44,36,678	14	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,60,03,329	13	1			
RUPEES				6,88,47,771	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 14th August 1884.

J. GORDON,

Chief Acott. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK

Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 54·9.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th August 1884.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	May 1884	July 14, 1884
2	Central Provinces	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Rajputana		
4	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do. „	Do. 25, „
	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
6	Central India	Do. „	Do. 26, „
7	Assam	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	British Burmah		
9	Coorg	Do. „	Do. 31, „
	Madras		
11	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Aug. 4, „
12	Port Blair	April „	June 17, „
13	Hurnai Road Command	Do. „	Do. 25, „
14	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 28, „
15	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 30, „
16	Military Works Branch	Do. „	July 12, „

TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European Telegraph	April 1884	July 12, 1884
2	Indian Telegraph	Do. „	Do. 14, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	May 1884	July 14, 1884
2	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 22, „
3	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	British Burmah		
5	Madras	Do. „	Do. 31, „
6	Bengal	April „	June 27, „
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	July 9, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	State Rys., Stores Branch	May 1884	July 12, 1884
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 14, „
3	Madras	Do. „	Do. 31, „
4	Bombay	Do. „	Aug. 4, „
5	Bengal	April „	June 30, „
6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	July 7, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Umritsar-Pathankote	May 1884	July 3, 1884
2	State Rys., Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 12, „
3	N.-W. P. & Oudh Light Ry. Surveys.	Do. „	Do. 14, „
4	Cuddapah-Nellore	Do. „	Do. 17, „
5	Bengal-North-Western	Do. „	Do. 19, „
6	Punjab Northern	Do. „	Do. 23, „
7	Bhopal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh		
	Wardha Coal		
10	Patna-Gya	Do. „	Do. 25, „
11	Assam Rys. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Nalhati		
	West-Deccan		
14	Rewari-Ferozepore	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	Sindia		
16	Bellary-Kistna	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	Dacca-Mymensing		
18	Bombay Ry. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	Southern Mahratta		
	Bassein-Henzada Railway Surveys.		
21	Holkar	Do. „	Do. 31, „
	Jhansi-Manickpur		
	Madras Ry. Surveys		
	Rajputana		
25	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Aug. 1, „
	Indus Valley		
	Kaunia-Dhurla		
	Kokilamukh		
	Sind-Peshin		
	Bhavnagar-Gondal (Land Charges.)		
31	Northern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 4, „
	Tirhoot		
33	Bengal Central	April „	June 19, „
34	Kandahar	Do. „	Do. 23, „
35	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	Bengal Ry. Administrative Charges.		
37	British Burmah Rys.	Do. „	July 1, „
38	Bengal Ry. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 7, „
39	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 10, „
40	N.-W. P. & Oudh Subsidized Ry.	Do. „	Do. 11, „
41	Cawnpore-Achnera	Do. „	Do. 16, „
42	N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl.	Do. „	Do. 21, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	May 1884	July 22, 1884
2	Wardha Coal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh		
	Punjab Northern		
5	Cawnpore-Achnera	Do. „	Do. 25, „
6	Kaunia-Dhurla	Do. „	Do. 29, „
7	Southern Mahratta	Do. „	Do. 30, „
8	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 31, „
	Rajputana		
	Rewari-Ferozepore		
11	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. „	Aug. 1, „
12	Northern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 2, „
13	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 4, „
14	Tirhoot	April „	June 28, „
15	British Burmah	Do. „	July 1, „
16	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 10, „

FOREIGN STATES.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	May 1884	July 23, 1884
2	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 26, „

Simla, the 7th August 1884.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.,*
Depy. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Aug. 4	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	87,57,801	69,25,563
" 5	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	87,57,801	69,25,563
" 6	. . .	. . .	36	10	87,57,838	69,25,600
" 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	87,57,838	69,25,600
" 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	87,57,838	69,25,600
" 9	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	87,57,838	69,25,600

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th August 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
9	D 17—63337	50	Moulvi Obaid-ul-Rahman, Mirzapur.

ALLAHABAD,
The 13th August 1884.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge, Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
113	P 77—27641	100	Mr. J. Tripe, Muzafferpore.
114	P 47—66849	1,000	Mst Munia, care of Baboo Pitam Roy, Vakeel, Sitapur.
	" —67589	1,000	
	" —87512	1,000	
115	R 9—67130	100	Messrs. T. F. Brown & Co., Limited, Calcutta.
116	P 40—36201	50	Rev. W. H. Ball, care of Inspector J. W. Bell, 169, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
	" —36202	50	
	" —36203	50	
117	P 76—31365	100	Baboo Bolye Chand Dutt, 5, Old Post Office St., Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1884

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	R	
J 1—06687	1,000	Bigandenahulli Basana Setty, merchant, Mamool Petta, Bangalore.

CALICUT,
The 8th August 1884.

B. C. LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th August 1884.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES CIRCLE.

No. 5526.—Mr. W. E. Douglas is appointed to officiate as a 1st Grade Superintendent.

Lalla Pearilal is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Grade Superintendent.

Mr. M. Byrne is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Grade Superintendent.

Mr. J. Hogan is appointed to officiate as a 4th Grade Superintendent.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th August 1884.

Alcock, Ashdown & Co.	Highcozoney, M. D.	Row, G. T. & Co.
Barclay, P. D.	Hinder, Mrs.	Smith, Patrick.
Batten, W.	Meyer, B.	Warren, Thos.
Comti, T.	Peel, H.	Wilson, F. G.
Daving, P.	Reynolds, J. A.	Young, T. G.
Daveny, W. Rochfort.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C	E. S. H.	Morier, W.
A V.	Farrow, Mrs. E.	Nigomar, Victor.
"Admirer."	Ferrell, J. B.	Payne, James.
"Agency House."	Fitzherbert, A. J.	Phœnix, J.
Alice, Mrs.	Fletcher, Mr.	Piot, Monsieur.
Anderson, Hubert.	G. R.	Reynolds, Charles.
Andrews, J.	Gabriel, J.	Robinson, Ellen.
Baggs, W. H.	Glasson, J. St. Clair.	Roda, Augusto.
Bernon, T.	Goddard, G.	Sadler, W.
Bezbaton, G.	Graham, R. W.	Schubert, Herrn Oscar.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.	H. C.	Selous, Edmund.
Braunstein, N.	H M. W.	Shaw, J. W.
Brincat, Salvator.	Jackson, J. A.	Smith, J. B.
Britton, M.	J E. M.	Tabone, Govanni.
Brooks, L.	Johnston, R T.	Thomas, D.
Butler, T. P.	Jones, Frank M.	Tod, Peter.
Chapman, Frank.	K. M. W.	Vandermont, T.
Cherkis, Herah.	Livingston, Archibald.	Vaz, Richard.
Clarkson, Dr. Booth.	Lynum, R.	Virtes.
Cooper, H.	Mackinnon, T. A. B.	Wade, Mrs. E.
Crolly, Austin.	Matson, E.	Williams, Mostyn.
Dearetton, Mrs.	Mawson, J. R.	Williamson, W. F.
Dittmoo, H.	"Merchant."	X. T. Z.
Douglas, E. G.	Moore, Miss Clauda.	X. Z. G.
E. B.		

Registered Letters

Bisnee, S R.	"Errol."	Greenberg, Frederick.
Dittrich, Theodore.	Fairweather, J.	Rustomjee, S.
D'Silva, John.		

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th August 1884.

Bean, Mrs. E.	Dickson, D.	Rai Chowdhry, Keshub Chunder.
Beauclerk, Mrs.	Dowset, Mrs.	Ram Saran Singh.
Bhattacharjee, Preo Nath.	Gordon, Col. W.	Rampal Ram.
Clowes, T.	Harvey, Robert.	Walkom, J W.
Deone, Dr. W.	Kalloy Khon Mia.	
	Lalla Gonesh Lall.	

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	16th August	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	20th "	P. & O. Str. *Valletta.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	19th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	23rd "	From Bombay.†
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets .	22nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	20th "	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	20th "	Str. *Busheer.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	19th "	Strs. *A Apcar* and *Tasang.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Lamoo, Mambaza, Kilwa Kivinjee and Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colonies, can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Reunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages . .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . .	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) . . .	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates .	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1879, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1882, reduced and corrected . . .	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
" " Book Depôt, Allahabad.

Orders and subscriptions for 1884 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

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Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments.

☞ *The amounts within parenthesis are for packing and postage.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Approaches to Jafnapatam.

Paumben Pass.

Approaches to Paumben Pass.

Colombo Harbour and its approaches.

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon.

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2. from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N.

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N.

Sheet No. 4.

Madras Roadstead.

Orissa Coast, Narsapur Point to Palmyras Point.

False Point Harbour and approaches.

Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.

Chittagong or Kornafuli River.

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Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River.

Rangoon River Approaches.

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River.

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Hayes Island to the Pilgrims.

Hopah Inlet.

Salang Island (Junkseylon).

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At the half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 28th July 1884, at 10 a. m.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prinsep; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham; A. Smith, Esq., M.A.; H. L. Harrison, Esq., B.A.; D. R. Lyall, Esq.; E. F. T. Atkinson, Esq., B.A.; W. H. Grimley, Esq., B.A.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; R. Logan, Esq.; F. R. S. Collier, Esq.; C. S. Bayley, Esq.

A. Smith, Esq., in the Chair.

The following report was presented by the Managers of the proceedings for the past half-year.

Report.

1. The Managers submit the proceedings of the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting:—

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Mrs. Armstrong ...	...	£ 300
Two daughters ...	...	,, 200
Total	...	£ 500

The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. H. Armstrong, an annuitant of 1851, who died in London on the 18th November 1883;

Mrs. Skinner ...	...	£ 300
Daughter ...	...	,, 100
Total	...	£ 400

The widow and one daughter of the late Mr. Russell M. Skinner, an annuitant of 1858, who died in London on the 5th February 1884;

Mrs. Armstrong ...	...	£ 300
Two sons ...	...	,, 140
Two daughters ...	...	,, 180
Total	...	£ 620

The widow and four children (two sons and two daughters) of the late Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong, who died in Germany on the 6th February 1884;

Lady Bayley ...	...	£ 300
One son ...	...	,, 150
Five daughters ...	...	,, 500
Total	...	£ 950

The widow and six children (one son and five daughters) of the late Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an annuitant of 1878, who died at Wilmington on the 30th April 1884; and

Mrs. Carter ...	...	£ 300
Two daughters ...	...	,, 200
Total	...	£ 500

The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. J. H. Carter, who died at Plymouth on the 4th May 1884;

3. The votes of the subscribers have affirmed the resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 28th January last, respecting the proposal to transfer the Fund to the Government. The following votes were recorded:—

	For.	Against.
Active subscribers in India	259	9
Ditto in England	43	2
Annuitants	182	1
Total ...	484	12

The matter being one of great importance to the Service, the Managers are anxious to have the benefit, in dealing with it, of the advice and assistance of their late colleague Mr. Westland. They propose therefore to defer making any communication regarding it to the Government until Mr. Westland's return to India, which will probably take place in the middle of September next.

4. The proposed grant of a good service pension to Mr. J. Wetherill was also confirmed, 213 subscribers having voted for, and 3 against the proposal.

5. The Managers have under Article XVI announced their intention to propose—

"That they be authorised, in accordance with the opinion of Counsel, to refund to Mrs. Bruce Lane, with interest at 5 per cent., the subscriptions paid by her to keep up her late husband's interest in the Fund."

The facts of the case, which was one of considerable difficulty, are fully set forth in the appendix to this report, from which it will be seen that the Managers felt themselves obliged to consult Counsel as to the powers of the subscribers to deal with the matter. In the opinion of Mr. Evans Mrs. Bruce Lane can never participate in the benefits of the Fund. The Managers have made a communication in accordance with this opinion to Mrs. Lane, and desire now to obtain the sanction of the subscribers to the refund, with interest, of the subscription paid by Mrs. Lane to keep alive her late husband's interest in the Fund.

6. Mr. W. C. Plowden has incurred the penalty prescribed by Article XXXVII of the Rules by failure, for more than one year, to pay the necessary subscriptions to the Fund. Mr. Plowden states that the omission was entirely due to misapprehension, as he believed that deductions on account of Fund subscriptions were being made from his allowance by the India Office. Arrears of subscription, together with interest at 8 per cent., as required by the Rules, have now been paid, and the Managers recommend Mr. Plowden's case to the favourable consideration of the Meeting.

Mr. H. Lushington has incurred the penalty prescribed by Article XXXVII of the Rules, by his omission, for more than one year, to pay the necessary subscriptions to the Fund on his annuity. Mr. Lushington states that he was not aware of the existence of Article XXXVII, and that he supposed that "in the absence of any machinery for collecting the subscriptions of annuitants in this country, all arrears, if any, due by subscribers at home, after decease would be deducted from the pensions of widows and children." Mr. Lushington has now paid all arrears of subscription, together with interest at 8 per cent., as required by the Rules, and the Managers recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Meeting.

Mr. J. H. Prinsep has incurred the penalty prescribed by Article XXXVII of the Rules by failure, for more than one year, to pay subscriptions to the Fund on his annuity. Mr. Prinsep states that he has been under the impression that the amount deducted by the India Office from his quarterly annuity represented both deductions on account of income tax and subscriptions to the Civil Fund. Mr. Prinsep has now paid all arrears of subscription, together with interest at 8 per cent. as required by the Rules, and the Managers recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Meeting.

Mr. C. Steer has incurred the penalty prescribed by Article XXXVII of the Rules by his omission, for more than one year, to pay subscriptions to the Fund on his annuity. Mr. Steer states that the omission was due to an oversight. All arrears of subscription, together with interest at 8 per cent., as required by the Rules, have now been paid by Mr. Steer, and the Managers recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Meeting.

Mr. R. D. Hime, who retired on an invalid annuity, with effect from the 8th September 1881, has incurred the penalty prescribed by Article XXXVII of the Rules by his omission, for more than one year, to pay subscriptions to the Fund. Mr. Hime states that owing to his ignorance of the Rules, he was not aware that he could obtain any benefits from the Fund either immediately or prospectively, owing to the fact that at the time of his retirement he had neither wife nor child. Having married again, he is anxious to secure, if possible, the benefits of the Fund to his wife and to any children whom he may leave at his death. As all arrears of subscription, together with interest at 8 per cent., have now been paid by Mr. Hime, the Managers recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Meeting.

7. An application has been received from Mrs. C. Chapman, widow of Mr. C. Chapman, for an increase to the pension of her son, Mr. Edmund Frere Chapman, who is incapacitated from earning his own livelihood. Mrs. Chapman on a former occasion requested that her son's name might be allowed to continue on the list of incumbents after he had attained the age of 21 years, and the Managers granted the request. This circumstance was reported in the proceedings of the General Meeting of the 29th January 1883, and was confirmed by the subscribers present. Mrs. Chapman now states that her son's mental condition is such as to necessitate his being placed under the charge of a medical man at great expense. The Managers, taking into consideration the fact that Mrs. Chapman is dependent entirely on her pension, and that the cost of the maintenance of her son exceeds £100 a year have, under the powers vested in them by Article XXIX of the Rules, granted, until further orders, the full pension of £150 a year to Mr. E. F. Chapman.

8. In accordance with Article XXII of the Rules, the Managers have to report that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy having on his departure from India on leave resigned his office as an elected Manager, they have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley to fill the vacancy thus caused.

Proposed by *Mr. Lyall*, seconded by *Mr. Logan*, and carried unanimously—

That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. H. Armstrong, Russell M. Skinner, J. Samuel Armstrong, Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and Mr. J. H. Carter to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed.

Proposed by *Mr. Collier*, seconded by *Mr. Atkinson*, and carried unanimously—

That the Managers be authorized, in accordance with the opinion of Counsel and, subject to the approval of the Service, to sanction the refund, with interest, of the subscriptions paid by Mrs. Lane to keep alive her late husband's interest in the Fund.

Proposed by *Mr. Cotton*, seconded by *Mr. Logan*, and carried unanimously—

That Messrs. W. C. Plowden, H. Lushington, J. H. Prinsep, C. Steer, and R. D. Hime be restored to the rights of subscribers.

Proposed by *Mr. Logan*, seconded by *Mr. Lyall*, and carried unanimously—

That the action of the Managers in allowing Mr. E. F. Chapman to draw the full pension of £150 a year, until futher orders, be approved and confirmed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by *Mr. Harrison*, seconded by *Mr. Justice Tottenham*, and carried unanimously.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND:
The 28th July 1884.

A. SMITH,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 & 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of November 1884 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Thomas Abercrombie Welton, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation at the Oriental Bank Corporation, situate at 40, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, England, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty, at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Monday, the 8th day of December 1884, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

N.B.—No Creditor need attend at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty on the 8th day of December 1884, unless notice has been given to him or her to attend on such appointment. When the claims sent in have been allowed by the Judge, due notice will be given to the Creditors thereof.

Dated this 7th day of July 1884.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for Official Liquidator.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that immediate steps will be taken to recover the amount secured to Khesi Das Agarwallah and Luchman Das, of Dibrugarh, Assam, by Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie, of Dibrugarh, in a mortgage bond, dated the 23rd day of August 1880, registered before the Sub-Registrar of Dibrugarh on the 24th day of August 1880,—the whereabouts of the said Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie could not be traced since the beginning of 1883. The interest of Luchman Das in the abovementioned bond has been lawfully transferred to Khesi Das aforesaid.

NANDALAL BANERJEE,
Pleader for Khesi Das Agarwallah.

DIBRUGARH,
The 30th July 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes—

No. 063502, of the 4 per cent. of 1879, for ₹1,000.

No. 014514, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for ₹1,000.

No. 104201, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹500.

No. 104234, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹500.

No. 011450, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹2,500.

No. 009706, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹3,500.

No. 011458, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹500.

No. 011459, of the 4½ per cent. of 1870, for ₹500.

No. 078500, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹2,000.

originally standing in the name of Mohimachunder Mozumdar, Executor of Opendrochunder Mozumdar, and last endorsed to Mohimachunder Mozumdar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SOORENDROCHUNDER MOZUMDAR,
Nurendropore.

Lost

Provincial Debenture of Muthra and Hathras Light Railway Loan, No. 000019, of the 4 per cent., for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Kanwar Sham Pershad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

KANWAR SHAM PERSHAD,
Tehseeldar of Iglas, Zilla Aligarh.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 096652—044356, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited.

JOHN KYD,
Manager.

100, ARMENIAN STREET,
BLACK TOWN, MADRAS,
The 5th August 1884.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

№ 33.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																						TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.															
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		TAVOY.		CEYLON.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent	3,430	13,030 6	83	298 12	52	164 8	3,756	11,334 13	. .	. .	305	878 13	605	1,873 15	9	51 6	1,727	3,196 7	516	656 5	10,483	31,435 5
Received	2,105	10,471 6	85	275 14	34	91 0	4,158	14,895 14	. .	. .	385	1,164 2	569	1,725 3	1	1 9	1,701	3,121 6	. .	. .	9,038	31,746 6
TOTAL	5,535	23,501 12	168	574 10	86	255 8	7,914	26,230 11	. .	. .	690	2,042 15	1,174	3,599 2	10	52 15	3,428	6,317 13	516	656 5	19,521	63,231 11
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Recd. *Viâ* Madras	150	1,352 14	. .	. .	3	4 14	3,938	15,243 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,091	16,601 3
Recd. „ Rangoon	32	258 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	827	3,307 15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	859	3,566 1
Recd. „ Lainghа	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. „ Tavoy	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30	133 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30	133 14
Recd. Ceylon	41	107 9	1	2 1	. .	. .	423	1,114 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	465	1,224 0
From West to East—																						
Sent. *Viâ* Madras	791	4,264 3	75	246 11	1	3 6	3,072	11,315 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,939	15,829 6
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	538	1,998 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	538	1,998 12
Sent. „ Lainghа	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 3
Sent. „ Tavoy	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	4 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	4 14
Sent. Ceylon	70	288 0	5	11 12	. .	. .	221	679 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	296	978 14
From West to West—																						
Recd. *Viâ* Bombay	. .	. .	6	17 8	3	28 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	45 12
Sent. *Viâ* Bombay	3	8 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	8 4
From East to East—																						
Recd. *Viâ* Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	68	220 14	16	46 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	84	266 14
Recd. „ Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	60	230 0	. .	. .	60	230 0
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	17	65 3	. .	. .	17	65 3
TOTAL	1,087	6,279 0	87	278 0	7	36 8	9,052	33,804 11	. .	. .	68	220 14	16	46 0	. .	. .	77	295 3	. .	. .	10,394	40,960 4
GRAND TOTAL																					29,915	1,04,191 15
Adjustments																					. .	—4,301 3
NET TOTAL																					29,915	99,890 12

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran	2,105	3,430	5,535	32·99	46·85	40·39
INDO-EUROPEAN	„ Turkey	85	83	168	1·33	1·13	1·23
INDO-EUROPEAN	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	34	52	86	0·53	0·71	0·63
RED SEA	*Viâ* Suez	4,158	3,756	7,914	65·15	51·31	57·75
	TOTAL	6,382	7,321	13,703	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY ACCOUNT.

SYNOPSIS OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY TO END OF THE YEAR 1883.

Mileage—			
Open on 31st December 1883		Miles	52
Mean length open during 1883		„	33
Under construction on 31st December 1883		„	73
Capital Subscribed—			
In England during 1883		£	150,000
Ditto to end of 1883		„	650,000
Capital Withdrawn—			
In England during 1883		„	245,469
Ditto to end of 1883		„	647,104
Balance of Capital—			
In hands of Secretary of State on 31st December 1883		„	2,896
Capital Outlay—			
On construction—			
During 1883		„	375,585
To end of 1883		„	587,135
On stores in hand—			
On 31st December 1883		„	62,746
On other suspense accounts on 31st December 1883		„	2,777
Total Capital outlay to 31st December 1883		„	647,104
Revenue Account—			
Earnings during 1883	R 107,954	£	8,882
Working expenses 1883	„ 147,344	„	12,122
	„ 39,390		3,240
Guaranteed Interest paid—			
In England for year 1883		„	21,357
Ditto to end of 1883		„	33,009
Control—			
State charge for Control for 1883		R	1,720
Ditto ditto to end of 1883		„	2,345
Land—			
Value of land made over during 1883		„	...
Ditto ditto to end of 1883		„	3,12,236
Loss of Land Revenue capitalized during 1883		„	287
Ditto ditto to end of 1883		„	470

NOTE.—The loss on working to end of 1883 £3,501-19-10 has been debited to the Capital Account.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF MAY, 1st HALF OF JUNE, AND 1st HALF OF JULY 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 882, 883, 1002, 1003, 1078, 1079, 1152 AND 1153 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th AND 28th JUNE, 12th JULY AND 9th AUGUST 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	1st half of May 1884.																																
Mysore	Bangalore	11 8	12 0	11 11	12 10	13 0	12 12	9 13	10 3	10 2	10 13	11 3	11 2	24 4	25 2	30 1	...	...	...	37 1	35 4	32 15	27 0	29 9	32 13	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 15	16 0	14 0	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	44 0	37 2	30 0	32 0	37 0	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	3 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	44 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 0	12 14	12 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 12	9 12	8 12
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	15 12	14 11	...	16 13	13 10	12 10	11 9	17 12	16 13	16 4	36 13	42 0	36 13	...	...	...	34 10	37 13	37 4	27 5	33 10	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	11 9	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	2nd half of May 1884.																																
Mysore	Bangalore	11 8	11 8	11 15	12 12	12 10	13 1	9 10	9 13	10 2	10 11	10 13	11 2	24 10	24 4	30 3	...	...	...	35 9	37 1	33 3	26 14	27 0	31 10	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 4	12 0	12 15	16 0	16 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	37 2	29 0	30 0	37 0	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	11 12	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 0	13 0	12 14	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 0	10 4	8 12	9 12	9 12	8 8
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	15 12	14 11	14 11	16 13	13 10	13 10	11 9	16 13	17 12	14 11	37 13	36 13	37 13	...	...	...	33 9	34 10	38 14	27 5	27 5	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 0	11 0	9 7	10 8	10 8	8 6
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	0 0
	1st half of June 1884.																																
Mysore	Bangalore	11 8	11 3	12 4	12 12	12 12	13 7	9 15	9 10	10 2	11 0	10 11	10 15	24 0	24 10	27 1	...	...	...	35 9	35 9	32 11	26 7	26 14	30 8	84 0	96 0	84 12	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 12	12 4	11 11	15 12	16 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	42 0	37 2	28 0	29 0	33 0	156 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	43 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 14	12 0	12 14	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	9 12	9 12	8 8
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	16 13	12 10	13 10	11 9	16 13	16 13	15 12	29 3	37 13	34 10	...	...	...	36 12	33 9	33 1	27 5	27 5	27 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 7
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	1st half of July 1884.																												R a. per maund	R a. per maund	R a. per maund			
Assam	Sylhet	12 12	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	10 12	14 0	16 0	15 4	17 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	16 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 4	3 5	13 0	12 4	11 12
	Cachar	10 0	9 2	9 2	16 0	12 13	14 8	12 4	10 10	14 8	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 8	13 15	80 0	100 0	80 0	3 10	3 7	3 10	11 2	10 10	10 10
	Goálpará	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 10	8 0	13 0	11 7	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 4	12 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 6	3 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6
	Kámrúp	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 0	11 0	11 8
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	9 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4	4 8	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 12	4 0	4 12	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4	4 4	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st July 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 21st July 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th July 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 19th July 1884. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st July 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st July 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th July 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th July 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
19th July 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	85,971	157	547	74,381	136	20,07,502	230	17,94,839	209	. . .	2,12,663
19th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi .	749	1,82,340	243	706	2,02,141	286	38,05,486	321	34,08,248	290	. . .	3,97,238
19th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,23,991	144	861	1,32,460	154	21,50,815	156	22,11,682	164	60,867	. . .
19th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	74,626	114	654	85,018	130	12,86,949	123	14,27,449	139	1,40,500	. . .
26th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	3,44,025	237	1,450	2,89,827	200	1,26,94,422	545	1,24,73,403	545	. . .	2,21,019
19th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	59,618	129	461	1,19,291	259	40,63,410	551	43,47,087	600	2,83,677	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,723	8,70,571	184	4,679	9,03,118	193	2,60,08,584	344	2,56,62,708	346	. . .	3,45,876
	State.												
26th July 1884	East Indian . .	1,509	8,24,504	546	1,509	7,21,681	478	1,69,52,807	702	1,35,48,747	571	. . .	34,04,060
19th ditto .	Eastern Bengal(a) .	228	85,061	373	233	59,277	254	14,57,665	400	11,07,022	302	. . .	3,50,643
26th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,134	42	27	2,031	75	26,015	60	25,407	60	. . . .	608
19th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	35,953	150	249	32,860	132	6,41,115	173	5,80,893	150	. . .	60,222
19th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	1,642	51	32	1,760	55	31,135	61	38,354	76	7,219	. . .
First 12 days of July 1884 .	Tirhoot . . .	166	14,413	87	. .	(b)	. .	(c)2,50,019	102	(d)3,34,104	118	84,085	. . .
26th July 1884	Patna-Gya . . .	57	5,459	96	57	8,391	147	1,37,384	150	1,35,616	151	. . .	1,768
19th ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	8,276	60	240	16,697	70	1,69,899	77	2,38,261	63	68,362	. . .
26th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	529	44	12	638	53	17,561	91	19,737	105	2,176	. . .
26th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	91,496	82	1,119	1,53,670	137	40,84,132	229	41,01,828	233	17,696	. . .
26th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	5,920	67	140	15,910	114	1,29,523	91	2,71,419	123	1,41,896	. . .
26th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	8,777	195	45	8,604	191	2,40,839	334	1,77,276	251	. . .	63,563
26th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	10,493	70	149	10,827	73	5,58,309	234	5,39,221	230	. . .	19,088
26th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	18,202	113	254	28,700	113	4,84,172	188	6,44,804	191	1,60,632	. . .
26th ditto .	Sindia	75	4,370	58	75	5,729	76	1,00,961	84	1,15,354	98	14,393	. . .
19th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	421	48,382	115	447	57,107	128	9,93,409	148	9,21,258	131	. . .	72,151
19th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,11,421	169	660	1,36,300	207	25,64,498	243	23,91,819	230	. . .	1,72,589
19th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . . .	. .	66	5,955	90	. . .	. .	58,923	67	58,923	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,616	4,51,528	125	e3,805	5,44,456	143	1,18,86,546	206	1,17,01,296	188	. . .	1,85,250
	Assisted Companies.												
19th July 1884	Bengal-Central . .	35	2,336	67	126	7,666	61	35,122	63	1,56,909	81	1,21,787	. . .
19th ditto .	Assam . . .	38	(f) 1,374	36	70	2,578	37	(f)1,374	36	56,835	60	55,461	. . .
19th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,006	25	. . .	. .	29,368	46	29,368	. . .
First 5 days of July 1884 .	Bengal & N.-Western .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(b)	. .	. . .	. .	(g)26,002	23	26,002	. . .
	TOTAL .	73	3,710	51	(h)237	11,250	47	36,496	62	2,69,114	57	2,32,618	. .
	Native States.												
19th July 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	8,185	42	193	9,930	51	3,93,674	127	4,80,071	158	86,397	. . .
26th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	468	25	44	870	20	11,850	39	16,739	41	4,889	. . .
19th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	16,596	137	121	15,440	128	2,51,089	130	3,28,393	173	77,304	. . .
19th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	4,305	50	86	4,978	58	83,585	61	92,649	69	9,064	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	29,554	71	444	31,218	70	7,40,198	110	9,17,852	137	1,77,654	. .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,340	21,79,867	211	10,674	22,11,728	207	5,56,24,631	338	5,20,99,717	304	. . .	35,24,914
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,50,31,084	152	2,39,65,870	139	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	3,05,93,547	186	2,81,33,847	165	. . .	24,59,700

(a) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th July 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th July 1884.
(e) Exclusive of the mileage of the Tirhoot State Railway (193).
(f) Total receipts for 6 days from 16th, the date of opening, to 21st July 1883.
(g) Total receipts from 2nd April to 5th July 1884.
(h) Exclusive of the mileage of the Bengal and North-Western Railway (69).
(i) Exclusive of mileage of Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western Railways (193 + 69).

SIMLA,
The 9th August 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 203T., dated 14th August 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Revised Form of License for Telephone Companies in India.

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 13th September 1883, and enclosures.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 303T., dated 25th October 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the revised form of license for the working of Telephones in India referred to in paragraphs II and V of Public Works Department Resolution No. 303T. of 25th October 1883.

FORM OF LICENSE FOR A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876 (Act I of 1876), the Governor General of India in Council herein referred to as the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant the following license to the

_____

_____

Telephone Exchange Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Licensees").

2. The Licensees may establish and maintain Telephones, Telephone Exchanges and open Telephone Offices for a term of _____ years from the _____ day of _____ 188 , within the following limits, namely (*here set out the limits*)

_____

_____

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3. The Licensees may establish and maintain for that term Telephone wires connecting—

(a) the Central Exchange of the Licensees with the District Exchanges of the Licensees;

(b) the Offices of Subscribers within the said limits with a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees;

(c) the open Telephone Offices of the Licensees with a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees;

(d) with the permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees with the Office of a Subscriber situated beyond the said limits;

(e) with the permission in writing of the Director General of Telegraphs in India, a Telephone Exchange of the Licensees with a Government Telegraph Office within the said limits.

4. When the Licensees have in accordance with the provisions of this license established a Telephone Exchange within the said limits, they may establish, maintain and let on lease for the said term or any part thereof private Telephone wires connecting the office of any person situated within the said limits with another office of the same person or with the office of any other person situated within those limits or, with the permission in writing of the Governor General in Council, with another office of the same person or with the office of any other person situated beyond those limits.

5. The Licensees may use and work the said Telephones, Telephone Exchanges, open Telephone Offices, Telephone wires and private Telephone wires and suffer the same to be used and worked for the following purposes, namely,—

(a) for the purpose of enabling Telephone messages to be transmitted direct as follows, namely,—

(1) from or to any Subscriber at an Office occupied by him, either to or from any other Subscriber at an Office occupied by him, or to or from any person at an open Telephone office,

(2) in pursuance of the Telegram Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, from or to any Telegram Subscriber at an office occupied by him to or from a Government Telegraph Office,

(3) in pursuance of the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, from or to any Agency Subscriber at an office occupied by him to or from a Telephone Exchange;

(4) in the case of private Telephone wires, from or to any lessee of the same at one of the offices with which the private Telephone wire is connected to or from the other of those offices:

Provided that such messages relate only to the business or private affairs of such subscribers or lessees, or one of them; and

(b) for the purpose of transmitting in either direction between a Telephone Exchange and any other Telephone Exchange or the Office of any Subscriber or any open Telephone Office, or a Government Telegraph Office or between the offices with which a private Telephone wire is connected, service messages relating to the establishment from time to time of Telephonic connections by means of the said Telephone Exchanges or the said private Telephone wire, or to the working or repair of the said Telephones, Telephone Exchanges, open Telephone Offices, Telephone wires or private Telephone wires.

6. The Licensees shall, within a period of 180 days next following the date on which this license is granted, establish in working order at least one Telephone Exchange within the said limits, and, if they fail so to do, this license shall become revocable by the Governor General in Council.

7. This license shall not confer on the Licensees any right to lay or place any supports, wires or other Telephone apparatus or appliances in or over, upon or under, any land, ground, street, road, harbour, foreshore, river or place within the said limits, but any permission for

that purpose required by the Licensees shall be obtained by them at their own expense from the person or persons, body or bodies corporate, legally entitled to grant the same.

8. This license cannot be assigned, transferred or otherwise disposed of, and in the event of any attempt being made on the part of the Licensees to assign, transfer or dispose of the same, or of any order being made by any Court for winding up the Company of the Licensees, or of any resolution being passed by the Company of the Licensees requiring it to be wound up voluntarily, or of the dissolution of the Company of the Licensees by any means whatsoever, this license shall *ipso facto* cease and determine.

9. (*a*) The Governor General in Council may at any time, by twelve months' previous notice in writing, terminating on the

	day of	189
	day of	189
or the	day of	189

signify to the Licensees his intention to purchase the undertaking in respect of which this license is granted.

(*b*) If any such notice is given, the Licensees shall sell and convey to the Government the said undertaking, including all immoveable property and all rights in, over or in respect of the same, and all plant, material, apparatus and appliances, suitable to and used by them for the purposes of the said undertaking.

(*c*) The price to be paid by the Governor General in Council for such purchase shall be the then value of the property rights, plant, material, apparatus and appliances mentioned in clause (*b*), exclusive of any allowance for past or future profits of the undertaking or goodwill, or any compensation for compulsory sale or withdrawal of the present concession or other consideration whatsoever, and shall be determined by two arbitrators—one to be appointed by the Governor General in Council and one by the Licensees, and in a case of a difference of opinion by an umpire, to be appointed by the arbitrators before they enter on the business of the reference.

(*d*) In the event of any such purchase, the Governor General in Council may revoke the license hereby granted.

10. This license is granted subject to the conditions set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed, and shall be revocable by the Governor General in Council on the breach of any of those conditions.

11. It shall be in the absolute discretion of the Governor General in Council to grant or refuse to the Licensees the privilege of connecting their Telephonic circle with any other circle; but in the event of such privilege being granted the trunk line will in all cases be erected, maintained and owned by the Government and let to the Licensees at such rent and on such conditions as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, determine.

12. Nothing in this license shall confer upon the Licensees any exclusive right or privilege or prevent the Governor General in Council from doing through his own servants, or granting a license to any other person or body corporate to do, anything which the Licensees are authorized to do by or under this license.

13. All words and phrases used in this license and in the first schedule hereto annexed shall, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, be construed in accordance with the definitions and rules contained in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Public Works Department.

Dated the *day* *188*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Conditions of the License.

1. The Licensees shall not establish or maintain any Telephones, Telephone exchanges, open Telephone offices, Telephone wires, or private Telephone wires, except as permitted by their license.

2. The Licensees shall not use or work any Telephone, Telephone exchange, open Telephone office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire established or maintained by them, or suffer the same to be used or worked, except for the purposes specified in their license.

3. (*1*) The Licensees shall pay to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, herein referred to as the Director-General, on account of the *Government of India*, the percentages specified in the 3rd clause of this condition (and hereinafter called royalties) of all sums of

money paid or by virtue of any contract payable to them by any subscriber, lessee or other person—

(a) in respect of the hire, maintenance, working or use of any Telephone, Telephone exchange, open Telephone office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire, or any part or parts thereof;

(b) in respect of the right or permission to transmit Telephonic messages by means of any Telephone, Telephone exchange, open Telephone office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire; or,

(c) in respect of any services rendered to a subscriber under the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force; or,

(d) otherwise in respect of Telephonic messages transmitted by means of any Telephone, Telephone exchange, open Telephone office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire, or otherwise howsoever in relation to any Telephone, Telephone exchange, open Telephone office, Telephone wire or private Telephone wire, or any part or parts thereof, established under their license.

(2) The royalties shall be payable whether the sum of money is a gross sum or is payable periodically, or is paid in the shape of a fee for the temporary use of any Telephone exchange or Telephone by means of an open Telephone office, or is paid in the shape of rent, for the lease of any private Telephone wire.

(3) The royalties shall be 5 per cent. of the gross amount of every sum of money paid or payable to the Licensees as aforesaid, except when that sum is payable wholly or partly in respect of a Telephone wire or private Telephone wire situate partly beyond the limits specified in the license, in which case the royalty shall be 6 per cent.

4. Every royalty payable under the last foregoing condition shall become due so soon as the sum of money in respect of which it is payable, or by the amount of which it is regulated, is paid or is by virtue of any contract payable to the Licensees.

5. (1) The Licensees shall, at all times, keep at their principal office within the limit specified in their license a book or books in which they shall, so far as may be practicable enter—

(a) the names, addresses and occupations of all subscribers and lessees for the time being;

(b) the sums of money from time to time paid, and agreed to be paid, respectively, by those subscribers and lessees or by any other persons in respect of any of the matters specified in condition 3;

(c) the date at which every such sum of money was paid or became payable;

(d) the nature of the consideration for the payment thereof; and

(e) all such other particulars as the Director-General may, from time to time reasonably require.

(2) The Licensees shall preserve at their principal office, as aforesaid, all contracts between the Licensees and subscribers or lessees.

(3) The Licensees shall permit the Director-General and his officers, from time to time, and at all reasonable times, to inspect the said book or books and contracts, and to make copies thereof and extracts therefrom.

6. The Licensees shall, within seven days after the expiration of every calendar month, render to the Director-General a statement in writing showing—

(a) the amounts of all sums of money which, during the month, have been paid, or become payable, by subscribers or lessees or other persons;

(b) the names, so far as may be practicable, of the subscribers or lessees or other persons in each case;

(c) the date on which every such sum of money was paid, or became payable;

(d) the nature of the consideration for the payment thereof; and

(e) such further particulars as the Director-General may, from time to time, reasonably require.

7. (1) All accounts between the Director-General and the Licensees relating to the royalties payable hereunder shall be settled quarterly up to the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September and the 31st day of December in every year.

(2) The accounts for each quarter of a year shall be rendered by the Licensees to the Director-General within fourteen days after the expiration of the quarter.

(3) The balance due to the Director-General in respect of any quarter of a year shall be paid by the Company to the Director-General within twenty-eight days after the expiration of that quarter.

8. If a Telephone exchange of the Licensees is, with the permission of the Director-General, connected with a Government Telegraph office, for the purposes of the Telegram Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876,—

(*a*) the wires and apparatus by means of which the Telephone exchange is connected with the Telegraph office, including the instruments placed in the Telegraph office, and all wires and apparatus either in substitution therefor or in addition thereto by which connection is, for the time being, made, shall be maintained by the Licensees at their own cost; and

(*b*) the wires and apparatus shall be appropriated for the exclusive use of the Director-General, but shall remain the property of the Licensees, and shall at all times be maintained in efficient working order by the Licensees:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Director-General or any of his officers the wires and apparatus are or become insufficient for the due and expeditious transmission of the communications sent to or from the subscribers, the Licensees shall, after receiving a notice in writing from the Director-General so to do, forthwith erect and appropriate in the manner aforesaid such additional wires and apparatus between the Telegraph office and the Telephone exchange as the Director-General or his officers may deem necessary, and as may be specified in such notice, and such wires and apparatus shall be erected in such a manner as the Director-General or his officers direct and approve of.

9. The Licensees shall, in the event of any of their Telephone exchanges being connected with a Government Telegraph office for the purposes of the Telegram Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, comply with all the said rules for the time being in force, and duly account for all money received under the same on account of the *Government.*

10. The Licensees shall, in the event of any of their Telephone exchanges being utilized as an agency for the receipt and delivery of subscribers' telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department under the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, comply with all the said rules for the time being in force.

11. Except messages intended for transmission, or that have been transmitted over the Government Telegraph wires, under the Agency Subscription Rules made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, no written message or messages other than oral shall be collected or delivered at any Telephone exchange or office of the Licensees, or at the office of any subscriber or lessee.

12. No money or other valuable consideration shall, in respect of the receipt, transmission or delivery of any Telephonic message by means of any Telephone exchange or private Telephone wire established hereunder, be, or be promised to be, paid or given to any subscriber or lessee by any person whomsoever, whether a subscriber, lessee or not.

13. The Licensees shall, in every agreement with a subscriber or lessee, make due provision for the observance of the two last foregoing conditions, and reserve to themselves the fullest discretion to rescind the agreement on any infringement by the subscriber or lessee of either of those conditions.

14. (*1*) The Licensees shall, seven days at least before connecting the office of any subscriber or intending subscriber with any Telephone exchange, or an office of any lessee or intending lessee with another office of that lessee or with the office of any other person within the limits specified in their license, deliver a notice in writing of their intention so to do at the office of the Director-General, or to such officer as the Director-General may appoint to receive the notice.

(*2*) The notice shall contain—

(*a*) the name, address and occupation of the subscriber or lessee, or intending subscriber or lessee, to whom the notice relates;

(*b*) a copy of the engagement and condition entered into and agreed to by the subscriber or lessee under the last foregoing condition; and

(*c*) full particulars of the situation of the office or intended office to which the notice relates, and of the line or route in which it is intended to lay the Telephone wire or wires for establishing the connection, and of the manner in which; and the houses and buildings (if any) on or by means of which, it is intended that such wire or wires shall be supported.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this condition, the Director-General may at his discretion grant permission for the connection to be established within a less period than seven days.

15. The posts and other Telephonic apparatus and appliances of the Licensees shall be *so erected* and placed as not to interfere with the convenient erection, maintenance or use of, or to expose to risk of damage, any posts, wires or other Telegraphic or Telephonic apparatus or appliances under the charge of the Director-General which may, from time to time, exist, or any posts, wires or other Telegraphic or Telephonic apparatus or appliances which it is probable that he may have occasion to erect; and accordingly no posts, wires or other Telephonic

apparatus or appliances shall be erected, fixed or placed by the Licensees, in pursuance of any such notice as aforesaid or otherwise, without the approval or consent in writing of the Director-General or an officer authorised by him in that behalf.

16. In the event of any posts, wires or other Telephonic apparatus or appliances of the Licensees which may already have been erected or placed with the consent of the Director-General interfering with the erection or placing of any posts, wires or other Telegraphic or Telephonic apparatus or appliances which the Director-General may, during the continuance of the said license, have occasion to erect, the Licensees shall, within thirty days after written notice has been given at their principal office situated within the limits specified in their license, remove such posts, wires or other Telephonic apparatus or appliances to another situation approved by the Director-General; and the reasonable expenses incurred by the Licensees in the removal shall be reimbursed by the Director-General.

17. In case any Telephone wire or wires of the Licensees shall, by reason of the neglect of the Licensees to maintain the same properly fixed and in good repair, or from any other cause whatever, interfere with the working of, or damage, any Telegraph or Telephone wire or wires under the charge of the Director-General, any officer generally or specially empowered by the Director-General in this behalf may, if the Licensees do not forthwith remove their said Telephone wire or wires, or sufficiently repair and refix such wire or wires to his satisfaction, so as to prevent any further interference with, or damage to, the wires under the charge of the Director-General, or if for any other reason he thinks it necessary for the public service, remove or repair and refix such wire or wires of the Licensees as aforesaid; and the Licensees shall on demand pay to the Director-General the cost of refixing and repairing the Telegraph or Telephone wire or wires under the charge of the Director-General which shall have been interfered with, or damaged, as aforesaid, and the cost of any removal or repair and refixing by such officer of their said wire or wires.

18. The Director-General and his officers and agents may, from time to time, and at all reasonable times, enter on any office of the Licensees and, so far as the Licensees can give permission, on any subscriber's or lessee's office, for the purpose of inspecting the Telephones and other Telephonic instruments and appliances fixed in those places.

19. The Licensees shall not move their Telephone exchanges without the previous consent in writing of the Director-General.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Interpretation.

(1) "Subscribers" means those companies, firms and persons from whom the Licensees receive subscriptions, and with whom they enter into contracts in relation to connecting their offices by means of Telephone wires with a Telephone exchange.

(2) "Lessees" means those companies, firms and persons, whether subscribers or not, to whom the Licensees lease any private Telephone wire established by them.

(3) "Office" whether used with reference to the licensees, a subscriber, a lessee or any other person, includes any house, warehouse, factory, building, vessel or place occupied by the licensees, subscriber, lessee or other person.

(4) "Telephone" includes any apparatus by means of which any articulate sounds can be conveyed to a distance by the agency of electricity, galvanism or magnetism.

(5) "Telephone wire" includes any metallic connection between two Telephones or between one Telephone and a Telephone exchange.

(6) "Telephone exchange" means any contrivance, instrument, apparatus or appliance to which two or more "Telephone wires" may be attached, and which is used for the purpose of temporarily establishing from time to time, as occasion may require, a direct connection between any two of such Telephone wires, and includes a "central Telephone exchange" and a "district Telephone exchange."

(7) "Central Telephone exchange" means either the only Telephone exchange belonging to the Licensees within the limits specified in their license, or, if more than one Telephone exchange is established by the Licensees within those limits, the central or principal apparatus with which one or more district Telephone exchanges may be connected.

(8) "District Telephone exchange" means a Telephone exchange other than a central Telephone exchange with which two or more subscribers' offices are connected by means of Telephone wires, and which itself is connected by means of one or more Telephone wires with a central exchange or with another district exchange.

(9) "Open Telephone office" means any building or place in or to which may be contained or attached a Telephone which is connected by means of one or more Telephone wires with a Telephone exchange and which may be used by persons other than those hereinbefore described as "subscribers," for communication with subscribers, and may also be used by subscribers for communication with other subscribers.

(10) "Private Telephone wire" means a "Telephone wire" connecting the office of one person with the office of another person, or one office of a person with another office belonging to the same person, without being itself connected with a "Telephone exchange;" and

(11) A Telephone exchange shall not be deemed to have been "established" until not less than ten companies, firms or persons have severally paid to the Licensees a sum of money in respect of the use of the Licensees' exchange for a period of not less than twelve calendar months.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Telegram Subscription Rules.

Whereas a Telephone Exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, be connected by means of one or more Telephone wires with the central Government Telegraph office within the limits within which it has been established, to the intent that the subscribers may be enabled to communicate directly with that Telegraph office; in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals communicated to a Government Telegraph office by the subscribers to a Telephone exchange connected with a Government Telegraph office, or received for transmission to such subscribers, shall be transmitted.

1. These rules may be called the Telegram Subscription Rules, 1884.

2. Any subscriber to a Telephone exchange connected as aforesaid with a Government Telegraph office shall be entitled to communicate direct with the Telegraph office by means of the Telephone exchange and the connecting Telephone wires on payment to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General) of a yearly sum of sixty rupees, which shall be paid in advance on the first day of January in each year:

Provided that, if a subscriber desires to institute his direct communication with the Telegraph office on any other date than the first day of January, he shall in respect of the then current year be required to pay in advance a proportionate part only of the said sum of sixty rupees.*

3. When a Telegram addressed to such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as a Telegram subscriber) is received at the Telegraph office, it shall at the discretion of the Director-General or his officers either be delivered in the manner provided in the "Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of Telegraph Messages in India," made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, or be transmitted to the Telegram subscriber by means of the Telephone exchange if it can be so transmitted with reasonable speed, and in that case the Telegram subscriber shall accept such transmission in place of the delivery of the Telegram in the manner provided by the aforesaid Rules and Tariff.

4. Telegrams received from a Telegram subscriber at the central Telegraph office by means of the Telephone exchange shall, at the option of the Telegram subscriber, be forwarded to their destination by the Government Telegraph, or be forwarded by post as ordinary letters, or, if the address of delivery is within a reasonable distance from the Telegraph office, by special messenger:

Provided that a Telegram subscriber shall not be entitled to transmit more than one Telegram at a time to the Telegraph office by means of the Telephone exchange, nor shall the Telephone exchange be used for the transmission of press messages.

5. A Telegram subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such Telegram forwarded from the Telegraph office by Telegraph the same sum for transmission, Prepaid Replies, Postage, Registration and Express Charges (if any) as would be payable by the sender if the Telegram had been handed in at the central Telegraph office as an ordinary Telegram.

6. A Telegram subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such Telegram forwarded from the Telegraph office by post as a letter the ordinary postage payable on the letter.

7. A Telegram subscriber shall pay to the Director-General in respect of every such Telegram delivered from the Telegraph office by special messenger a sum of two annas if the address of delivery is within the limits of the free ordinary delivery of Telegrams from the Telegraph office, and in all cases the same sum as would be payable for "Express Charges" in respect of an ordinary Telegram delivered from the Telegraph office at the same address.

8. All sums payable by a Telegram subscriber in respect of Telegrams forwarded as aforesaid from the Telegraph office shall be paid in advance by means of a deposit with the

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* The annual payment of sixty rupees to the Director-General is to be in consideration of the services of the Telegraphist attending to the Telephone exchange connection in the central Telegraph office and of the other services to be rendered and expenses to be incurred by the Director-General.

Telegraph officer in charge of the Telegraph office, who shall not be required to forward any such Telegram unless the sum for the time being in his hands on account of the deposit is sufficient for the payment of the amount payable in respect of the Telegram.

9. All accounts in respect of Telegrams forwarded or delivered as aforesaid on behalf of a Telegram subscriber from the Telegraph office shall be settled monthly up to the first day of each calendar month.

10. A Telegram subscriber may pay the sum payable by him to the Director-General in accordance with Rule 2 to the Licensees of the Telephone exchange to which he is a subscriber, as the agents and on behalf of the Director-General, and the receipt of the Licensees shall be a good discharge for any sum so paid.

The said Licensees shall act as agents of the Director-General for the purpose aforesaid, and shall receive all sums which may in accordance with the said rule be tendered to them by the subscribers as such agents, and shall pay the same to the Director-General immediately on the receipt thereof or at such other times as may be agreed upon between the Director-General and the Licensees.

11. The Secretary of State in Council or the Director-General shall not be subject to any liability by reason or on account of any failure, delay or mistake in or about the transmission, receipt or delivery of any Telegram under these rules, whether arising from the default of the Licensees or of any officer of the Government Telegraph, or otherwise.

12. If any sum payable under Rule 2 or any other money which is for the time being due from a Telegram subscriber under these rules is in arrear or unpaid for twenty-one days after it ought to be paid, the Director-General may by notice in writing debar the subscriber from participating in the advantages of these rules from the date of the service of the notice:

Provided that the fact of a subscriber being debarred from participating in the advantages of these rules shall not affect the right of the Director-General to recover from the subscriber any money which may be in arrear and unpaid.

13. Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of Telegraphs within which the Telephone exchange with which the subscriber's office is connected is situated, and may be served by sending it by post in a registered letter to the subscriber at his office.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Agency Subscription Rules.

WHEREAS a Telephone exchange may, with the permission of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, be utilized as an agency through which subscribers' Telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department may be received and delivered by the officers of that Department. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 8 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals received or deliverable through the agency of any such Telephone exchange shall be transmitted:—

1. These rules may be called the Agency Subscription Rules, 1884.

2. If a subscriber to a Telephone exchange desires to employ the Licensees of the Telephone exchange as his agents through whom his Telegrams intended for transmission or transmitted over the wires of the Government Telegraph Department may be received or delivered by the officers of that Department, he shall address the following form of request to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India (herein referred to as the Director-General):—

"I hereby request the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, until further notice, to deliver to the Telephone Exchange Company, Limited, at their central Telephone exchange situated in the town of for transmission to me by means of the Telephone exchange of that Company, all Telegrams address to me at that may be received by means of the central Government Telegraph office in that town, and to transmit all Telegrams received from the said Company at such Government Telegraph office as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for transmission on my account; and I hereby agree to pay to the Director-General the sum of twelve rupees per annum in advance on the day of in each year for the registration of special instructions to the effect above-mentioned."

*Signed*_____

3. During the continuance of the period for which such a subscriber as aforesaid (herein referred to as an Agency subscriber) is registered at the Telegraph office as desirous of having

his Telegrams delivered to, and received for transmission from, the Licensees of the Telephone exchange to which he is a subscriber, the Licensees—

(*a*) may receive messages transmitted to a Telephone attached to the exchange from the office of the subscriber and intended to be further transmitted on behalf of the subscriber by means of the Government Telegraphs, and

(*b*) may as the agents of the subscriber commit the messages to writing on appropriate messages forms to be provided by the Director-General, and

(*c*) may deliver the forms by messenger at such Government Telegraph office as the Director-General may by order in writing appoint for that purpose, to the intent that the forms may be transmitted from the office as Telegrams.

4. All charges which under the "Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of Telegraph messages in India" made under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and for the time being in force, should be paid by the sender of a Telegram shall be paid by Telegraph stamps attached to the message form on which any such message as aforesaid is written before the delivery of the message form at the Telegraph office.

5. (*a*) On the delivery by the Director-General at the office of the Licensees of a Telegram addressed to any Agency subscriber, the Licensees may transmit the Telegram to the subscriber's office by means of their Telephone exchange.

(*b*) The time at which the transmission takes place shall be entered on the message form on which the Telegram was delivered at the office of the Licensees.

(*c*) All message forms delivered by the Director-General at the office of the Licensees on any day shall at the end of the same day be returned by the Licensees to the central Telegraph office in the town in the order in which they were delivered at the office of the Licensees.

6. The Licensees shall not retain a copy of any telegram transmitted by or to any of their subscribers under the operation of these Rules.

7. In case of any breach, non-performance or non-observance by or on the part of the Licensees of any of the stipulations and conditions hereinbefore contained or contained in the aforesaid Rules and Tariff relating to the transmission of Telegraph messages in India, the Director-General may by notice in writing revoke and determine the permission granted under these Rules as from the date of the service of the notice.

8. Any notice to be given by the Director-General under these Rules may be signed by the Chief Officer of the Division of the Telegraphs within which the Telephone exchange of the Licensees is situated, and may be served by sending the same by post in a registered letter to the Licensees at their office.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with reference to His Lordship's Despatch No. 26, dated 13th September 1883; to the Departments of the Government of India and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance; also to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance and communication to the Agents of the several Telephone companies in India, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India*, for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident at Mysore (through Foreign Department).
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.
To the Department of Finance and Commerce.
To the Foreign, Home, Military, and Legislative Departments.
To the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
To the Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 94 Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), under date Simla, the 6th August 1884.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following:—

No. 201, dated Calcutta, the 16th July 1884.

From—The Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

ADVERTING to my official intimation anent the *General National Exhibition* to be held at *Budapest* (Hungary) in 1885, namely, No. 68, dated 5th March and No. 102, dated 26th March, I have to-day the honor to transmit under cover a translation of a further communication received from the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, No. $\frac{2908}{9}$, dated Vienna, 1st June, relative to concessions granted to intending foreign exhibitors in the charges for railway fare and sea transport, the latter on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company and Hungarian Steam-ship Company "*Adria.*"

TRANSLATION.

IN continuation of the circular issued from this side, dated 5th February, as per No. $\frac{563}{9}$, concerning the *Hungarian National Exhibition* to be held next year at *Budapest*, the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs have the honor to acquaint the Imperial and Royal Mission, for intimation to the Imperial Indian Government, that the concessions in freight granted on the part of the railway and steam-ship companies, on behalf of this undertaking, consist in the following:—

A.—RAILWAYS.

1. The Austrian and Hungarian lines for *small parcels* for transport *inward* as well as *return* transport, francs 16*xr.* Austrian Vaente for each 100 kilograms and per kilomètre is charged as uniform rate, and to this is still to be added on each line a manipulation tax of francs 2*xr.* per 100 kilograms and 3 per cent. for transport duty.

With *wagon loads* for transport *inward* as well as *return* transport francs 13*xr.* as uniform rate per kilomètre is charged for each 100 kilograms according to actual weight per wagon, however, at least for 8,000 kilograms.

As with such wagon loads no manipulation tax has to be paid, the loading and unloading of goods has to be effected at the expense of the sender, respectively exhibitor.

The minimum amount of freight for each wagon-load is fixed as francs 3 *a. v.*, which minimum amount is even to be paid if, according to the freight rates granted for smaller quantities, a lower amount of freight should result.

Those goods of large dimensions entered as return goods are despatched per 100 kilograms and kilomètres at the uniform rate of freight of francs 32*xr.* with goods of larger dimensions entered in wagon-loads, and if the rate is paid for per at least 8,000 kilograms, only francs 13*xr.* as uniform rate will be charged per 100 kilograms and kilomètres.

For the return-transport those exhibition objects partake of this advantage only in case of their being unsold during the exhibition and destined to be returned to the original station of despatch.

These freight advantages count only up to the railway stations at Budapest.

For the transport of the exhibition objects from these railway stations to the exhibition grounds on the eventually to be laid rails a moderate special rate will be charged according to local circumstances.

2. For the transport of the exhibition goods to Budapest the full rate of freight is charged according to tariff, where against the return-transport of goods which remained unsold at the exhibition will be granted *freight-free* on the same route on the part of the following lines :—

In Germany.

The Prussian State Lines.
„ Nadhabaut-German Railway.
„ Werra Line.
„ Hessen-Ludwig Line.
„ Main-Neckar Railway.
„ Netherland-Rhinish Railway.

In Holland.

The Dutch Railway Company.

In Russia.

The Line Merko-Brest.
„ „ Orel Witelsk.
„ „ Dimoborg.

In France.

The Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Nord.

B.—Donan Steam-ship Transport.

The Imperial and Royal first privileged Donan Steam-ship Company have granted for all exhibition goods, the transport of which is effected by the ships of the Company, a reduction in freight of 50 per cent.

C.—Relative to Sea transport.

The Hungarian Steam-ship Company "*Adria*" having granted to those exhibitors who ship their goods on board the vessels of the Company from the seaports :—

Bordeaux,
Rouen,
Hans,
Dublin,
Glasgow,
Leith, and
Middlesborough,

a reduction of 25 per cent. on the existing ruling rates of freight.

D.—Provisional Exemption from Duty.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry for Finance have, *vide* Rescrifr, *dated 18th February 1884*, No. 1569, granted provisional exemption from duty for all foreign goods arriving for the *Budapest National Exhibition of 1885* up to their being transported back at the latter end of March 1886, and entrusted the Royal Hungarian Chief Custom House in Budapest with the pending manipulation of duty, according to Government procedure.

The Hungarian Ministry of Finance have further ruled that all Custom Houses of the Austro-Hungarian Custom territory are to direct all such goods on arrival for Custom House treatment untouched and unopened to the Royal Chief Custom House at Budapest.

By way of facilitating this procedure, it is at the same time permitted that the goods arriving from abroad are to be treated by the official deputed by the Chief Custom House in such a manner that this official may fill up the *Goods* and *Contents Sheets* arriving with the goods with the descriptions according to tariff and revision of the goods, and thus complete the duty manipulation on the basis of these thus completed goods sheets.

Furthermore, it has still been permitted by the Hungarian Ministry for Finance that with these exhibition goods, instead of the prescribed security in cash, the solvability of the National Exhibition Committee will be accepted as basis of the Government procedure.

E.—The Return of Goods free of Duty.

Of all goods sent for exhibition to Budapest, but having remained unsold are to be transported back to their place of despatch, has thus far been granted by the German, Dutch, English, Italian, Belgian, French, and North American Governments.

Finally one, is an exception, concession in freight held in prospective by the *Austro-Hungarian Lloyd.*

Vienna, 1st June 1884.

No. 2813I., dated Simla, the 24th July 1884.

Endorsed by Foreign Department.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for disposal, in continuation of the endorsement from this office No. 1255I., dated the 12th April 1884.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " North-Western Provinces & Oudh.
" " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the Local Gazette.

No. 107 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorological),—dated Simla, the 14th August 1884.

READ—

Summary of the Weather Reports for July 1884.

The weather of July has been, on the whole, of the normal monsoon type.

In the Punjab (excepting the Indus Valley), in the North-Western Provinces (except at Jhansi, Allahabad, and Benares), and in Rajputana, barometric readings have been generally above the average, while in all other parts of India, with a few local exceptions, they have been below it. During the earlier portion of the month, a shoulder of high pressure, extending northward from Guzerat, occupied the greater part of Rajputana, the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and was probably connected with the deficiency of the rainfall in that region, presently to be noticed. Two cyclonic storms of the usual monsoon type traversed the country during the month. The first was developed on the 8th and 9th over the head of the Bay of Bengal, and travelled thence to the west or west-north-west. Its centre lay near False Point on the 10th, near Cuttack on the 11th, near Jubbulpore on the 12th, near Deesa on the 13th, and near Hyderabad (Sind) on the 14th. The second storm was also developed over the head of the Bay, the first notice of its appearance being given on the 15th. It then lay to the eastward of False Point, whence it travelled to Gopalpore on the 16th, to Raipur on the 17th, and to Seoni on the 18th, after which date it disappeared.

The rainfall reports show that, in the earlier portions of the month, the area within which the rains were fully established was somewhat restricted. Over the greater part of the plains of the Punjab, as well as in Rajputana, Sind and Guzerat, rain of any consequence was almost entirely wanting during the first fortnight; as was also the case in some parts of the Carnatic, in Madura, Mysore, the Ceded districts of the Madras Presidency, and the Deccan. By the 16th, however, a change set in. Rain-bearing winds spread suddenly over Guzerat, and subsequently extended to Rajputana and the Punjab. From the 20th to the end of the month, the rains were general and abundant, with the exception of the Madras Presidency, at the more southern and central stations of which the weather was fine and the rainfall slight or altogether absent. The heaviest falls of rain were—7 inches at Naini Tal and Raipur on the 1st; 7 inches at Moulmein on the 10th; 8 inches at Bombay on the 14th; 6 inches at Mount Abu on the 21st; 7 inches at Jubbulpore on the 23rd; 8 inches at Pachmarhi and 7 inches at Akyab on the 24th; 6 inches at Rajkot on the 27th; 6 inches (according to some reports 14 inches) at Umballa on 30th; and 10 inches at Mount Abu on the 31st. Notwithstanding these large local falls, the general rainfall of the country has been below the average for July. Such is the case in the north of the Punjab and at Simla and Delhi; in the North-Western Provinces, with the single exception of the hill station of Naini Tal; in Assam everywhere; and in Bengal the only stations showing an excess are Darjeeling, Purneah, and Saugor Island. In Central India and Rajputana, at the west coast stations (excepting Bombay and Goa), and over the whole of Madras, also, the rain has been below the average, and only in Burma, the Central Provinces, the Berars, Guzerat, and the Central Punjab has it been above it. At Raipur more than 25, and at Jubbulpore more than 18, inches above the average has fallen.

Owing to the fine weather during the first half of the month, the temperature was rather high in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind. At Peshawar 114° was registered on the 2nd, and at Jacobabad 113° on the 3rd. A rapid fall occurred with the setting in of the rains, but the high temperatures of the first fortnight were not entirely compensated by the subsequent low readings, and the monthly mean in the north and west of the Punjab was somewhat above the average, though in most other parts of the country it was a little below it.

The variations in the amount of humidity in the atmosphere agree approximately with the distribution of rainfall, the principal regions of excessive humidity being the Central Provinces and Guzerat, where also the rainfall was above the average.

The following table summarises the rainfall returns under the divisions adopted in the previous summaries:—

Districts.	Average rainfall in July.	Difference of the rainfall in July 1884 from average July fall.
	Inches.	Inches.
North and West Punjab	5·05	—0·33
South Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Behar	13·43	—3·27
Assam	17·28	—6·09
East Bengal	17·68	—6·57
Lower Bengal and Orissa	13·71	—0·41
Central Provinces	16 37	+7·34
Rajputana, Central India, and Berars ...	10·04	—0·52
Sind, Guzerat	6·32	+2·98
Bombay	19·23	—1·01
Madras	7·26	—2·33
Mysore	23·65	—8·17
Ceylon	5·63	—3·47
Burma	27·83	+1·35

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Summary be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th AUGUST 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency the rainfall for the week under report has been heavier than that recorded for some time past, and prospects have been improved. Rain has fallen throughout Mysore, and there is no longer anxiety for the crops. In South Coorg more rain is wanted. Rain fell throughout the Bombay Presidency, but more is still needed in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. In the Berars and Hyderabad the rainfall has been slight, but the crops continue in good condition. There was good rain in most of the Central India States, particularly in Nowgong, where 23 inches fell. In the Rajputana States the rainfall has been generally light, but the prospects of the crops both in these and in the Central India States are good, save in Neemuch and Jeypore. Heavy rain is still reported from the Central Provinces and is proving injurious to the crops; a break is greatly needed. Good rain has fallen everywhere in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the Jhansi district some 50 houses have been washed away by the overflowing of the Dhassai river. In the Punjab rain fell in seven districts; more is wanted in Peshawar. Good rain has fallen in Assam, but in Bengal it was again insufficient and has affected the prospects of the standing crops as well as retarded transplanting operations.

The last report of the Meteorological Department, dated the 14th instant, states that rain has fallen over Burma, Assam, Northern Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and in the north of the Central Provinces, as well as along the west coast and in Madras.

Harvesting continues, with poor outturns, in four districts of the Madras Presidency; the recent rains have revived the standing crops and sowings are also being vigorously pushed on. *Kharif* sowings are retarded in places in the Bombay Presidency for want of rain; elsewhere prospects are favourable. In the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central India States, and the Berars the *kharif* crops are in good condition. In the Central Provinces *juari* and cotton have been injured in places by the heavy rain which also retarded weeding. In Bengal early rice and jute are being harvested, with an estimated average outturn. In Assam the reaping of *aus* and the transplanting of *sali* crops continue.

Cholera and small-pox are generally prevalent in all provinces, but the public health is on the whole good.

In Bengal the price of rice is rising slightly; elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 13th)		
Bellary ...	·87 (average)	More rain needed. 26 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	1·49 (average)	More rain wanted. Standing young crops much benefited by recent rain; prospects improving. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·66 (average)	Cholera slight in parts.
Kistna ...	1·49 (average)	River rising, 14·35 feet over anicut. Standing crops generally good. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 24 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·85 (average)	Standing crops fair in all taluks, but in want of rain in parts; harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox prevalent; 40 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·41 (average)	Standing crops suffering from want of rain in 8 taluks; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·77 (average)	More rain wanted in parts. Standing crops generally good. Rivers rising 2 to 9 feet. Harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. 579 deaths from cholera, which is abating.
Madura ...	·30 (average)	Standing crops fading from want of rain; harvest *cholum* in one taluk, yield below average. 8 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	5·40 (average)	Rain nearly sufficient for standing crops and first crop of paddy fair. Small-pox slight in 8 taluks, fever in two; 7 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	1·31	Standing crops of paddy ripe in parts. Fever generally prevalent; small-pox in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good in Northern Sircars, improving in other parts. Standing crops reviving under the rains of the week, extent cultivated to July much below normal, but sowings now proceeding vigorously in most districts.
Bombay—(Aug. 13th)		
Karachi ...	No rain; average of 6 stations, 0·68.	River at Kotri on 11th, 17 feet 3 inches against 15 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year. Transplanting generally over. Rain in 3 talukas. Cattle-disease in 4 talukas; worms in 2 talukas; rats in Shahbandar and Mirpur Botoro; small-pox in 4 villages in the districts, 2 fresh cases, both recovering. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, 32, in Manjhand 28 24, and 38, in Tatta 26, 28, and 32, and in Jati 20, 30, and 32, pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain at Kandiaro on 3rd and 4th August aggregating 0·90.	River at Kotri on 11th, 17 feet 3 inches against 15 feet 5 inches on corresponding date last year. Sowing of *bajri*, *til*, and *mung* continues; crops flourishing in taluka Sakrand; slight damage by worms reported. Small-pox in 5, fever in 2, and cattle-disease in 2 talukas. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	1·12	Total rainfall 23·80. Crops healthy. Cholera in the city, 3 cases fatal, in Parantij 7 cases, of which 3 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	0·67	Total rainfall 25·92. Cholera continues in city, in Baroda there has been 9 deaths. Sowing operations in progress, but retarded in Korinar owing to excessive rain. Prices—*bajri* 27 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	0·11; maximum fall in Pardi, 1·07; minimum in Olphad, 0·06.	Total rainfall 20·16. Sowing nearly completed. *Juari* 30 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Rain wanted in parts. Crops in good condition; sowing completed in places. Public health good. Wheat 37, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Slight rain on 5 days, total of week 1·13.	Total rainfall to date 40·70, being 10·14 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm; monsoon wind weak.
Poona ...	Rain in Maval and Junnar, maximum 1·88 in Khadkala, minimum in Junnar, 1·30; slight showers in Indapur, Khed, Purandhar, and Haveli; none in Bhimthadi and Sirur.	More rain wanted eastward. Sowing nearly completed, except in a few villages in Indapur, where it is not begun. *Bajri* and *juari* 33 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain in Shrigonda, Karjat, Rahuri, and Akola; very slight in the other talukas.	More rain is urgently wanted. *Kharif* crops sown in Shrigonda are withering for want of rain; in Parner and in Akola they are in fair condition; in other talukas they are likely to suffer if the scarcity of rain continues. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 30 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 33 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	1·13; Barsi, ·05; Madha, ·07; Karmala, ·01; Pandharpur, ·06; and Sangola and Malsiras, no rain.	*Juari* 37 pounds 31 tolas and *bajri* 37 pounds 32 tolas per rupee. Weather sultry and heavy. Clouds giving hope of rain which is much needed.
Dharwar ...	Maximum at Kod, 3·0; at Hangal, 2·41; at Kalghatgi, Bankapur, Gadag, and Hubli nearly 1·40; at Ron, Ranibennur, Karajgi and Mugud, 1·20; at Dharwar, ·58; at Mugud, ·22; at Navalgund and Margund, ·01.	In Navalgund, Nargund, and Gadag talukas sowing of early crops retarded for want of rain; seeds being sown in dry ground in Ron taluka; rice and garden crops are good. Cholera in all talukas. Average prices—*juari* 59 and rice 32 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 3·55; Kumpta, 8·05; Sirsi, 11·94 and Haliyal, 5·11.	Total rainfall 57·08. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Kumpta, 3 deaths; in Haliyal 1 and in Mugud 1; 3 cholera cases in Mugud, of which 1 fatal.
Rajkot ...	·01	Total rainfall 24·30. General health good; fever and diarrhœa still prevalent. Crops in good condition. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the presidency. Prospects generally good. More rain still needed in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Crops withering in a few places in Ahmednagar and Kaladgi, and sowing retarded in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum for want of sufficient rain; crops slightly damaged by worms in parts of Hyderabad. Cholera and small pox in parts of ten districts; fever and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(August 13th)		
Chittagong ...	3·21	Weather hot. More rain wanted. Prospects of crops still fair; transplanting of *amun* commenced. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	1·09	Early paddy and jute being cut. Damage is apprehended to paddy crop, owing to unusual fall of river.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·67	Early paddy being harvested with about 12 annas outturn; transplanting of *amun* going on. Rain still insufficient in certain places. Prices of common rice almost stationary. Cattle-disease almost abating; fever prevalent in Bussirhat. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	·07	Weather hot and dry. *Amun* suffering much from want of rain. Outlook gloomy. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·0	Harvesting of *aus* continues. Transplanting of *amun* going on. Prospects good. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	3·72	Rain still insufficient. Prospects of crops still doubtful.
Rungpore ...	5·68	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Malarious fever prevailing. Prices of rice from Rs. 3½ to 4½ per maund.
Bhagalpur ...	·05	Want of rain beginning to be badly felt all over the district, both for *bhadoi* crops and paddy; prospects gloomy. Rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Purneah ...	·14	Crops still suffering from want of sufficient rain; farming operations impeded in consequence. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Health fair. Rivers rising.
Patna ...	1·45	More rain wanted both for *bhadoi* and transplanting of paddy, which has not yet commenced. Prices of grains rising. Cholera and fever in interior.
Durbhunga ...	·61	*Bhadoi* crops generally withering; transplanting of paddy stopped. Prices gradually rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ..	3·39	Weather variable. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good; transplanting of paddy going on in lowlands, but more rain wanted for transplanting on highlands. Prices of food-grains continue high. Cholera and small-pox reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	1·40	Weather seasonable. Weeding of *sarad* progressing; *beali* in ear and in some place ripening. Price of rice almost stationary. Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera and cattle-disease reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall during the week was again insufficient almost throughout the province, and has affected prospects of crops and retarded transplanting; harvesting of early paddy and jute has commenced in some districts, and the outturn is estimated generally at from 10 annas to 12 annas. Price of rice rising slightly. Public health generally good, though malarious fever is prevalent in Rungpur and a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from 4 or 5 districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 11th)	3·0	*Kharif* crops, including late rice, improved by rain. Cholera and fever linger. Prices rising slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	Abundant rain over the district.	Young *kharif* crops in splendid condition. Prospects excellent in every way. Public health very good in city and district. Prices nearly stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	5·6 at Sadr; good rain everywhere.	Crops good. Some sporadic cholera in east.
Jhansi („ 12th)	Heavy rain during last week.	By flooding of river Dhassai, 43 houses in Mougah and 9 huts in Katra have been washed away. Crops looking well. Prices falling. 69 deaths from cholera. Health of cattle good.
Agra („ 9th)	From ·9 to 3·6; rain in all parganas.	Sowings continue. Standing crops in good condition. Cholera continues in one or two circles and has again appeared in Agra city. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 11th)	Ample rain	Crops in excellent condition. Market very slightly falling. General health good.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain all over district on 10th instant.	Crops flourishing. Health good, but the so-called cholera in Sarawan still continues. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Very heavy rain since the 6th all over district.	Prospects good. Prices steady. Health fair. Cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow („ „)	1·0 to 2·1 during the week.	Weather cloudy. East wind. *Bajri* and *mothi* and *mash* are being sown. More rain wanted for the rice and *juari* crops. Condition both of men and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 8th)	2·0 (average for the district).	Crops coming on well. *Makka* almost ripe. Prices stationary. Small-pox continues in parts.
Sitapur („ 11th)	Fair rain has fallen in all tahsils, but Sidhauli, where ·3 fell.	Winds variable. Crops are doing well. More of the *sawan* crops have been lost.
Fyzabad („ „)	1·0 to 1·7 during the week.	*Kharif* crops coming up well. Health of men and condition of cattle good. Markets well stocked.
Rae Bareli („ 9th)	Fair amount of rain	Rain unevenly distributed. Crops look well in some places. Irrigation from tanks and *jhils* going on. General health good. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 11th)	Good rain throughout the district.	Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good. Cattle-disease in Akbarpur has disappeared.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain in all tahsils, varying from 2·5 to 4·8.	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices remain stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen everywhere, and crop prospects are now favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices remain on the whole stationary. Slight cholera continues in a few districts, but the general health of the people and the condition of cattle are good.
Punjab—(Aug 13th)		
Delhi ...	8·20	*Kharif* prosperous. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Crops flourishing. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	9·20	Health good. *Kharif* crops thriving, yield expected to be good. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·10	Five cases of cholera in and near Jullundur, of which 3 ended fatally. *Kharif* sowing progressing.
Amritsar ...	4·0	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	Rain at Riah and Pasrur tahsils.	Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health and state of crops good. Prices of wheat and *juari* falling and of other food-grains stationary.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	1·80	Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·10	More rain is wanted. Health good. *Kharif* sowing completed. Prices of wheat and barley rising owing to export; prices of other food-grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in many districts. Slight cholera in and near Jullundur, elsewhere the health of the province is generally good. Crop prospects good, and prices of food-grains steady.
Central Provinces—(August 13th)		
Nagpur ...	3·60	Rain continues heavy. *Juari* damaged and full area not sown. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·35	Weather cloudy; break urgently wanted. *Dhan* and cotton sowings completed, other sowings continue; weeding in progress. Crops on first class soil poor. Prices steady.
Saugor (August 12th) ...	4·78	Continued rain has injured *juari* and cotton in places, weeding also backward. Few cases of small-pox. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	2·52	Rain continuous; break urgently needed. Cattle-disease increasing. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	6·34	Weather cloudy and rainy; break much wanted. Wheat 21 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Weeding commenced; cotton in Burhanpur slightly damaged by excessive moisture; prospects good. Wheat 21½, rice 14, and *juari* 26¼ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	2·27	Occasional breaks have been beneficial. Sowing of *kodon* and cotton retarded by heavy rain. Rice 23 and wheat 28 seers per rupee. Health good.
Sambalpur ...	2·12	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Fever prevalent. Common rice 25¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Continuous rain is doing injury to crops and preventing weeding; break much needed. Prices steady. Health good.
British Burma—(August 9th)		
Akyab ...	2·70	Total rainfall 116·83. Some cholera and small-pox in districts; cattle-disease prevalent in four townships.
Rangoon ...	4·05	Total rainfall 58·93. Two cases of cholera in town.
Bassein ...	4·0	Total rainfall 55·25. Slight small-pox and cholera in one circle; some cattle-disease in three townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·11	Total rainfall 107·16.
Toungoo ...	1·50	Total rainfall 45·59.
Kyoukphyoo ...	7·71	Total rainfall 130·29. A little cholera in one village.
Sandoway ...	8·25	Total rainfall 136·47. Slight disease among plough cattle.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Ploughing and sowing progressing.
Pegu (August 9th)	7·59	Total rainfall 68·72. Diarrhœa and dysentery prevalent. Agricultural prospects better than last year.
Tharrawaddy ...	4·10	Total rainfall 64·65. Some cholera in district; a few cases of cattle-disease.
Prome ...	0·45	Total rainfall 26·87. Slight cholera in town and district; slight small-pox; cattle-disease in two townships.
Thonegwa ...	3·12	Total rainfall 58·31. Slight small-pox and cholera in one township; some cattle-disease.
Henzada ...	3·93	Total rainfall 57·56. Cholera prevalent in town and district; some cattle-disease.
Thayetmyo ...	0·26	Total rainfall 20·62. Cholera reported prevalent in one township; slight small-pox and cholera in town.
Shwaygyin ...	4·0	Total rainfall 72·7. Slight cattle-disease in one circle.
Tavoy (August 2nd)	9·04	Total rainfall 90·38.
" (" 9th)	12·9	Total rainfall 103·28. Slight small-pox.
Mergui (" 2nd)	9·80	Total rainfall 82·08.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and small-pox abating, public health and health of cattle generally good. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Rainfall in most places normal.
Assam—(August 13th)		
Gauhati ...	3·78	Weather hot. More rain much wanted for *sali* cultivation; prospects of tea not good; sugarcane doing well. Fever very prevalent.
Sylhet ...	9·29	More rain required.
Cachar ...	4·99	Weather warm. Reaping of *aus* and transplanting of *sali* crops continue. Common rice 15¼ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea good. Health good.
Dibrugarh ...	3·31	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* progressing; prospects of *ahu* crops good; tea doing well. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 13th)		
Bangalore ...	·28	Standing crops in fairly good condition. Ploughing and sowing operations in progress.
Mysore ...	·24; Kolar, 1·41; Tumkur, 1·56; Shimoga, 3·25; Kadur, 2·40.	Crops failing for want of more rain; elsewhere in the province prospects have improved, owing to general rainfall. Prices show a tendency to fall. Public health good.
Mercara ...	4·11	More rain needed in South Coorg for transplanting rice. Labour in abundance.
Berar & Hyderabad—(August 13th)		
Amraoti ...	·50	Weather clear. *Kharif* crops in good condition. Weeding commenced. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·39	Crops in good condition. Weeding operations commenced.
Hyderabad ...	1·40 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 19·25. *Abi* and *kharif* crops prospering. No sickness. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 19½, and *tur* 19 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 13th)		
Indore ...	0·3	Total rainfall 19·21. Weather seasonable. Agricultural prospects favourable. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·53	Total rainfall 13·45. Cholera abating.
Sutna ...	3·75	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 8·62. Rain is much wanted now; water in the river and wells very low. Cholera abating; public health otherwise good. Prices of food-grains falling.
Goona ...	7·11	Total rainfall 24·47. Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	0·1	Prospects good. Cholera on the decrease.
Sehore ...	2·99	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	23·52	Total rainfall 47·80. *Kharif* prospects good. Weather seasonable. Public health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 19·75. Crops and public health good.
Rajputana—(August 13th)		
Abu (Aug. 13th)	1·61; rain during the whole week.	Weather very cloudy and windy; break needed.
Sirohi („ 10th)	No rain during the week.	Condition of tanks, wells, health, and crops good. Weather cloudy and cool. More rain wanted.
Marwar („ 8th)	·10	Five months' water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. Crops thriving. Weather cloudy, but little rain. No need of rain at present. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 10th)	No rain during the week.	State of tanks, wells, and health good. Crop prospects very good. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 9th)	Deolee, ·03; Tonk, ·22; Kotah, ·03.	Weather cloudy and close; more rain required. Two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhœa in Tonk, otherwise health good.
Jhallawar („ 8th)	·49	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	No rain	Break in the rains. Prospects and health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·13	Rain much needed. Occasional cases of cholera. Prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	·64 (average)	Prices falling. Health good.
Nepal—(Aug. 7th)		
Katmandu ...	1·96	Weather slightly cooler. Prospects fair. More rain needed.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 34.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd August 1884.

No. 1323.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to depute Maulvi Muhammad Sami-ul-la Khan, Subordinate Judge of Aligarh, temporarily for service in Egypt on the staff of the Right Honourable the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.

MEDICAL.

The 16th August 1884.

No. 332.—The services of Surgeon J. Clarke, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 22nd August 1884.

No. 357.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 138, dated the 1st April 1882, the services of Surgeon F. F. Perry are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd August 1884.

No. 1119.—I. In supersession of the rules published under Home Department Notification No. 1923, dated the 5th December 1873, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the power conferred upon him in that behalf by section 16 of Act XI of 1865, makes the following rules to provide for the distribution of business between any persons who may be, or may have been, invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon and the Judge of that Court, and to regulate and define the duties and relative positions of the Judge of the Court (hereinafter called the First Judge) and the person so invested (hereinafter called the Second Judge):—

(1) All suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon the pecuniary value whereof does not exceed the sum of Rs. 500, and in which the defendant or principal defendant is a Burman, shall be instituted in the Court of the Second Judge, by whom the same shall be heard and determined, unless transferred to the Court of the First Judge under the powers in that behalf hereinafter contained.

(2) All other suits cognizable by the said Court shall be instituted in the Court of the First Judge.

(3) All plaints in suits intended to be instituted in the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon shall be presented to the Judge of the Court in which the suits are intended to be instituted, or to such officer as the First Judge may appoint in that behalf.

(4) Any suit the pecuniary value of which is not more than Rs. 500 may be sent for trial by the First Judge to the Second Judge.

(5) Any suit instituted in the Court of the First Judge and which has been transferred for trial by him to the Second Judge may be retransferred to the First Judge for trial, if he thinks fit to do so, at any time before the first hearing of the suit; and any suit which has been instituted in the Court of the Second Judge may be transferred by the First Judge to his Court for trial.

II. Under the power in that behalf conferred upon him by Section 31 of Act XI of 1865, the Governor General in Council makes the following rules:—

In all suits instituted in or sent for trial to the Court of the Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon, either or any of the parties may apply to the First Judge of such Court to sit together with the Second Judge at the hearing of them, and in such cases, if the First Judge thinks fit, he and the Second Judge may sit together to hear and dispose of the suit.

PORT BLAIR.

The 22nd August 1884.

No. 533.—Mr. F. E. Tuson, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th August, 1884.

No. 1601 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. George Drury Coleman as Vice-Consul for Spain, at Madras.

The 20th August, 1884.

No. 1610 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 996 G., dated the 13th May, 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. M. Blum as Acting Consul for Belgium, at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1614 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1025 G., dated the 19th May, 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. G. A. Marinitsch as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 21st August, 1884.

No. 1624 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jacob Steiner as Consul for the Netherlands, at Bombay.

GENERAL.

The 18th August, 1884.

No. 1596 *G.*—Captain A. Masters, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, Goona, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., or until further orders.

The 19th August, 1884.

No. 1604 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 11th February, 1884, consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

The above promotions are made under the provisions of Rule 4, Section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

Major H. DeP. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. R. D. Hare, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

No. 1606 *G.*—Yar Mahomed Khan, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is brought on the permanent strength of the establishment, with effect from the 20th March, 1884, *vice* Mr. E. J. Kitts, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 22nd August, 1884.

No. 1629 *G.*—The following changes are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:—

Promotions.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 13th June, 1884—

Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Reversions.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 7th July, 1884—

Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans-Gordon, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 16th July, 1884—

Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Promotion.

Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 30th July, 1884.

Reversions.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain D. Robertson, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 30th July, 1884—

Captain N. C. Martelli, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain T. C. Pears, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th August, 1884.

No. 3128 *I.*—I. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Bombay Act VI of 1863 (An Act for the Regulation of Public Conveyances) to the Cantonment of Baroda, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) The following words shall be omitted, *viz.* :—

In section 1, the words "and every boat or other vessel carrying passengers for hire within the said jurisdiction, whatever be the means by which the same may be propelled, shall be deemed and taken to be a public water conveyance"; in sections 1, 3 and 14, the word "land"; in section 2, the words "in the case of a land conveyance," the words "and in the case of a water conveyance, by the Master Attendant," and the word "respectively," in both places in which it occurs; in section 4, the words "or the number of persons composing the crew"; in section 12, the word "respectively"; in section 14, the last twenty-nine words; in section 27, the words "who has inflicted the punishment;" in section 35, the words "by any Magistrate of Police or Magistrate contemplated in the above section" and the words "by any other Court"; and in section 36, the words "tindals, syrangs and boatmen"; and sections 33, 34, 37, and 38.

(2) The words "the Cantonment Magistrate" shall be substituted for the words "the Commissioner of Police," "the Commissioner of Police or Master Attendant," "the Commissioner of Police or the Master Attendant, as the case may be," "the Commissioner of Police and Master Attendant," "a Magistrate of Police," "any Magistrate of Police," "a Police Magistrate," and "the Police Magistrate," wherever they occur.

(3) In sections 6, 10 and 11, the words "the said Magistrate" shall be substituted for the words "the said Commissioner of Police or Master Attendant"; and in section 14, the words "the said Magistrate" shall be substituted for the words "the said Commissioner of Police."

(4) In section 26, the words "such Magistrate" shall be substituted for the words "such Magistrate of Police," and the words "the Magistrate" for the words "the Magistrate of Police before whom he ought to appear according to such summons" and "such Magistrate," respectively.

(5) In section 30, the words "Cantonment Magistrate" shall be substituted for the words "Magistrate before whom such driver or other attendant shall be brought."

(6) In the title and in the preamble the words "Cantonment of Baroda" shall be substituted for the words "Town, suburbs and Harbour of Bombay."

(7) In section 1, the words "said cantonment" shall be substituted for the words "jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police of Bombay."

(8) In section 2, the word "cantonment" shall be substituted for the word "jurisdiction."

(9) For section 7, the following section shall be substituted :—

"7. For every such license there shall be levied a fee at the rate of one rupee per mensem for the period for which the license is granted.

"The proceeds of such fees shall be credited to the Cantonment Fund."

(10) In section 14, the words "Governor-General" shall be substituted for the word "Governor" and the words "Governor of Bombay" respectively, and the words *Gazette of India* for the words *Bombay Government Gazette.*

(11) In section 19, the word "Office" shall be substituted for the word "Offices."

(12) For the portion of section 24 commencing with and inclusive of the word "Court," where it first occurs, the words "Officer, who shall report the case to the Cantonment Magistrate," shall be substituted.

II. On and from the date of this Notification the portion of the Bombay Government Notification No. 663, dated the 19th December 1882, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 21st December 1882, which provided for a fee of one rupee per mensem for every vehicle kept to ply for hire in the Cantonment of Baroda, shall be cancelled.

No. 3129 *I.*—Under the provisions of Section XIV of Bombay Act VI of 1863, as modified in Notification No. 3128 I., dated the 18th August 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following Table of Fares for Public Conveyances in the Cantonment of Baroda :—

From Camp to	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.	
		and back.		and back.		and back.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baroda Railway Station	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Goa Gate Railway Station	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Vishwamintree Railway Station ...	0 14 0	1 7 0	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
Public Park	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
City Kothi, Raopura or Dandia Bazar ...	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
Mandwi, comprising Nazar Bag, Gendi Champaneri and Pani Gate.	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
Agad	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Varaslaw Parade Ground	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 14 0
Moti Bag and Kenda Bag	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Race-course	0 14 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhootadis Zampa	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
Makarpura	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
Residency and Rewa Kanta Bungalow ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
In Camp limits	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
For the whole day from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. ...	3 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....
Mia Muhammad's Wadi	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 14 0

(1) Shigrams detained by the hirer for more than an hour, excluding the time taken in going to and returning from a place, shall be paid for at the rate of 4 annas for a first class, 3 annas for a second class, and 2 annas for a third class carriage. No charge shall be allowed for a detention up to one hour only.

(2) For conveyance to places not specified in the above table, fare must be paid according to the following rates :—

(a) For any distance not exceeding one mile,—8 annas for a first class, 6 annas for a second class, and 4 annas for a third class carriage.

(b) For any distance exceeding one mile,—at the rate of 6 annas for a first class, 4 annas for a second class, and 2 annas for a third class carriage for every mile, and for any part of a mile above any number of miles completed.

(c) Return hire shall be paid at the rate of half of the above scale per mile.

(3) The rates are calculated in the British Government Currency.

No. 3130 I.—It is hereby notified that from the date of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 135 I., dated the 11th January 1884, so much of the Bombay Government Notification No. 663, dated the 19th December 1882, as related to the imposition of a consolidated rate on the annual value of houses, buildings and land within the Cantonment of Baroda shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

No. 3136 I.—Whereas His Highness the Nawab of Tonk has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within his State and are occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System (including land occupied as stations, outhouses, and for other purposes of the said railways): In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare as follows :—

(1) Act No. IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act, 1879) is extended to the aforesaid portions of land, subject to the following modifications, namely, in the second and third paragraphs of Section 1, and in Section 50, the words "a Presidency Magistrate and" shall be omitted.

(2) In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines, or other motive power and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the aforesaid portions of land.

(3) In exercise of the power conferred by Section 53 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Government in respect to the aforesaid portions of land.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August 1884.

The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Dpartment is published for general information :—

No. 2926.

C. P. C.

PAGE 48.

Section 103, Rule 2.

Strike out this Rule.

The 21st August 1884.

No. 2940.—Mr. A. D. Carey, Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, having been granted privilege leave for three months, made over charge of his duties and availed himself of his privilege leave after noon on the 18th August 1884.

Mr. A. B. Patterson, having been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. D. Carey, assumed charge of his duties after noon on the 18th August 1884.

No. 2941.—The following Order issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council is published for general information, in supersession of the Order published under Notification No. 182, dated the 17th January 1880 :—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 26th day of June 1884.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, it is enacted that, when the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the survey of and grant of Certificates for passenger steamers, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the Certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the Certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council—

(1) to declare that the said Certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts; and

(2) to declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates granted for passenger steamers under those

Acts shall, either without modification or with such modifications as to Her Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the Certificates referred to in the order; and

(3) to impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said Certificates, and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And whereas it was made to appear to Her Majesty that the Legislature of the British Possession of Bombay had provided for the survey of and grant of Certificates for passenger steamers.

And whereas the Board of Trade reported to Her Majesty that they were satisfied that such Certificates were to the like effect, and were granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the Certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

And whereas by Order in Council dated the 28th day of October 1879, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare that the certificates granted by the Legislature of the British Possession of Bombay for passenger steamers should be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping; and that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts should, subject to certain modifications expressed in the said Order, apply to the Certificates referred to therein.

And whereas it has been made to appear desirable to Her Majesty that the provisions of the said recited Order in Council of the 28th day of October 1879 should be revoked, and a new Order in Council made and substituted in lieu thereof.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the said recited Order in Council of the 28th day of October, 1879, shall be and the same is hereby revoked; and in lieu thereof, and in substitution therefor, Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her said Privy Council, to declare as follows, *viz.*:—

(1) that the Certificates granted under the said provision by the Legislature of the British Possession of Bombay for passenger steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

(2) that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts shall, without modification, except as hereinafter mentioned, apply to the Certificates referred to in this Order.

(3) that it shall not be lawful for a passenger steamer to which this Order relates to proceed to sea with passengers on board from any port or place in the United Kingdom on any voyage to any port in Canada or the United States of America.

(4) that if any such passenger steamer goes to sea from any place in the United Kingdom with any passengers on board upon any voyage to any port in Canada or the United States of America, the owner thereof shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such penalty is hereby imposed accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

The Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations, established under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, for the provision of pensions for the widows and orphans of covenanted civilians in the service of the Government of India.

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provisions for the widows and orphans of members of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service not being subscribers to the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Civil Funds.

The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from Civil Servants under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from officers exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to the Indian revenues as civil receipts and charges. But in order to a[illegible] the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions prov[illegible] these regulations, and no more, a separate *pro formâ* account will be kept of all contrib[illegible] and all payments made under these regulations, and of the interest which would have [illegible] upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification, that the Governmen[illegible] intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall bring any charge on the Indian [illegible] in excess of the amount specially sanctioned for the purpose, the rates of interest and of exchange with England, to be allowed in this *pro formâ* account, will be the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council, upon a consideration of the market rates of the day. For the present the rates to be used are 4½ per cent. interest, and 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee exchange; and the contributions now prescribed have been calculated at these rates.

All needful statistics of ages, births, deaths, and marriages will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro formâ* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the

Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest and exchange then to be reconsidered and refixed, supply the pensions payable under these regulations, and no more. The expense of such actuarial inquiries and reports shall be debited in the *pro formâ* accounts reported upon.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and no alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect before the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

The benefits provided at the cost of the State are shown in the regulations; but should it at any time appear from a valuation that the aggregate liabilities on account of those benefits, when the pension list shall have reached a normal state, will exceed 35,000*l.* per annum, they will be subject to such reduction as may be necessary to restrict the annual assistance to 35,000*l.* per annum, but the reduction shall in no case affect the benefits payable to incumbent annuitants.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF COVENANTED CIVILIANS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Every covenanted civil servant, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Civil Funds, must, as a condition of his appointment, make the contributions and payments prescribed by these regulations according to his class, whether he is married or unmarried, and with or without children. Subscriptions will commence from the date of arrival in India.

2. For the purposes of these regulations, civil servants are classed as follows:—

Class I.—From 18 years' completed service.
" II.—From 15 to 18 years' completed service.
" III.—From 12 to 15 years' completed service.
" IV.—From 7 to 12 years' completed service.
" V.—Up to 7 years' completed service.

3. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable quarterly in advance, on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

4. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follow:—

TABLE I.—Annual Pension to a Widow during Widowhood, according to the Class of her Husband at the time of his death.

		Class of husband at death.				
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
		£	£	£	£	£
In Europe	Provided by Subscriber	300	240	180	140	100
	Ditto Government	...	60	120	110	150
	Total ...	300	300	300	250	250
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In India	Provided by Subscriber	3,000	2,880	2,160	1,680	1,200
	Ditto Government	...	720	1,440	1,320	1,800
	Total ...	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,000	3,000

Widows retain half pension on re-marriage and revert to full rate on second widowhood.

TABLE II.—Annual Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

		From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years for boys, and for girls till marriage
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Europe	Provided by Subscriber	18 15 0	37 10 0	75 0 0
	Ditto Government	6 5 0	12 10 0	25 0 0
	Total ...	25 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In India	Provided by Subscriber	225	450	900
	Ditto Government	75	150	300
	Total ...	300	600	1,200

pensions of motherless orphans at all ages will be made up by the Government to 100*l.* or Rs. 1,200 per annum.
marriage, daughters will be granted a donation of 250*l.*, to be provided by the Government.

The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or zed guardian.

Contributions.

6. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing member. A subscriber cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

7. Contributions will be deducted from salaries at the time of issue.

8. The circumstance that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

9. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in 12 equal monthly instalments. If a donation be paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in four quarterly instalments.

10. Contributions which become due from subscribers when in Europe must be paid in England in sterling. If a subscriber, previous to quitting India, has commenced the payment of any donation by instalments, he may either complete the payment of the donation in India before leaving or pay the remaining instalments in England at English rates.

11. The following are the rates of donations, disparity fines, and monthly contributions prescribed for the present :—

TABLE III.—Donations on entering the service married, on marriage or re-marriage, according to the age of Members.

Member's age on marriage.	Donation. In India.	Donation. In Europe.	Member's age on marriage.	Donation. In India.	Donation. In Europe.
	Rs.	£		Rs.	£
21 ...	720	60	39 ...	2,280	190
22 ...	744	62	40 ...	2,640	220
23 ...	768	64	41 ...	3,120	260
24 ...	816	68	42 ...	3,600	300
25 ...	864	72	43 ...	3,960	330
26 ...	912	76	44 ...	4,320	360
27 ...	960	80	45 ...	4,620	385
28 ...	1,008	84	46 ...	4,920	410
29 ...	1,056	88	47 ...	5,220	435
30 ...	1,104	92	48 ...	5,400	450
31 ...	1,152	96	49 ...	5,640	470
32 ...	1,200	100	50 ...	5,880	490
33 ...	1,260	105	51 ...	6,060	5 5
34 ...	1,320	110	52 ...	6,240	520
35 ...	1,380	115	53 ...	6,420	535
36 ...	1,500	125	54 ...	6,720	560
37 ...	1,680	140	55 ...	6,960	580
38 ...	1,920	160	56 ...	7,200	600

Disparity of Age.

TABLE IV.—If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by six years or more, then the marriage donation shall be increased according to the following scale :—

Member's age.	Difference of age between husband and wife.																															
	Up to	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
21	0	1	2																												
22	0	1	2	4																											
23	0	1	2	4	6																										
24	0	1	3	5	7	9																									
25	0	1	3	5	8	10	12																								
26	0	2	4	6	9	11	14	16																							
27	0	2	4	7	10	13	16	19	21																						
28	0	2	5	8	11	15	18	22	25	28																					
29	0	3	6	9	13	17	21	25	29	32	35																				
30	0	3	7	11	16	19	26	31	36	40	40	47																			
31	0	4	8	13	19	22	31	37	42	47	46	57	61																		
32	0	5	10	16	22	26	36	42	49	55	53	66	71	76																	
33	0	6	12	19	26	31	41	48	55	62	63	76	82	87	92																
34	0	7	14	22	30	38	46	54	62	70	78	86	93	99	104	108															
35	0	8	17	27	37	47	57	69	80	89	97	105	111	116	120	123	126														
36	0	9	21	32	44	58	68	83	98	109	122	124	128	132	136	139	142	146													
37	0	11	24	37	50	67	80	98	115	128	142	142	146	149	152	155	159	163	169												
38	0	13	28	42	57	76	91	112	133	148	161	161	163	165	168	171	175	180	187	192											
39	0	15	31	47	64	82	102	127	151	167	175	180	181	182	184	187	191	197	205	211	215										
40	0	16	34	51	69	88	108	133	156	173	186	191	195	197	200	203	210	219	230	236	238	243									
41	0	17	37	55	74	94	115	138	161	179	194	202	209	212	215	219	229	242	255	261	262	268	271								
42	0	19	40	60	80	100	121	144	166	185	200	214	222	228	231	235	249	264	280	285	286	292	295	298							
43	0	21	43	64	85	106	128	149	171	191	208	225	236	243	246	253	268	287	305	310	312	317	320	323	326						
44	0	23	46	68	90	112	134	155	176	197	218	236	250	258	262	272	287	309	325	335	339	342	345	348	351	354					
45	0	24	48	72	95	119	142	165	187	209	230	249	264	274	281	292	309	331	349	360	366	371	375	379	384	388	392				
46	0	25	51	76	100	126	151	175	199	222	243	262	278	290	300	313	331	354	372	385	393	399	405	411	416	422	427	432			
47	0	26	53	79	106	133	159	185	210	234	256	275	292	307	320	335	353	376	396	411	420	428	435	442	449	455	462	469	475		
48	0	27	56	83	111	140	168	195	222	247	270	288	306	323	339	356	375	399	419	436	447	456	465	474	481	489	497	505	513	520	
49	0	29	58	87	116	146	176	205	233	259	282	301	320	339	358	377	397	421	443	461	474	485	495	505	514	523	532	541	550	559	569
50	0	30	60	91	121	152	183	213	242	269	294	318	339	360	380	398	418	442	467	487	501	513	525	536	547	557	568	578	588	598	608
51	0	31	62	94	126	158	190	221	251	280	308	335	359	381	401	419	439	463	491	512	528	541	554	567	579	591	603	615	626	637	[illegible]
52	0	32	64	97	130	163	197	232	264	294	322	351	375	397	418	440	464	491	518	539	556	571	585	599	612	625	638	650	662	67[illegible]	[illegible]
53	0	33	66	100	134	168	204	242	276	308	338	366	390	412	436	461	489	518	544	566	584	600	615	630	644	658	672	685	69[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]
54	0	34	68	103	138	173	211	253	288	322	352	382	406	428	454	482	514	546	561	583	612	630	645	661	676	691	706	720	734	7[illegible]	[illegible]
55	0	35	70	106	142	178	218	262	301	336	366	397	421	443	471	503	539	574	577	600	640	660	675	692	708	724	740	755	770	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	0	36	72	109	146	183	225	273	314	350	380	413	437	459	489	524	564	602	594	617	668	690	705	723	740	767	774	790	806	[illegible]	[illegible]

The amounts in this table are in pounds sterling, and are convertible into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed from time to time, the present r[illegible] 1s. 8d. the rupee.

[illegible]ge with [illegible] time to [illegible] day. For [illegible] and the con-

[illegible]ed, and these [illegible]mined by the

TABLE V.—Monthly Contribution by every Subscriber according to his Class.

Class.	Years' service.	By each married Subscriber		By each Subscriber who is unmarried or a widower	
		In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
		Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
V	0 to 7	20	1 13 4	15 0 0	1 5 0
IV	7 to 12	34	2 16 8	21 0 0	1 15 0
III	12 to 15	52	4 6 8	31 3 2	2 12 0
II	15 to 18	82	6 16 8	43 3 2	3 12 0
I ...	18 and over	116	9 13 4	...	...
	18 to 23	...	...	57 0 0	4 15 0
	23 to 28	...	...	69 0 0	5 15 0
	28 till retirement	...	...	87 0 0	7 5 0
After retirement irrespective of class.		50	4 3 4	35 0 0	2 18 4

TABLE VI.—Donation and Monthly Contribution payable by all Classes alike on the Birth of a Child, and on entering the Service for each Child then living.

	Donation		Monthly Contribution	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
For a son	225	18 15 0	6 13 10	0 11 5
For a daughter...	270	22 10 0	12 12 0	1 1 3

The monthly contribution continues in the case of sons until 21 years of age and for daughters until marriage.

Arrears.

12. Interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum will be charged on arrears. Donations will become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, *viz.*, on marriage or on the birth of a child; but interest will not be charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

13. A Civil Servant who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage* at the time, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage,* or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child, within one month of the occurrence, to the Accountant General in the Presidency to which he belongs, or the Director of Funds, India Office, when an officer is out of India.

14. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is 30 days, old, no payment in respect to it will be required.

15. If the report of a marriage, or of the birth of a child be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage or birth of the child. After six months' delay, donations will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged in the usual manner.

16. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

17. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child on payment of the donation prescribed in Table VI, which may be recovered by four quarterly instalments.

Duration of Pensions.

18. If a widow re-marry, she will retain half her pension during coverture; but if she again become a widow, she will be entitled to revert to full pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as his widow. A widow only receive one pension.

9. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

9. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may, at any hereafter, have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due applica- which the mother or guardian will be held responsible.

The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

The pensions provided under these regulations shall in all cases be held during good be- nly, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof

s of marriage must be accompanied by a certified copy of the registry, together with the dates of birth of the is wife.

of any gross misconduct. The order of the Secretary of State for India in Council in any such case shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

23. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Retired Members.

24. All members who retire from the service on annuities may continue to subscribe at the monthly rates laid down in these regulations.

25. Married annuitants may commute their monthly contribution by a single payment representing the value thereof during the joint lives of husband and wife.

26. In the event of the wife dying after the date of commutation, contribution at the unmarried rate must be resumed, or, as an alternative, it may be commuted.

27. An annuitant who has commuted will on re-marrying become liable for marriage donation and the difference between the married and unmarried rates of contribution, or the commuted value on the joint lives.

28. Widowers and bachelors may also commute their monthly contribution for life. On each subsequent marriage they will become liable for the donation and difference of contribution laid down in the previous article.

29. Donation and contribution or its commuted value must be paid for all children born to a subscriber after his retirement from the service.

30. An annuitant withdrawing his name from the list of subscribers will forfeit all claim to pension in respect of his widow and children, and will not be entitled to any refund of his payments under these regulations.

Dismissed Members.

31. A subscriber who is dismissed the service by competent authority will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Certificates.

32. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished quarterly to the Accountant General, India Office, by whom pensions in Europe are paid under the authority of the Director of Funds, or to the proper officer in India.

Note.—In England all reports and applications for pensions must be made to the Director of Funds, India Office, London, S.W.

The 20th August 1884.

No. 2878.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5 (Financial—Funds), dated 19th June 1884, laying down rules for the grant of pensions to the families of civil servants appointed to the Covenanted Service in 1881 and subsequent years.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Code of Regulations framed by the Secretary of State be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, copies being forwarded to the Home Department and to all Local Governments for distribution among members of the Covenanted Civil Service serving under the Government of India and the Local Governments respectively who were appointed to the Service in the year 1881 and subsequently.

Ordered further, that copies of the Code be forwarded to all Accountants General for information.

The 22nd August 1884.

No. 2979.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance, No. 3164, dated 8th October 1878.

Read also—

Letter from Director General of Post Offices, No. 9335, dated 6th January 1879, and enclosures.

Letter from Director General of Post Offices, No. 10641, dated 10th February 1879, and enclosure.

Letter from Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th November 1878.

Letter from Calcutta Trades Association, dated 10th January 1879.

Ditto ditto dated 3rd March 1879, and enclosure.

Letter from Madras Trades Association, dated 13th February 1879, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—In the Notification published by the Director Gener[illegible] Post Offices on 1st November 1877, in which the introduction of the "v[illegible]

payable" system in respect of inland parcels was announced, it was intimated that "the system of 'value-payable' parcels would shortly be extended to 'overland parcels' booked in London for India."

2. This intimation called forth a protest from the Calcutta Trades Association contained in a letter from the Secretary to the Association addressed to the Director General of Post Offices, dated 8th December 1877, in which objections to the intended extension of the system to overland parcels were set forth, and it was stated that the Association would prefer to "see the entire scheme abandoned rather than it should be adopted in its present objectionable form." This letter was laid before the Government of India by the Director General of Post Offices.

3. The Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, then addressed a letter, dated 23rd February 1878, to the Government of India. In this it was stated that the Committee of the Association were of opinion that the requirements of the general public were fully met, so far as Government is justified in providing for them, by the facilities of procuring goods from England by the overland parcel post, and of paying for them by money orders; that it is not a part of the duty of the Government of India to collect bills for traders either within or without the country; that a consideration of the broad principles involved had led the Committee to alter the opinion previously expressed in favour of the introduction of the scheme as regards inland parcels; and that the Committee would now prefer to see the scheme abandoned in its entirety. It was also stated that serious injury would be caused to the interests of those engaged in trade in India.

4. The opinions of other representative bodies were then obtained on the question whether the extension of the system to overland parcels would or would not be a boon to the public.

5. The results of this enquiry were announced, and the opinion of the Government of India on the whole question was stated in the Resolution read in the preamble, which was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 12th October 1878. With the exception of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the Trades Associations of Madras and Bombay, which supported the view of the Trades Association, Calcutta, all the representative bodies consulted, including the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Bombay, approved of the proposed extension. The remarks of the several Trades Associations and Chambers of Commerce were invited on the Resolution, with special reference to the opinion expressed by the Bombay Trades Association that they would be inclined to look with favour on the proposed extension, if the scheme were also extended to parcels booked in India for England as well as to parcels booked in London for India.

6. The Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the Trades Associations of Calcutta and Madras replied to this Resolution by intimating that their former views were adhered to, and advancing further arguments in support of those views. The Calcutta Trades Association also intimated that their views were shared by 177 Mofussil firms whom they had consulted. The Bombay Trades Association did not reply.

7. The Government of India believed the idea to be unfounded, that Indian tradesmen who dealt in foreign goods would be injured by the extension of the value-payable system to overland parcels. But the whole value-payable scheme, both inland and foreign, being at that time new, it was thought better to drop for the time being the foreign branch of it, to which objection was taken.

8. Since that decision further experience has been gained in the inland value-payable system. The following table shows the number and value of articles transmitted by value-payable post since the introduction of the system:—

Year.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
1877-78	413	6,721
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109
1879-80	25,589	3,40,857
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543
1882-83	1,74,301	16,86,098
1883-84	2,64,266	25,07,649

9. These figures conclusively prove the growing appreciation of the value-payable post, both by the general public and by tradesmen. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that the opposition formerly shown to the scheme may prove to have been modified by the experience which has been gained of the working of the inland value-payable system, and that, in so far as the extension of the system to the overland parcel post would facilitate the importation of small objects of European manufacture into India, the measure, while not injurious to tradesmen, would be of great advantage and convenience to the general public. It is believed that the German Post Office now exchanges annually more than a million value-payable articles with other counries, and that it also has an Agency in England. There seems to be no reason why similar facilities should not exist between India and England.

10. Before, however, proceeding further in the matter, the Governor General in Council desires to ascertain the present state of public opinion on the subject.

11. He therefore directs that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be communicated—

(*a*) to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that they will consult representative bodies and individuals in their respective jurisdictions, and send copies of the replies, together with their own opinion, on the proposal ;

(*b*) to the Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Associations of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, with the request that they will communicate their opinion on the proposal ; and

(*c*) to the Director General of the Post Offices of India.

No. 2981.—Mr. A. B. Steward having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, in consequence of the deputation of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India, *vice* Mr. H. E. M. James, deputed on special duty to Europe, Mr. Fanshawe made over, and Mr. Steward received, charge of the office of the Post Master General, Bombay, after noon on the 10th August 1884.

Colonel W. Moore Lane, Post Master General, Punjab, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. J. R. Maconachie having been appointed to act for him, Colonel Lane made over, and Mr. Maconachie received, charge of the duties of Post Master General, Punjab, before noon on the 13th August 1884.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Post Master General, Bombay, having been appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India during the absence of Mr. H. E. M. James, on deputation on special duty to Europe, Mr. James made over, and Mr. Fanshawe received, charge of the office of the Director General of the Post Office of India after noon on the 14th August 1884.

No. 2986.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been granted privilege leave for one month and 17 days, made over charge of his duties before noon on the 11th August 1884.

Mr. J. E. Cooke, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp, received charge of the said office before noon on the 11th August 1884.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Mr. J. E. Cooke, appointed to officiate as Accountant General, received charge of the said office before noon on the 11th August 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 452.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Percy Balderston Vaughan, Bedfordshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 6th Native Infantry,—4th July, 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 453.—Lieutenant E. B. Anderson, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, is granted general leave from the 21st May to the 11th June, 1884.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 454.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 11th July, 1884, page 3176.

INDIA OFFICE;
11th July, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the undermentioned officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Otway Francies Smithers, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th July, 1884.

No. 2516 *G.*—The following transfers have been made in the Civil Hospital Assistant Establishment in Rajputana:—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
1st .	Bhowany Sing .	Oodeypore Raj Dispensary.	Native State Reserve List.	1884. 1st Aug.
2nd .	Gunga Sehale .	Government Reserve List.	Oodeypore Raj Dispensary.	Ditto.
2nd .	Mahomed Bux .	Native State Reserve List.	Raj Dispensary, Pertabgurh.	18th July
2nd .	Abdool Wahab .	Raj Dispensary, Pertabgurh.	Government Reserve List.	Ditto.

No. 2522 *G.*—Major O'Moore Creagh, V.C., Commandant, Merwara Battalion, returned to duty on the 5th August 1884, from the ninety days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 1104 G., dated 30th April 1884.

The 12th August 1884.

No. 2527 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1258 G., dated 14th May 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., and Colonel C. K. M. Walter, respectively, made over and received charge of the Meywar Residency, on the forenoon of the 7th August 1884.

The 18th August 1884.

No. 2553 *G.*—Major P. W. Smith, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, availed himself, on the 10th August 1884, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2439 G., dated 6th August 1884.

No. 2555 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Teja Sing (No. 119), doing duty with the Deoli Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' privilege leave of absence from the 2nd September, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 16th August 1884.

No. 11.—C. Timmaya, Subedar of the Yelsavirashime Taluk, is granted leave on private affairs for three months, under Section 130 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Kuttetti Chengappa, Parpattigar of Mercara-Halerinad, is appointed to act as Subedar of the Yelsavirashime Taluk, during C. Timmaya's absence, or until further orders.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*

Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August 1884.

No. 38.—Lieutenant E. Peel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, during the absence of Major B. J. Collis, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th August 1884.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,351	4	4
	R	a.	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,81,775	0	2	2,09,14,337	8	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,23,32,562	8	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,16,22,641	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,54,613	11	7
Sundries				12,22,666	1	4
RUPEES				6,84,73,610	8	3

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				82,00,742	0	0
Other authorized Investments				42,56,620	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				87,25,678	15	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				70,01,389	7	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,41,62,258	9	1
Balances with other Banks				7,97,297	10	3
Bullion				1,432	8	0
Dead Stock				11,78,455	3	1
Stamps				9,526	10	0
Sundries				7,11,138	3	1
				4,50,44,539	3	2
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	96,62,352	12	1	2,34,29,071	5	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,37,66,718	9	0			
RUPEES				6,84,73,610	8	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 21st August 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 52·8.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Aug. 11	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	87,68,908	69,25,600
,, 12	5,63,831	. . .	. . .	5,63,841	87,68,908	69,25,600
,, 13	Holiday.					
,, 14	4,70,860	. . .	. . .	10,34,701	87,68,908	69,25,600
,, 15	. . .	. . .	6	10,34,691	87,68,915	69,25,607
,, 16	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,34,691	87,68,915	69,25,607

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 18th August 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
418	[illegible]	100	[illegible] Shaw, care of Goods Clerk, [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mull, [illegible] Cotton Street, [illegible]
120	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bala[illegible] Kumar Roya, [illegible]urh.
121	P 77—67320	100	The Officiating Postmaster-General, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
22	B 45—41878	1,000	Bigadenahulli Basava Setty, Bangalore.
	,, —41879	1,000	
23	B 78—41424	50	M. M. Kesava Chetty & Co., Dharmapuri.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 11th August 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl., In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Rangoon, B. B., Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W1	Q 5—01337	50	Dr. P. G. Paul, Civil Surgeon, Mergui, British Burma.
	Q 6—01374	100	

RANGOON,
The 12th August 1884.

W. D. COWLEY,
Assistant Comptroller, Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st August 1884.

Alcock, Ashdown & Co.
Bagley, F. R.
Barker, Capt. C. F.
Ben-Asiz, Moise.
Brett, D. T.
Grinkmann & Co.
Daveny, W. Rochfort.
Drury, G. M.
Gresback, C. A.
Highcozoney, M. D.
Hinder, Mrs.
Menexes, C.
Nash, F.
Peel, H.
Reynolds, J. A.
Smith, Patrick.
Theobald, W.
Watson, James.
Westwood, W. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
"Agency House."
Alice, Mrs.
Anderson, Hubert.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Bernon, T.
Bezbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Brooks, L.
Butler, T. P.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Clarkson, Dr. Booth.
Cooper, H.
Crolly, Austin.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Dittmoo, H.
Douglas, E. G.
E. S. H.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fitzherbert, A. J.
G. R.
Gabriel, J.
Glasson, J. St. Clair.
Goddard, G.
Graham, R. W.
H. C.
H M. W.
Harman, J. M.
Hodgut, William.
Howard, C. O. S.
Jackson, J. A.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, Frank M.
K. M. W.
Leech, J.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lynum, R.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
"Merchant."
Montague, Phillip.
Moore, Miss Clauda,
Nigomar, Victor.
Payne, James.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Roberson, Frank.
Robinson, Ellen.
Sadler, W.
Schubert Herrn Oscar.
Selons, Edmund.
Shaw, E. A.
Smith, J. B.
Tabone, Govanni.
Tod, Peter.
Vandermont, T.
Vaz, Richard.
Virtes.
Williams, Mostyn.
Williamson, W. F.
X. T. Z.
X. Z. G.
Young, Mrs. J.

Registered Letters.

Barker, Master W. H.
Bisnee, S. R.
"Errol."
Fairweather, J.
Greenberg, Frederick.
Rustomjee, S.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th August 1884.

Bean, Mrs. E.
Beauclerk, Mrs.
Creak, Major H. C.
Dass, Kali Podo.
Deane, Dr. W.
Diaram.
Gantzer, D. A.
Gordon, Col. W.
List, J. H
Mills, G.
Spens, Leit.
Wilson, W. A.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 23rd August 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	23rd August	From Bombay.*
Akyab and Rangoon	24th ,,	Private Str. *Shahzada.*
Madras and Ceylon	3rd Sept.	P. & O. Str. *Nepaul.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	2nd ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	30th August	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	29th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	27th ,,	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	27th ,,	Str. *Cocoanada.*
Port Blair and Camorta	28th ,,	Str. *Maharani.*

Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Reunion can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that immediate steps will be taken to recover the amount secured to Khesi Das Agarwallah and Luchman Das, of Dibrugarh, Assam, by Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie, of Dibrugarh, in a mortgage bond, dated the 23rd day of August 1880, registered before the Sub-Registrar of Dibrugarh on the 24th day of August 1880,—the whereabouts of the said Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie could not be traced since the beginning of 1883. The interest of Luchman Das in the abovementioned bond has been lawfully transferred to Khesi Das aforesaid.

NANDALAL BANERJEE,
Pleader for Khesi Das Agarwallah.

DIBRUGARH,
The 30th July 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Provincial Debenture of Muthra and Hathras Light Railway Loan, No. 000019, of the 4 per cent., for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Kanwar Sham Pershad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

KANWAR SHAM PERSHAD,
Tehseeldar of Iglas, Zilla Aligarh.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 096652—044356, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limi

JOHN KY

Ma

100, ARMENIAN STREET,
BLACK TOWN, MADRAS,
The 5th August 1884.

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 185916 of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Abdul Gani, and lastly endorsed to Jugulkishore Lal and Rashbihari Lal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGULKISHORE LAL,
Honorary Magistrate, Gya.

The 15th August 1884.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 187065, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemany, and last endorsed by Prosad Das Boral to Russick Lall Mullick, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RUSSICK LALL MULLICK,
19, Durponarain Tagore's Street.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd August, 1884; and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1884.

THE PANJÁB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884.

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SCHEDULE.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-4.)
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Section 5.)

An Act to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.

(2) It extends only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb; and

(3) Section 177 shall come into force at once, and the rest of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Committee" means a municipal committee constituted under this Act:

"Municipality" means any local area declared to be a municipality under this Act:

"Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immoveable property, in any local area which is declared to be a municipality under this Act or which the Local Government has by notification proposed to declare a municipality under this Act:

"Street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way; and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway:

"Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant:

"Notification" means a notification published by authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette:

"Notified" means published as aforesaid.

Procedure for constituting municipality.

3. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, propose to declare any town or group of towns, together with any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town, a municipality under this Act:

Provided that a military cantonment shall not, without the consent of the Governor General in Council, be comprised in any such notification.

(2) Every such notification shall define the limits of the local area to which it relates.

(3) A copy of every notification under this section, with a translation in such vernacular language as the Local Government directs, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the court-house of the district in which the local area to which it relates is situate, and in one or more conspicuous places in that local area.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner shall certify to the Local Government the date on which the copy and translation were so affixed, and the date so certified shall be deemed to be the date of publication of the notification.

(5) If any inhabitant objects to the notification issued under sub-section (1), he may, within six weeks from the date of its publication, submit his objection in writing through the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government; and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(6) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and the Local Government has considered and passed orders on any such objections which may have been submitted to it, the Local Government may, by notification, declare the local area to be, for the purposes of this Act, a municipality of the first or second class.

Special rule as to local areas to which Act IV of 1873 applies.

4. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, declare any local area to which the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, has been extended to be a municipality under this Act, and shall, as soon as may be, so declare every such local area, unless— IV of 1873.

(a) that local area is comprised in some local area declared to be a municipality under section 3; or

(b) the Local Government has declared, by notification, that the provisions of this Act are unsuited to that local area.

(2) The Local Government shall, by the notification issued in respect of a local area under sub-section (1), declare whether the local area shall be a municipality of the first or of the second class.

(3) The Local Government may, by the notification issued under this section in respect of any local area, direct that the members of the committee for that local area appointed *ex officio*, by nomination and by election under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and then in office, shall, on and from a day fixed by the notification, be deemed respectively to have been appointed by official designation and by name and elected under this Act as members of a committee for the local area, and shall hold office as such members for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be fixed by the notification. IV of 1

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Number and appointment or election of members.

5. *(1)* There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over the municipality, consisting of such number of members, not less than six, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

(2) The members may be appointed by the Local Government either by name or by official designation, or may be elected from among the inhabitants in accordance with rules made by the Local Government under this Act, or some may be appointed and some elected, as the Local Government directs:

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 6-12.)

Provided that—

(a) when the Local Government has directed that all or any proportion of the members shall be elected, it shall not thereafter direct that they shall be appointed, unless a majority of the electors declare that they so desire, or for some reason affecting the public interests; and

(b) except with the approval of the Governor General in Council, or unless salaried officers of the Government are elected, not less than two-thirds of the members of every committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(3) When, under a direction issued under sub-section (2), any places on a committee are required to be filled by election, and a sufficient number of members is not elected, the Local Government may fill those places by appointment.

Term of office of members.

6. (1) A member of a committee when appointed by virtue of an office shall, unless and until the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to be a member of the committee while he continues to hold that office.

(2) The term of office of all other appointed and elected members of a committee shall be fixed by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member may, if otherwise qualified, be again elected or appointed.

Resignation of members.

7. A member of a committee may resign by signifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government; and, on the acceptance by the Local Government of the resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members.

8. (1) The Local Government may remove any member of a committee—

(a) if he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Local Government, incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(b) if he has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service;

(c) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee;

(d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(e) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unnecessary or undesirable.

(2) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Local Government otherwise directs.

Filling of casual vacancies.

9. (1) When the place of an elected member of a committee becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member or by his death, a new member shall be elected in accordance with the rules made by the Local Government under this Act to fill the place:

Provided that the Local Government may direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of a member of a committee appointed by name becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but may if otherwise qualified be again elected or appointed.

Incorporation of committee.

10. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to transfer any property held by it, to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Time when committee shall come into existence.

11. A committee shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint in this behalf:

Provided that a committee constituted under section 4, sub-section (3), shall come into existence on the day fixed under that sub-section.

Consequences of establishment of committee under this Act where Act IV of 1873 applies.

12. When a committee comes into existence for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality is or comprises within its limits a local area to which the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, has been extended, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:— IV of 1873.

(a) the said Panjáb Municipal Act shall cease to apply to the local area;

(b) the municipal committee constituted under that Act for the local area (and hereinafter called the old committee) shall cease to exist;

(c) all property vested in the old committee shall, for the purposes of this Act, vest in the committee constituted under this Act (hereinafter called the new committee), subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;

(d) every right and liability belonging to or incurred by the old committee may be enforced by or against the new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by or against the old committee if this Act had not been passed;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 13-21.)

(e) a Government officer employed by the old committee at the time when the new committee comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the new committee, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Local Government; and

(f) the new committee shall be substituted for the old committee in all legal proceedings by or against the old committee pending at the time when the new committee comes into existence.

Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

13. Every member of a committee constituted under this Act shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force.

President and Vice-president.

Election or appointment of president and vice-president.

14. *(1)* Every committee shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be president, and the member so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government in the case of a first class committee, and by the Commissioner in the case of a second class committee, become president of the committee:

Provided that the committee, instead of electing a president and submitting his name for approval to the Local Government or the Commissioner, may apply to the Local Government or the Commissioner, as the case may be, to appoint a president from among its members, and that the Local Government may, by notification, exclude any committee from the operation of this clause; and that in either of these cases, or if no election is made within one month from the date of the first meeting of the committee or the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of chairman, or if the person elected is not approved, the Local Government, or in the case of a second class committee the Commissioner, may, if it or he thinks fit, appoint one of the members of the committee to be president.

(2) Every committee may also, from time to time, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-president or vice-presidents.

Term of office of president and vice-president.

15. *(1)* A president shall hold office for such term, not exceeding three years, as the Local Government may, by rule, fix, and a vice-president shall hold office for such term as the committee may, by rule, fix.

(2) A president or vice-president shall vacate office as such when he ceases to be a member of committee, or tenders in writing to the committee his resignation of his office as president or vice-president; and he may be removed from his office by the Local Government if moved to do so by resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting.

(3) Every resignation of office tendered under this section shall be reported, as soon as may be, to the Deputy Commissioner.

Casual vacancies in office of president or vice-president.

16. *(1)* If a president or vice-president ceases to be a member of the committee, dies, resigns his office or is removed, a new president or vice-president shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 14.

(2) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

(3) A person going out of office under sub-section (2) may, if otherwise qualified, be again elected or appointed.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

Notification of elections, appointments and vacancies.

17. Every election and appointment of a member or president of a committee, and every vacancy in the office of member or president arising otherwise than by the expiration of his term of office, shall be notified, and no such election or appointment shall take effect until it is notified.

Conduct of Business.

Time for holding meetings.

18. *(1)* A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 24.

(2) The president or, in his absence, a vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

Ordinary and special meetings.

19. *(1)* A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

Quorum.

20. *(1)* The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 24, but shall not be less than three:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

Chairman of meeting.

21. *(1)* At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting, and a vice-president is present, the vice-president or, when two vice-presidents are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Panjab Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 22-30.)

22. Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by rules made under this Act, all questions which come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the chairman of the meeting, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote.

Vote of majority decisive.

23. *(1)* Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in such manner as the Local Government directs, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant.

Record and publication of proceedings.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within three days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

24. *(1)* Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Local Government under this Act as to—

Rules of business.

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice of ordinary and special meetings and adjourned meetings shall be given;

(c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;

(e) the custody of the common seal and the purposes for which it shall be used;

(f) the person or persons to be primarily responsible for the current executive administration and their powers; that is to say, what portion of the executive authority shall be exercised by the president, by a vice-president, by sub-committees, by individual members, and by officers or servants of the committee;

(g) the persons by whom receipts shall be granted on behalf of the committee for money received under this Act;

(h) the appointment, duties, leave, suspension and removal of its officers and servants;

(i) the term for which a vice-president shall hold office; and

(j) all other similar matters.

(2) A rule made under clause *(c)* or clause *(f)* of sub-section *(1)* shall not take effect unless it has been approved by the Local Government.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government directs.

25. In cases of emergency the president, or in his absence a vice-president, may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act, which the committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be paid from the municipal fund:

Extraordinary powers of president and vice-president in case of emergency.

Provided that—

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the committee passed at a meeting; and

(b) where he acts under this section, he shall report his proceedings to the next following meeting of the committee.

Joint Committees.

26. A committee may concur with any other committee, or with any district board, or with any cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, boards or authorities concerned, and in framing or modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

Joint committees.

Defects in Constitution and Irregularities.

27. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Act shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

Officers and Servants.

28. *(1)* Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one of its members, or, if the Commissioner consents to its appointing a person not being a member, any other person, to be its secretary, and may, at a like meeting, remove any person so appointed.

Appointment of secretary.

(2) A member of a committee appointed as secretary shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. When any other person is appointed to be secretary, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him such pay as it thinks fit.

29. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, and to such rules as the Local Government may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment of other officers and servants.

30. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the remuneration assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, is excessive, the committee shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number of those persons or the remuneration, as the case may be:

Power to prevent extravagance in establishments.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 31-38.)

Provided that the committee may appeal against any such requirement to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government on any such appeal shall be final.

Pensions of Government officials serving committees.

31. In the case of a Government official, a committee may—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force; and

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

Pensions of others.

32. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

(1) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is employed under the committee appointed under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, when this Act comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and (IV of 1873.)

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government—

(a) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Government Civil Pension Code for the time being in force; or

(b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

33. *(1)* The committee of a municipality of the first class may, subject to the provisions of this Act, delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering, on its behalf, into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed five hundred rupees, or into any class of such contracts.

(2) No contract by or in behalf of any committee whereof the value or amount exceeds five hundred rupees shall be entered into until it has been sanctioned at a meeting of a committee.

Mode of executing contracts and transfers of property.

34. *(1)* Every contract made by or on behalf of the committee of a municipality of the first class whereof the value or amount exceeds one hundred rupees, and every contract made by or on behalf of the committee of a municipality of the second class whereof the value or amount exceeds fifty rupees, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president, and by the secretary if he is a member of the committee, or, if the secretary is not a member of the committee, by another member:

Provided that, when the power of entering into any contract on behalf of the committee has been delegated under the last preceding section, the signature or signatures of the member or members to whom the power has been delegated shall be sufficient.

(2) A transfer of immoveable property belonging to a committee must be made by an instrument in writing, executed by the president or vice-president, and by at least two other members of the committee.

(3) No contract or transfer of the description mentioned in this section executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be binding on the committee.

Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contract made with a committee.

35. *(1)* If any member, officer or servant of a municipal committee or joint committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168. (XLV of 1860.)

(2) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and a committee; but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Privileges and Liabilities.

Suits against committee and its officers.

36. No suit shall be instituted against a committee, or against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee left at its office, and in the case of an officer delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such a notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. (I of 1877.)

Liability of members of committees.

37. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to a committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee; and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him, in such Court as the Local Government directs, by the committee with the sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Acquisition of Land.

Acquisition of land.

38. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of any other charges incurred in acquiring the land, the land shall vest in the committee. (X of 1870.)

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 39-42.)

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION.

General Provisions.

Taxes which may be imposed.

39. *(1)* Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules made by the Local Government under this Act, a committee may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Act, and in the manner by this Act directed, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes, namely:—

(A) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on buildings and lands either—

(i) not exceeding in any municipalities which may be constituted at the places specified in the schedule hereto annexed 10 per cent., and elsewhere 7½ per cent., on the annual value; or

(ii) not exceeding in the said municipalities one anna four pies, and elsewhere one anna, per square yard of the ground area; or

(iii) not exceeding in the said munici- lities four rupees, and els- three rupees, per running frontage in streets or bázár.

(b) a tax on persons practising any prof or art or carrying on any trade or ca in the municipality;

(c) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats, anima used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, kept within the municipality;

(d) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality;

(e) a tax on menial and domestic servants;

(f) an octroi on animals for slaughter or goods or both brought within the octroi-limits for consumption or use therein; and

(B) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

(2) In this section, "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished:

Provided that, in the case of land assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, if the Local Government so directs, the annual value shall be deemed to be double the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(a) the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, whether such assessment is leviable or not; or, when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, the amount which, but for such composition or redemption, would have been leviable; and

(b) when the improvement of the land due to canal irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, the amount of the owner's rate or water-advantage rate or other rate imposed in respect of such improvement.

Scavenging-tax.

40. When a committee has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, provided for the performance, with regard to any buildings or lands, by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, in the manner by this Act directed, impose upon those buildings and lands, in addition to any other tax imposed upon them under this Act, a tax to be called the scavenging-tax, at such rate or of such amount as it thinks fit:

Provided that in fixing the rate or amount regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax should not exceed the cost of the performance of the said duties.

Water-tax.

41. *(1)* Besides the taxes mentioned in the foregoing sections, a committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the municipality or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner by this Act directed, a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so ...uated that their occupiers can benefit by the ...s.

The rate or amount of the tax so imposed ...nt buildings or lands may be deter- ...h reference, among other considera- ...heir distance from the nearest point ...e water is deliverable by the works and ...vel; but in fixing it regard shall be had ...inciple that the total net proceeds of the ...ith the estimated income from payments fo... ...ater supplied from the works under special con... ...racts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purposes.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

42. *(1)* A committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 39, section 40 or section 41.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the committee shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee; and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if such objection, having been considered as aforesaid, is deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid, and its decision thereupon.

(5) The Local Government, on receiving such proposals, may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 43-52.)

(6) When the Local Government sanctions any such proposals which require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit the same to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a committee have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposals.

(8) In giving such direction the committee shall fix a date from which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until it has been notified;

(b) no tax leviable by the year shall come into force except at the commencement of the year by which it is leviable; and

(c) no other tax shall come into force less than six months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed.

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

43. A committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

44. *(1)* A committee may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any such tax any person who by reason of poverty may, in its opinion be unable to pay the same.

(2) A committee may, by resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, and the Local Government may by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power for Local Government to suspend levy of tax.

45. *(1)* If at any time it appears to the Local Government, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, it may require the committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection; and if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Local Government, the Local Government may by notification suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed.

(2) The Local Government may at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

Taxes not invalid for defect of form.

46. No tax imposed under this Act shall be invalid merely for defect of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Taxes when payable.

47. Any tax imposed under the foregoing sections and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by rule, from time to time direct.

Receipts to be given.

48. For all sums paid on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt, stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid, shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

Appeals against taxation.

49. *(1)* An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax under this Act shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, unless he is a member of the committee, in which case the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises, on which any ficer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable and a e may, either of his own motion or on the proceedin of any person interested, draw up a contrent of the facts of the case and the point ich doubt is entertained, and refer the statewith his own opinion on the point for the sion of the Chief Court.

(3) On a reference being made under sub-section (2) the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882

Limitation of appeal.

50. *(1)* No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any land or building, unless it is preferred within one month after the publication of the notice prescribed by section 56, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the tax to which it relates is deposite or with the committee before the appeal is preferre ich the

Taxation not to be questioned except under this Act.

51. No objection shall be taken to any valuer, tion or assessment, nor shal. the liability of any person be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other a h- thority than in this Act is provided. i-

Taxes leviable under Act IV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.

52. All taxes leviable in any local area under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, at the time when a committee having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act X of 1870.

Punjáb Municipal Act, 1883.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 53-61.)

shall, so far as their imposition and assessment are consistent with this Act and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

Taxes on Immoveable Property.

Preparation of assessment-lists.

53. *(1)* The committee shall cause an assessment-list of all buildings and lands on which any tax is imposed to be prepared, containing—

(a) the name of the street or division in which the property is situate;

(b) the designation of the property, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification;

(c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known;

(d) the annual value, area or length of frontage on which the property is assessed; and

(e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list, the committee may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value.

Publication of notice of assessments.

54. When the assessment-list has been completed, the committee shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

Public notice of time fixed for revising assessment-list.

55. *(1)* The committee shall at the same time give public notice of a time, not less than one month from the publication of the notice, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the property.

(2) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice or orally or in writing at that time.

Settlement of list.

56. *(1)* After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent as they think fit and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the committee, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year by which it is leviable next following that in which the assessment is made.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the committee's office, and shall there be open during office-hours to all owners and occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

Further amendments of assessment-list.

57. *(1)* The committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been insufficiently valued or assessed through mistake, oversight or fraud, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent as he thinks fit.

New list need not be prepared every year.

58. It shall be in the discretion of the committee to prepare a new assessment-list every year; or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment-list had been prepared.

Remission of tax on unoccupied immoveable property.

59. *(1)* When a tax payable under section 39, sub-section *(1)*, clause *(a)*, or under section 40 or section 41, is payable in one sum in respect of an entire year, and the property in respect of which it is payable is unoccupied throughout the year, or when such a tax is payable in instalments and the property is unoccupied throughout the period in respect of which an instalment is payable, the amount payable in respect of the property for the year, or the instalment, as the case may be, shall be remitted:

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to it within such time from the beginning of the year or of the period as it may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) When in any case not provided for by the foregoing part of this section a building in respect of which a tax is payable under section 39, sub-section (1), clause *(a)*, or under section 40 or section 41, is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise, the committee may remit such proportion of the tax as it thinks equitable.

Taxes on immoveable property by whom payable.

60. *(1)* A tax payable under section 39, sub-section (1), clause *(a)*, shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

(2) A tax payable under section 40 or section 41 shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Recovery of taxes payable by owner.

61. *(1)* When any sum is due on account of a tax payable under this Act in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 62-66.)
(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 67-68.)

committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be presented to the person liable to pay the same.

(2) If the bill is not paid within ten days from the presentation thereof, the committee may cause a notice of demand to be served on that person; and if he does not, within seven days from the service of the notice, pay the sum due, with any fee leviable for the notice, or show sufficient cause for non-payment, the sum due, with the fee, shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear, besides being recoverable in any other manner provided by this Act, shall, subject to any claim on behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the property in respect of which it is payable, and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the committee to the Deputy Commissioner, as if the property were an estate assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Octroi and Tolls.

Power to search where octroi is leviable.

62. If any person, bringing or receiving a conveyance or package within the octroi-limits of a municipality in which octroi is leviable, refuses, on the demand of an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, to permit the officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which octroi is payable, the officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence.

Power to examine article liable to octroi.

63. Every person bringing or receiving within the octroi-limits of any municipality any article on which octroi is payable shall, when required by any officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable,—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine, weigh and otherwise deal with the article; and

(b) communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature he may possess relating to the article.

Presentation of bill for octroi.

64. Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the committee shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed and the rate at which the tax is calculated.

Recovery of octroi and tolls.

65. *(1)* In case of non-payment of any octroi or of any toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any article on which the octroi is chargeable, or any vehicle or animal on which the toll is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(2) The committee may cause any property so seized, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand, with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale:

Provided that, by order of the president or a vice-president, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

Power to lease the collection of octroi or tolls.

66. The collection of any octroi or toll may be leased by the committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, for any period not exceeding one year; and the lessee and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of the octroi or toll shall in respect thereof—

(a) be bound by any rules made by the committee for their guidance;

(b) have such powers exercisable by servants of a committee under this Act as the committee may, from time to time, confer upon them; and

(c) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by the committee for the management and collection of the octroi or toll.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL FUND AND PROPERTY.

Constitution of municipal fund.

67. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee under this Act or otherwise;

(b) all fines realized in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Act or the rules made hereunder or under section 34 of Act V of 1861 for offences committed within the municipality; and

(c) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the committee comes into existence. IV of 1

Application of fund.

68. *(1)* The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

(a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 31 and 32, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

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(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 69 72.)

(c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these Departments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Local Government may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the municipality, and with the sanction of the Commissioner outside the municipality, when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants, namely :—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of public streets, bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses ;

(b) the watering and lighting of such streets or any of them ;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education, or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, saráís, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions ;

(d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions ;

(e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;

(f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity ;

(g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals ;

(h) the planting and preservation of trees ;

(i) the taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any other sanitary measure ;

(j) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions ; and

(k) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

Custody of municipal fund.

69. *(1)* In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

Investment of same.

70. *(1)* A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of a like nature.

(2) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

Property vested in committee.

71. Subject to any special reservation made by the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter specified and situate within the municipality shall be vested in and belong to the committee, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the committee, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act, that is to say :—

(a) All public town-walls, gates, markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depôts and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of the municipal fund.

(b) All public streams, springs and works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well.

(c) All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, culverts and watercourses in, alongside or under any street, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto.

(d) All dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal-matter or filth or rubbish of any kind collected by the committee from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cesspools or elsewhere.

(e) All public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto.

(f) All land or other property transferred to the committee by the Government or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes.

(g) All streets, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such streets.

Management of public institutions.

72. *(1)* The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee :

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) When any public institution is placed under the direction, management and control of the com-

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter V.—Municipal Police.—Sections 74-80.)

mittee, all property, endowments and funds belonging thereto shall be held by the committee in trust for the purposes to which such property, endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time when the institution was so placed.

Transfer to Crown of property vesting in committee.

73. The committee may, with the sanction of the Local Government, transfer to Her Majesty any property vesting in the committee under section 71 or section 72, but not so as to affect any trusts or public rights subject to which the property is held.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police-establishment.

74. *(1)* Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of this obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police requirements within municipal limits and for the performance of the duties imposed on it by this Act.

(2) The establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

Relief of committee from police-charges.

75. *(1)* The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole or part of the cost of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief.

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or part of the cost of the police-establishment which it is required to maintain, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

Appointment, liabilities and duties of municipal watchmen.

76. *(1)* If the establishment maintained under this chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen—

(*a*) shall be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district;

(*b*) shall be appointed and promoted, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf;

(*c*) shall perform such duties as the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct; and

(*d*) shall possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under Act V of 1861.

(2) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

77. If the establishment maintained under this chapter or any portion thereof is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

Powers and duties of police in respect of offences against Act and rules, and assistance to municipal authorities.

78. *(1)* Every member of a police-establishment under this Act shall give immediate information to the committee of any offence committed against this Act or the rules made thereunder, and shall be bound to assist all members, officers and servants of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

(2) Every member of such police-establishment may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act or the rules made thereunder—

(*a*) if the name and address of the person are unknown to him, or

(*b*) if the person declines to give his name and address, or if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address if given.

(3) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained:

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate unless the order of a Magistrate for his detention is obtained.

Saving of section 9 of Act III of 1880.

79. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall affect section 9 of the Cantonments Act, 1880. III of 1880.

Police-protection at fairs, &c.

80. When special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 81-89.)

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

Power to acquire land for building-sites adjoining new streets.

81. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to close streets.

82. The committee may close temporarily any street vested in it or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose; and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street, and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets, &c.

83. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

84. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

85. *(1)* The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

86. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

87. *(1)* If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a public street, either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require the building or part, when being rebuilt, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the public street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of new buildings.

88. *(1)* Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Act given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

(*a*) free passage or way in front of the building;

(*b*) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;

(*c*) ventilation and drainage;

(*d*) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and

(*e*) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street or public thoroughfare:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the erection or re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) If any such building is begun or erected without giving notice, or without submitting particulars as aforesaid when required, or in contravention of the legal orders of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes all additions or alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

89. *(1)* It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a public street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 90-97.)

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any public street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in public streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

Bathing and washing places.

90. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those so specified, and all other acts not so permitted by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

91. The committee may fix places within or, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, beyond the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Places for slaughter of animals.

92. *(1)* The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale within the municipality at any other place.

(4) Whoever slaughters any such animal for sale at any other place within the municipality shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

93. *(1)* The committee may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed, from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owner thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the passing of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Removal of corpses.

94. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

Inflammable materials.

95. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

96. *(1)* The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or building in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such drains, privies and cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privies, drains or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

Power to enter and inspect buildings, &c.

97. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 98-106.)

occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

Other powers of entry on buildings or land.

98. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;

(*b*) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;

(*c*) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains, or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to enter for discovery of vehicles or animals liable to taxation.

99. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Act for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

100. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, drug or animal which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

Power of entry for purpose of scavenging.

101. (*1*) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or lands, or of any privies, drains, cesspools or other receptacles for offensive matter pertaining to buildings or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent, if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(*2*) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

102. When any building, used as a human dwelling, is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

103. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Provision of privies, &c.

104. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in its opinion be provided for the building, in such manner as the committee directs.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(*3*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools.

105. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter and put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool, belonging thereto.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy, or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

Unauthorised buildings over drains, &c.

106. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any sewer, drain, culvert, watercourse or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 107-117.)

Removal of latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

107. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week.

Power to require drainage, &c., of unwholesome tanks, &c.

108. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein, which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

109. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings, &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

110. If any building, wall, structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure as the committee consider necessary for the public safety; and if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in unsanitary Condition.

Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

111. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation, jungle or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on streets, wells, &c.

112. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land, within three days, to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger thereto, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Cleansing of filthy buildings or land.

113. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power to prohibit use for human habitation of buildings unfit for such use.

114. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

115. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Cultivation, use of manure or irrigation injurious to health, after prohibition.

116. *(1)* The Local Government may, on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions thereon as may prevent the injury:

Provided that when on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(2) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section *(1)* he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

117. *(1)* The owner or occupier of every place within the municipality used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow;

boiling bones, offal or blood; or

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery; or,

as a brickkiln, pottery or limekiln; or

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 118-120.)

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to prohibit such trades.

118. *(1)* If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, it may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine not exceeding forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

119. *(1)* A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(*a*) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(*b*) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons, where they are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(*c*) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census;

(*d*) for fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family;

for the registration and inspection of such buildings;

for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such buildings;

for the notices to be given and the precautions to be taken in the case of any infectious disease breaking out in such buildings;

and generally for the proper regulation of such buildings;

(*e*) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, saráís, markets and slaughter-houses;

(*f*) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control;

(*g*) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*h*) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

(*i*) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purpose of collecting that tax; and

(*j*) for carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies. XIV of 1879.

(2) When the authorities of any cantonment, with the sanction of the Government of India, have agreed with the committee of an adjoining municipality that the same octroi-limits shall be established for the cantonment and the municipality, and that the octroi-collections and charges shall be divided between the cantonment fund and the municipal fund, the committee may fix limits under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) so as to include so much both of the cantonment and of the municipal area as it may deem necessary, and shall have the same powers of collecting octroi on animals or goods brought within such limits, and the provisions of this Act relating to octroi shall apply in the same way, as if the said limits were wholly comprised in the area of the municipality.

Additional power to make rules in hill municipalities.

120. The committee of a municipality wholly or in part situated in a hilly tract may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(*a*) for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of landslips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, &c.—Sections 121-128.)

(*b*) for the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic in the streets where such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for the prevention of danger or grave inconvenience to the public.

Penalty for infringement of rules.

121. In making any rule under section 119 or section 120 the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. In lieu of or in addition to such fine, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as within his power.

Confirmation of rules.

122. No rule made under section 119 or section 120 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Supplemental.

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice.

123. *(1)* When any notice under this chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this chapter requiring him to do any act upon that land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers, cause the act to be done.

Recovery of costs of execution.

124. *(1)* Where, under this Act, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requirement, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner.

(3) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under the last sub-section, any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

Compensation out of municipal fund.

125. *(1)* The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the committee, its officers and servants, under this Act, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or in default of agreement in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable. X of 1870.

Appeals against certain orders of committee.

126. *(1)* Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by sections 93, 114 or 118 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Commissioner when the municipality is of the first class, or to the Deputy Commissioner when the committee is of the second class; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if in the latter case the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter on roads or into drains.

127. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any public street or place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging sewage.

128. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter, to flow,

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, &c.—Sections 129-144.)

drain or be put upon any public street or place, or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Non-removal of filth, &c.

129. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Making or altering drains without authority.

130. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or keeping latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

131. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 107, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

132. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

133. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Driving vehicles without proper lights.

134. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any public street or thoroughfare at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms, &c.

135. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants or camels.

136. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along public roads.

137. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a public street or thoroughfare, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

138. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any public street or place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets, &c.

139. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any public street, thoroughfare, sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any public street, place or thoroughfare, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any public street or thoroughfare, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building.

140. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Picketing animals and collecting carts.

141. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance.

142. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Destroying direction-posts, lamp-posts, &c.

143. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Penalty for disobedience to orders of committee under last chapter.

144. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by the last preceding chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and,

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 146-151.)

in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues:

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases.

145. Any prosecution for an offence under section 93, or section 118, or under section 144, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall be suspended when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted pending the decision of the appeal; and if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against those sections.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL.

Control by Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

146. *(1)* The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district (not being a member of the committee) may—

(*a*) enter on, inspect and survey, or cause to be entered on, inspected and surveyed, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively, occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under its direction;

(*b*) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within the said limits;

(*c*) by order in writing require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee as he may think fit to call for; and

(*d*) record in writing, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

(2) Every committee shall submit such periodical reports to the Deputy Commissioner or other authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Power to suspend action of committee.

147. The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, by order in writing, suspend, within the division or district respectively, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing of any act within the said limits which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.

148. *(1)* In cases of emergency, the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or of doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to all other charges against the same.

Power to provide for performance of duties in case of default of committee.

149. *(1)* When the Commissioner, after due enquiry, is satisfied that a committee of the first class has made default in performing any duty imposed upon it by or under this Act, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty; and, if it is not performed within the period so fixed, he may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, by the committee to that person.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall have the same powers with respect to committees of the second class as are by this section conferred upon the Commissioner with respect to committees of the first class.

Action of Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner to be immediately reported.

150. When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under section 147, section 148 or section 149, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government through the Commissioner, and when the Commissioner makes any order under section 147 or section 149, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government, a copy thereof, with a statement of the reasons for making it, and with such explanation, if any, as the committee may wish to offer; and the Local Government may thereupon confirm, modify or rescind the order.

Powers of Local Government and its officers over committees.

151. *(1)* It shall be the duty of the Local Government, and of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners acting under its orders, to require that the proceedings of committees shall be in conformity with law.

(2) The Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for this purpose, and may, amongst other things, by order in writing, annul or modify any proceeding which it considers not to be in conformity with law.

(3) The Commissioner of the division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, within their jurisdiction for the same purpose, exercise such powers as may be conferred upon them by rule made in this behalf by the Local Government.

Panjab Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 152-154.)

Power of Local Government to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

152. *(1)* If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by notification, in which the reasons for so doing shall be stated, declare the committee to be superseded:

Provided that, in case of public emergency, such notification may be issued without the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, but shall be forthwith reported to the Governor General in Council and shall be subject to his orders.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) All members of the committee shall, from the date of the notification, vacate their offices as such members:

(*b*) All powers and duties of the committee may, until the committee is reconstituted, be exercised and performed by such person as the Local Government appoints in that behalf:

(*c*) All property vested in the committee shall, until the committee is reconstituted, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) The Local Government shall, as soon as, in its judgment, conveniently may be, constitute another committee in the place of any committee superseded under this section.

Disputes.

153. *(1)* If any dispute, for the decision of which this Act does not otherwise provide, arises between two or more committees constituted under this Act, or between any such committee and a district board or cantonment authority, the matter shall be referred—

(a) to the Deputy Commissioner, if the local authorities concerned are in the same district;

(b) to the Commissioner or Commissioners of the division or divisions, if the local authorities concerned are in different districts; and

(c) to the Local Government, if the local authorities concerned are in different divisions and the Commissioners of those divisions cannot agree.

(2) The decision of the authority to which any dispute is referred under this section shall be final.

(3) If, in the case mentioned in clause (*a*), the Deputy Commissioner is a member of one of the committees or boards concerned, his functions under this section shall be discharged by the Commissioner.

(4) "Local authority" in this section means a municipal committee, district board or cantonment authority.

Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

154. The Local Government may frame forms for any proceeding of a committee for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) with respect to the powers and duties of committees in municipalities of the first and of the second class respectively;

(*b*) as to the division of the municipality into wards, or of the inhabitants into classes or both;

(*c*) as to the number of representatives proper for each ward or class;

(*d*) as to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(*e*) as to the registration of electors;

(*f*) as to the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes;

(*g*) generally for regulating all elections under this Act;

(*h*) fixing the term of office of members and presidents of committees;

(*i*) prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by a committee to offices requiring professional skill;

(*j*) as to the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which refunds shall be made on account of that tax when the goods on which the tax has been paid are again exported, and the storage of goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipality into which they are brought;

(*k*) as to the exhibition of tables shewing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the municipality; and

(*l*) generally as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act and the fees payable in respect of notices of demand;

(*m*) as to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee;

(*n*) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(*o*) as to the appointment, promotion, dismissal, suspension, reduction and fining of municipal watchmen;

(*p*) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(*q*) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees or members of committees and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;

(*r*) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the person by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(*s*) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the conditions on which such accounts shall be open to inspection by inhabitants paying any tax under this Act, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(*t*) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the person by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 156-163.)

(*u*) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;
(*v*) as to the powers to be exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners under section 151;
(*w*) as to the language in which business shall be transacted, proceedings recorded and notices issued;
(*x*) as to the publication of notices; and
(*y*) generally for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

General powers of Local Government and Commissioners.

155. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Prosecutions.

Authority for prosecutions.

156. Prosecutions for offences against this Act or the rules made under it shall not be instituted except by order of or with the approval of the committee.

Member not to be deemed interested in prosecution.

157. A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party to or personally interested in any such prosecution within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure merely because he is a member of the committee by the order or with the approval of which it has been instituted. X of 1882.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

158. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules made under it:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Rules.

Procedure for making rules.

159. *(1)* The authority empowered to make rules under section 119, section 120 or section 154 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or any suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) If, on such consideration of the draft, any modification is made, the Local Government shall determine whether it is necessary to republish the draft under this section.

(3) Every rule made under any of the said sections shall be notified in English, and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such notification shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Rules to be available for purchase and inspection.

160. *(1)* A copy of all rules made under this Act shall be kept at the committee's office, and shall be open during office-hours without charge to the inspection of any inhabitant.

(2) Copies of all such rules shall be kept at the committee's office for sale to the public at a reasonable price.

Continuance of existing rules.

161. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, direct that any rules, regulations or byelaws made under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, or any Act thereby repealed, and in force in any local area being or comprised in a municipality constituted under this Act when the committee for that municipality comes into existence under section 11, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been made under this Act, and shall continue in force until repealed by new rules so made. IV of 1873.

(2) The authority empowered to make such new rules shall, as soon as may be, make them and take such action as may be requisite for bringing them into force.

Notices.

Authentication, service and validity of notices.

162. *(1)* Every notice issued by a committee under this Act or under any rule made thereunder shall be in writing, and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president or secretary, and may be served on the person to whom it is addressed, or left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his place of abode or business.

(2) If the place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) If the place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act or under any rule made thereunder shall be invalid for defect of form.

Mode of giving notice to owner or occupier of property.

163. When any notice is under the provisions of this Act to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, if there is no person on the property to whom it can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 164-172.)

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

Publication of public notices.

164. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act or under any rule made thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Local Government may, by rule, direct.

Alteration of Boundaries and Class of Municipality.

Notification of intention to alter limits of municipality.

165. The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as may determine, declare its intention—

(a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification; or

(b) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification:

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

Alteration of limits of municipality.

166. (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 165 may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing through the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification in the Gazette; and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification in the Gazette have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

167. (1) When a local area is excluded from a municipality under section 166,—

(a) this Act, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act, shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council; and on the scheme being notified, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the local area.

Effect of including local area in municipality.

168. When a local area is included in a municipality under section 166, this Act, and, except as the Local Government may otherwise by notification direct, all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area.

Power to change class of municipality.

169. The Local Government may, after consulting the committee, direct, by notification, that any municipality be transferred from one class to another.

Powers to except and withdraw Municipalities from provisions of Act.

Power to except municipality from provisions of Act unsuited thereto.

170. (1) If the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification, except the municipality from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by notification.

(2) While the exception remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of this Act or Act IV of 1873.

171. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, withdraw the local area comprised in any municipality constituted under this Act or the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, from the operation of the same. IV of 1873.

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of any local area, the Act, and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under the Act, shall cease to apply to the local area; the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the municipal committee shall vest in Her Majesty; and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharge the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the local area.

Miscellaneous.

Recovery of taxes, &c.

172. Any arrears of any tax or fee or any other money claimable by a committee under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 173-177. Schedule.)

Powers of Governor General in Council and of Local Government exercisable from time to time.

173. All powers conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Relief to agents and trustees.

174. *(1)* When a person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immoveable property as agent or trustee, or of his being as agent or trustee the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under this Act, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed by this Act on the owner of the property and for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own act or default might have had, in his hands funds belonging to the owner sufficient for the purpose.

(2) The burden of proving the facts entitling an agent or trustee to relief under this section shall lie on him.

Decision of question as to whether persons are "inhabitants."

175. If any question arises whether a person or persons of a specified class is or are an inhabitant or inhabitants of a local area within the meaning of this Act, the decision thereon of the Local Government shall be conclusive.

Saving of Act XI of 1879.

XI of 1879.

176. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.

Simla Land-tax.

Whereas there is at present levied on certain lands situate in the municipality of Simla a tax at the rate of ten rupees per two thousand five hundred square yards or fraction of two thousand five hundred square yards; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Simla land-tax continued.

177. *(1)* The said tax shall, unless and until a committee under this Act comes into existence for the local area comprised in that municipality, be deemed to be a tax lawfully imposed and assessed under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and leviable in addition to any other tax leviable under that Act. IV of 1873.

(2) If a committee under this Act comes into existence for that local area, the said tax shall be deemed to be a tax lawfully imposed and assessed under this Act and leviable in addition to any other tax leviable hereunder.

SCHEDULE.

(List of places referred to in Section 39.)

SIMLA.	DALHOUSIE.
DHARMSÁLA.	MURREE.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 9 OF 1884.

A Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS certain functions which are by enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces assigned to the Governor General in Council are in practice discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, and it is expedient that these functions should continue to be so discharged, and that their discharge in the past should be legalized ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Transfer to Lieutenant-Governor of certain functions of Governor General in Council.

The sections of the enactments hereto scheduled which are specified in the third column of the schedule shall have effect, and, so far as may be necessary to validate anything heretofore done under them by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have had effect, as if the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were therein referred to instead of the Governor General in Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a) Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
V of 1799	To limit the interference of the Zilá and City Courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	7
II of 1800	For laying open to public use the stone-quarries at Chunar, Gházipur and Mirzapur, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty.	10 & 14
IX of 1833.	To modify certain portions of Regulation VII of 1882 and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of judicial questions cognizable by officers of Revenue employed in making settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the production of the village accounts; for the more extensive employment of native agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of section 5, Regulation VII of 1822, touching claims to málikána.	16, 17 & 25

(b) Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
XII of 1856.	To amend the law respecting the employment of amíns of the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	2

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER certain enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces certain functions are assigned to the Governor General in Council, which in practice are now discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces. Thus, by sections 10 and 14 of Bengal Regulation XXXIII of 1800 (*for laying open to public use the stone-quarries at Chunar, Gházipur and Mirzapur, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty*), the Governor General in Council is empowered to sanction the allowances and establishment of the dároghas of the stone-quarries referred to, to fix the rate of duty payable in respect of stone excavated from those quarries, and to make further rules respecting the quarries. As these quarries have now become Provincial both financially and administratively, they have long been under the control of the Local Government, which has been in the habit of exercising the powers above noticed, though they are by law assigned to the Governor General in Council.

2. As the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of these and similar functions assigned by other enactments to the Governor General in Council, though in accordance with existing administrative arrangements, would seem to be of doubtful legality, the present Bill has been prepared with the object of empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to continue to discharge these functions in the future and legalizing their discharge by him in the past.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 4th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :— of 1882.

Amendment of section 1 of Act IV of 1882.

1. For the fifth clause of section 1 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"And any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

"(*a*) exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, any part of the territories administered by such Local Government from all or any of the following provisions, namely :—

"Sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one-hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three; or

"(*b*) direct, either retrospectively or prospectively, that section forty-one shall not apply throughout any part of those territories to any property in which a member of any race, sect, tribe or class specified in the notification is interested."

Addition to same section.

2. The following clause shall be deemed to have been added to the first section of the said Act from the date on which it came into force, namely :—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing part of this section, sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall not extend or be extended to any district or tract of country excluded from the operation of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under the power conferred by the first section of that Act or otherwise." III of 1877.

Addition to section 4 of same Act.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"And sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877." III of 1877.

Amendment of section 69 of same Act.

4. In section 69 of the said Act—

(*a*) after the words "is valid in the following cases" the words "and in no others" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist," in both places where they occur, there shall be inserted the words "or a member of any other race, sect, tribe or class from time to time specified by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the local official Gazette in this behalf."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE last clause of section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, provides that any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, throughout the whole or any part of the territories administered by such Local Government, the members of any race, sect, tribe or class from all or any of the following provisions, namely, sections 41, 54 (paragraphs 2 and 3), 59, 69, 107 and 123.

54. * * Such transfer, in the case of tangible immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, or in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, can be made only by a registered instrument.

In the case of tangible immoveable property of a value less than one hundred rupees, such transfer may be made either by a registered instrument or by delivery of the property.

59. Where the principal money secured is one hundred rupees or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Where the principal money secured is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected either by an instrument signed and attested as aforesaid, or (except in the case of a simple mortgage) by delivery of the property.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render invalid mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí and Rangoon, by delivery to a creditor or his agent of documents of title to immoveable property, with intent to create a security thereon.

107. A lease of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a registered instrument.

All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by an instrument or by oral agreement.

123. For the purpose of making a gift of immoveable property, the transfer must be effected by a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor, and attested by at least two witnesses.

For the purpose of making a gift of moveable property, the transfer may be effected either by a registered instrument signed as aforesaid or by delivery.

Such delivery may be made in the same way as goods sold may be delivered.

2. In a letter, dated the 6th September, 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Assam asked for an expression of opinion from the Government of India as to the effect which the exemption under that clause, of "any race, sect, tribe or class" from the provisions of section 54 (paragraphs 2 and 3) and sections 59, 107 and 123, which are set out on the margin, has upon transactions, one of the parties concerned in which is a member of such race, sect, tribe or class, while the other party does not belong to an exempted class.

3. To this reference the Government of India, on the 13th December, 1882, replied that the precise manner in which the exemption would operate under the circumstances described was a matter of some difficulty; and the only satisfactory means by which an intelligible operation might be given to section 1 of the Act seemed to be the amendment of that section so as to make the exemption from sections 54, 59, 107 and 123 local and not personal.

4. The Chief Commissioner, in a letter dated 12th January, 1883, suggested as an alternative, and in his opinion a preferable one, a power to exempt not persons or places but transactions in which one or both of the parties might be members of the race, sect, tribe or class for which the sections in question might be deemed unsuitable.

5. It was thought desirable to obtain the opinions of the other Local Governments on the two alternative proposals thus put forward, and accordingly, on the 7th May, 1883, a circular was issued for this purpose.

6. It will be observed that the question thus raised was confined to the power conferred by section 1 of the Act to exempt from the operation of sections 54, 59, 107 and 123; but, attention having been once drawn to the subject, it was natural that the effect of an exemption from the other two sections of the Act (41 and 69) mentioned in section 1 and set out in the margin should also be considered; and, on looking into the matter, it was found that, while an exemption under either of those sections would give rise to questions very similar to those raised by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the case of the sections referred to by him, there was this further difficulty in regard to section 69 that the object of allowing any power to exempt from it was not apparent. The circular accordingly asked for the opinions of the Local Governments in regard to these sections also.

41. Where, with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in immoveable property, a person is the ostensible owner of such property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith.

69. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling, in default of payment of the mortgage-money, the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, without the intervention of the Court, is valid in the following cases (namely)—

(a) where the mortgage is an English mortgage, and neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee is a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist;

(b) where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(c) where the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí or Rangoon.

But no such power shall be exercised unless and until—

(1) notice in writing requiring payment of the principal money has been served on the mortgagor or one of several mortgagors, and default has been made in payment of the principal money, or of part thereof, for three months after such service; or

(2) some interest under the mortgage amounting at least to five hundred rupees is in arrear and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

When a sale has been made in professed exercise of such a power, the title of the purchaser shall not be impeachable on the ground that no case had arisen to authorise the sale, or that due notice was not given, or that the power was otherwise improperly or irregularly exercised; but any person damnified by an unauthorised, or improper or irregular exercise of the power shall have his remedy in damages against the person exercising the power.

The money which is received by the mortgagee, arising from the sale, after discharge of prior incumbrances, if any, to which the sale is not made subject, or after payment into court under section fifty-seven of a sum to meet any prior incumbrance, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be held by him in trust to be applied by him, first, in payment of all costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by him as incident to the sale or any attempted sale; and, secondly, in discharge of the mortgage-money and costs and other money, if any, due under the mortgage; and the residue of the money so received shall be paid to the person entitled to the mortgaged property or authorized to give receipts for the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to powers conferred before this Act comes into force.

The powers and provisions contained in sections six to nineteen (both inclusive) of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, shall be deemed to apply to English mortgages, wherever in British India the mortgaged property may be situate, when neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee is a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist.

7. The replies of the Local Governments have now been received and considered by the Government of India, and the following are the conclusions to which they seem to point.

8. In the first place, as regards the power of exempting from the operation of sections 54, 59, 107 and 123, it seems to the Governor General in Council best to make it simply a power of exempting locally, that is to say, the exemption should be absolute and cover transactions relating to any immoveable property within the specified area, whether both or one or none of the parties may belong to those races or tribes for whose benefit the exemption is intended. To give a personal character to the exemption and restrict it, as some suggest, to transactions within the area, to which either both parties or one of the parties are of particular races, would give rise to uncertainty of title and other difficulties and doubts noticed by Sir C. Turner and others. With a local exemption clause of an absolute character an intending purchaser has to look to nothing but the situation of the property.

9. It is true that there may be advanced people living in exempted localities for whom the sections in question would provide a law more suitable than that which prevails where they do not apply, but it must be remembered that these people always could; and Europeans, it is believed, generally would, follow the practice of having formally executed and registered documents, and this would to a great extent give them the benefits aimed at by the Act; for it must be borne in mind that in the places in question titles would not usually be complicated, and in any case the sections of the Act referred to are not an essential part of the law, but merely an improvement of it, which is not in force as yet in great provinces like Bombay, the Panjáb and British Burma. Again, on the other hand, it is true that there may be members of wild tribes settled in some non-exempted localities, and that they may find it difficult to learn to act up to the law; but, as has been observed by some of the authorities consulted, wild people scattered in this way among a population the great mass of which is civilized soon get into the ways of the people among whom they live.

In either case the objection is one that must apply to most of our enacted laws, and indeed to a good deal of the customary law of the country. We cannot get a law that will suit everybody; we must be content with a reasonably close approximation.

10. The first section of the Bill accordingly amends section 1 of the Act so as to empower a Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt any part of the territories under its administration from the operation of any of these sections.

11. Next, as regards the powers to exclude the operation of section 41, the considerations to be borne in mind are fully stated by the Chief Justice of Madras in his opinion.

Sir C. Turner observes that the general rule that no one can confer a higher right in property than he himself possesses in some cases worked obvious hardship; and, as the science of jurisprudence advanced, it was limited by the exception declared in section 41, on the principle that, where one of two innocent persons must suffer from the fraud of a third party, the loss should fall on him who has created or could have prevented the opportunity for the fraud. To races which have not made a substantial progress in civilization, this rule appears to Sir Charles Turner to be unsuited for the following reasons, as stated in his own words:—

"Regarding the question in its sentimental aspect, it is certain that a member of a race unacquainted with the refinements of equity would fail to recognize the justice of a rule which caused him to be deprived of his property by what is *ex hypothesi* a fraud.

"I do not contend that legislation is to be governed by sentimental considerations, but I have heretofore asserted, and still hold, that legislation should only be so far in advance of the general understanding that its justice should be recognized by the more enlightened.

"There is, however, a substantial reason to be deduced from the rule itself, which shows its inapplicability to uncivilized races. The rule affords protection only to a purchaser for consideration who acts in good faith after reasonable inquiry.

"The imposition of these conditions on the purchaser suggests to persons, who have occasion to create an ostensible ownership of their property in others, the prudence of providing certain safeguards. If they are well advised, they are careful to secure evidence of the actual ownership, so that a purchaser, on making due inquiry, must either ascertain the true character of the transaction, or entertain such suspicion of its character that he can no longer assert that he acted in good faith.

"The transactions of uncivilized races in the matter of property are of the simplest character; they are unacquainted with the precautions which technical skill has devised to secure property.

"Again, as society progresses, men are habituated to exercise greater caution in their dealings with their fellows, and have larger opportunities for selecting agents who are reputed either to be worthy of confidence or to be in a position to answer for a breach of confidence. A prudent man selects for an office of trust a person of tried probity and some substance. The uncivilized races have less choice in the selection of agents and less opportunity for forming a judgment of the character and position of their agents."

12. The conclusion to which these remarks seem to point is that the Government should be empowered to direct that section 41 should not apply throughout any particular local

area to any property in which a member of any particular race, sect, tribe or class is interested, and it is on these lines that sub-clause (*b*) of the new fifth clause which the Bill proposes to insert in the first section of the Act has been framed.

13. The discussion regarding section 69 has opened out questions extending beyond the particular difficulty first brought to notice, and it is fortunate that the Government have had in considering them the assistance of Sir C. Turner, who was a member of the Commission by which the Transfer of Property Bill was settled.

The circumstances under which the section was enacted will be found stated in the following extract from his Minute:

"In England, it is usual to confer on a mortgagee, in case of default, a power to sell the mortgaged property without the intervention of a Court of justice; and, where the instrument of mortgage does not confer the power, but does not in express terms negative it, a mortgagee is empowered by statute to sell on the expiry of twelve months after the date of default and of six months from the date on which notice is given of his intention to exercise the power—23 & 24 Vic., c. 145. This statutory provision was, by Act XXVIII of 1866, extended to mortgages in this country to which the English law is applicable.

"On the other hand, the simple mortgage in India did not authorize a sale without the order of a Court, and by Regulation XVII of 1806 in the Bengal Presidency it had been enacted that a mortgage by conditional sale should not become foreclosed without the service of a notice through the District Court, and on the expiry of a year of grace. Inferring the policy of the legislature from this Regulation, the Sadr Díwání Adálat refused to give effect to an express power of sale—S. D. A., 1847-354. In the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Justice Melville expressed a doubt whether a private sale of property in the Mufassal, effected by a mortgagee under a power, would be valid—VIII Bombay H. C., A. C., 143.

"On the other hand, I entertained the opinion, and I believe acted on it before the Transfer of Property Act came into operation, that, in the absence of a prohibition of law, the owner of property was competent to confer on a mortgagee what powers he himself possessed, and that, if a mortgagor having, as owner, authority to sell, created a power of sale in a mortgagee, and the mortgagee duly exercised the power, the Courts were bound to recognize the validity of the sale.

"*In Bhanoomutty Chawdiam* vs. *Premchund Nesgee*, XV B. L. R. 28, property in the Mufassal had been mortgaged by an instrument in the English form containing a power of sale, and subsequently mortgaged to a third party by a conditional sale. The first mortgagee then exercised his power of sale, and subsequently to the sale the second mortgagee took proceedings to foreclose. It was held that the purchaser under the power was entitled to notice of foreclosure, and impliedly that a sale under a power might be valid."

"In this state of the authorities," Sir Charles Turner continues, "it fell to the Law Commission to offer for the acceptance of the legislature a proposal to settle the law. It was felt that, in accordance with the principles of freedom of contract, an owner of property should be at liberty to confer on a mortgagee any of the powers which he could himself exercise, and that a borrower might more readily obtain accommodation, or obtain it on easier terms, if he could offer a security which would be speedily converted by the tender without the delay and the cost of an application to a Court of justice. On the other hand, it was recognized that in this country the large majority of mortgage-securities are created by persons who are poor and illiterate in favour of more sharpwitted creditors, and that, in an agricultural country, landed securities are subject to sudden and excessive variations in value, which are rarely foreseen by borrowers. The Commission came to the conclusion that, while more wealthy borrowers in the country and all borrowers in the presidency-towns might be left to deal with their property as they pleased, it was necessary in the present state of British India to create a legislative safeguard for the poorer classes in the country. They, therefore, proposed that the creation of a power of sale should be declared invalid except in mortgages where the principal money secured exceeded Rs. 500, or in mortgages to the Secretary of State or in mortgages of property in the presidency-towns. In Committee, the section was recast. Instead of declaring that a power of sale conferred by the instrument of mortgage is invalid except in the cases specified, the section, as it now stands, declares that in certain cases it is valid."

Sir Charles Turner adds—

"Unless it be held that the express declaration of the validity of such a power in certain cases is tantamount to a declaration of its invalidity in other cases, which I incline to doubt, the object sought by the Law Commission has not been attained, and the validity of the power in cases other than those specified is still left an open question.

"It may have been desirable that the protection the Law Commission intended to confer in the case of mortgages for small amounts should have been extended to mortgages for somewhat larger sums, but I think it is to be regretted that the amendment should have been effected in such terms as to leave the question doubtful whether any protection is given to mortgages of any class or amount, and I trust advantage may be taken of the opportunity to

re-consider the provisions of the section. It will be seen that the section, as it now stands, affects only—

"(1) parties to an English mortgage, *i.e.*, a mortgage in the English form, who are not Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists (an inexact enumeration of the creeds held by natives of India);

"(2) parties to a mortgage to the Secretary of State;

"(3) parties to mortgages of property in the presidency-towns.

"As the section now stands, I do not see any reason for including it in the class of sections for which certain races may be exempted; I apprehend it was included before it was recast."

14. Section 4 of the Bill accordingly amends section 69 of the Act so as to express clearly what was actually intended, and no power to exempt from the main provisions of the section has been retained; but, as Mr Justice Muthuswami Aiyar has pointed out that there are other classes whom it is even more necessary to exclude from the operation of the exceptional provision in clause (*a*) than Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, words have been added to that clause to provide a power of excluding them.

15. Section 2 of the Bill is intended merely to remove a formal defect in the Act which has been brought to notice in the course of the recent discussions. It was of course never intended that the provisions of the Act which assume the existence of a registration system should take effect in those tracts which are excluded from the operation of the Registration Act; but the Act omitted to make any express provision to that effect, and that omission is now supplied.

16. The addition which it is proposed to make to section 4 of the Act by section 3 of the Bill has for its object merely to remove a difficulty which has been felt in some quarters as to the bearing which the provisions of the Act relating to registration and the Registration Act have on one another.

The 9th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 OF 1884.

A Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts under, over, along, across, in or upon immoveable property;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Indian Telegraph Act, 1884.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once :

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any right acquired by the Government or a licensee under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, or any contract entered into before the passing of this Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 3.] I of 1876.

(1) "Telegraph line" means a wire or wires used for the purpose of a telegraph as defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same, and any apparatus connected therewith for that purpose.

[cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 3.]

(2) "Post" means a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other above-ground contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting a telegraph line.

[cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 3.]

(3) "Telegraph authority" means—

(a) the Director General of Telegraphs or any officer appointed by him in this behalf; and

(b) in respect of any particular matter, any person holding a license from the Governor General in Council under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and empowered, by such authority as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, to discharge the functions of a telegraph authority in respect of that matter. I of 1876.

(4) "Local authority" means any municipal committee, local board, body of port commissioners or other body created for the public benefit and legally entitled to any immoveable property or the control thereof.

Power to place Telegraph Lines and Posts.

Power for telegraph authority to place and maintain, alter and remove a telegraph line and post.

3. A telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along or across, and posts in or upon, any immoveable property, and repair, alter or remove the same :

Provided that—

(a) a telegraph authority shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which it places any telegraph line or post; [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 6.]

(b) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, a telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible; [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 7].

(c) a telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control of any local authority except with the consent of the local authority;

(d) a telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any other property unless it has paid or tendered full compensation to all persons interested for all damage which will be sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the exercise of those powers.

Provisions applicable to Property of Local Authorities.

Power to local authority to consent under section 3 subject to condition.

4. Any consent given by a local authority under section 3 may be given subject to such reasonable conditions as to the payment of any expenses to which it is estimated the local authority will be put in consequence of the exercise of the powers, or as to the time or mode of execution of any work, or as to any other thing [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 5 (3).]

connected with or relative to any work, as the local authority giving consent thinks fit to prescribe.

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property of local authority.

5. *(1)* When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by a telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in, or upon any property vested in or under the control of a local authority, and the local authority, having regard to circumstances which have arisen since the telegraph line or post was so placed, considers it expedient that it should be removed or altered, the local authority may call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter it, and, if the telegraph authority refuses or omits to do so, may apply to the Local Government to order its removal or alteration.

(2) A Local Government receiving an application under this section may in its discretion reject the same, or make an order for the removal or alteration of the telegraph line or post, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; and the decision of the Local Government shall be final and conclusive.

Power to alter position of gas or water pipes.

6. A telegraph authority may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Act in respect of any property vested in or under the control of a local authority, alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of gas or water:

Provided that—

(*a*) when a telegraph authority desires to alter the position of any such pipe, it shall give reasonable notice of its intention to do so, specifying the time at which it will begin to do so, to the local authority, and, when the pipe is not under the control of the local authority, to the person under whose control the pipe is;

(*b*) a local authority or person receiving notice under clause (*a*) may send a person to superintend the work, and the telegraph authority shall execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person so sent.

Disputes between telegraph authorities and local authorities.

7. If any dispute arises between a telegraph authority and a local authority in consequence of the local authority refusing its consent under section 3 or prescribing any condition under section 4, or otherwise in respect of the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, it shall be determined by the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Telegraph line and posts placed before the passing of this Act.

8. A telegraph line or post placed by a telegraph authority before the passing of this Act under, over, along, across, in or upon any property vested in or under the control of a local authority shall be deemed to have been placed in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

Provisions applicable to other Property.

Disputes as to compensation under section 3.

9. If any dispute arises concerning the sufficiency of the amount of the compensation paid or tendered under section 3, clause (*d*), it shall, on application for that purpose by either of the disputing parties to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, be determined by him, and his determination thereof shall be final and conclusive.

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property not belonging to a local authority.

10. *(1)* When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by a telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in or upon any property, not being property vested in or under the control of a local authority, and any person entitled to do so desires to deal with that property in such a manner as to render it necessary or convenient that the telegraph line or post should be removed to another part thereof or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he may tender to the telegraph authority the amount requisite to defray the expense of the removal or alteration and call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post accordingly, and, if the telegraph authority refuses or omits to do so, may apply to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate to order the removal or alteration.

(2) A District Judge receiving an application under this section may, in his discretion, reject the same or make an order absolutely or subject to conditions for the removal of the telegraph line or post to any other part of the property or to a higher or lower level or for the alteration of its form, and the order so made shall be final and conclusive.

Amendments of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

Amendment of the definition of "telegraph" in Act I of 1876.

11. To the definition of "telegraph" in section 3 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely:— I of 1876

"and includes any apparatus for transmitting or making telegraphic, telephonic or other communications by means of electricity."

Amendment of section 8, clause (*a*), of same Act.

12. To clause *(a)* of section 8 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"or of any telegraph established by Government and leased to any person."

Addition to section 8 of same Act.

13. To the same section the following words shall be added, namely:—

"When prescribing rules under clause (*a*) of this section, the Governor General in Council may by the rules impose fines for any breach of the same:

"Provided that the fines so imposed shall not exceed the following limits, namely:—

"*(1)* when the licensee or lessee is punishable for the breach, one thousand rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach a further fine of two hundred rupees for every day after the first during the whole or any part of which the breach continues;

"*(2)* when a servant of the licensee or lessee or any other person is punishable for the breach, one-fourth of those amounts."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill is to give power to the Government, and to any company or person licensed under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and specially empowered in this behalf, to place telegraph lines under or over property belonging whether to private persons or to public bodies.

2. The attention of the Government has recently been directed to the fact that, as the law now stands, the Governor General in Council and his licensees have no power to place telegraph lines upon the land of municipal or other similar bodies or of private persons. In England the requisite powers are conferred on the Postmaster General, who works and maintains the telegraphs in that country, by 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 112, as amended by 41 & 42 Vic., cap. 76; and as it seems desirable that the Government in which the exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs in this country is vested should possess somewhat similar powers, the present Bill has been prepared.

3. Section 3 empowers the Government or any company or person licensed under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and specially authorized by a Government officer to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts under, over, along, across, in or upon the property of any "person", which term includes a body corporate. It is considered that licensees should have these powers, because the licenses granted always strictly limit the area of the operations of the licensees, and it would be somewhat anomalous for local bodies and private persons to have the power to neutralize the licenses granted by the Governor General in Council by objecting to the licensees' operations, or by hampering them by the exaction of fees for permission to work under their licenses. The powers thus given are, however, to be exercised so as to do as little damage as possible, and their exercise is moreover made subject to important restrictions and conditions.

When the property belongs to a municipal board or other local authority, the powers conferred by the Act cannot be exercised over it without the consent of that authority; and that consent may be given subject to conditions. Among other conditions which can be imposed is one requiring that any expenses to which the local authority may be put by the exercise of the power shall be made good; but it will be observed that no provision is made for the payment of compensation on any other account to a local authority whose property is made use of for this purpose, it being considered that, as the construction of telegraphs is a matter in which the public are interested, no charge should be made for accommodation of this sort when it can be granted without inconvenience to the public or expense to the local authority concerned.

5. It may sometimes happen that, though at the time when a telegraph authority desires to exercise its powers over some property of a local authority there may be no reasonable ground for objecting, and the local authority may thus find itself compelled to consent, a state of things may subsequently arise under which the continued exercise of the powers would be felt as a grave public inconvenience or a cause of serious loss. Land, *e.g.*, which was waste at the time the telegraph line was constructed over it might afterwards be required for some important public object or might acquire great value for building purposes, and, as no compensation (except for actual expenses out of pocket) would have been paid to the local authority at the time the line was constructed, it is but just that provision should be made for the removal or alteration of the line in such an event. This accordingly is done by section 5 of the Bill, which empowers the local authority to call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter its telegraph or post, and, in the event of the telegraph authority refusing or neglecting to do so, gives an appeal to the Local Government.

6. In the event, which it is believed will be rare, of a local authority arbitrarily refusing its consent to the exercise by a telegraph authority of the powers conferred by the Bill or clogging its consent with unreasonable conditions, it will (section 7) be open to the telegraph authority to appeal to the Local Government, whose decision will be final.

7. Turning now to the case in which it may be desired to exercise the powers given by the Bill over the property of private persons, it will be seen that here provision is made for the payment of full compensation, the amount of which in the event of dispute will (section 9) be determined by the Civil Court, and that, in the event of a person upon whose property a telegraph line or post has been placed desiring subsequently to deal with the property in such a way as would make it necessary or convenient that the line or post should be removed to another part of it or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he can (section 10) tender the cost of the work and call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post, and, if that authority refuses to do so, can appeal to the Civil Court.

8. It may be observed, however, that in practice in this country the power of taking telegraph lines through private property is not likely to be exercised either by the Government or by its licensees except on rare occasions, and then as a rule only to the extent of crossing with the wire, a post being scarcely ever erected on private land. Private property has hitherto been always avoided as much as possible, and it is likely to be still more carefully avoided in future if it is made clear, as it is proposed to do by this Bill, that full compensation will have to be paid for exercising the power over private and not for exercising it over public property.

9. The present opportunity has been taken to make three amendments of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, which experience has shown to be desirable. The first has for its object the emendation of the definition of "telegraph" so as to bring it into more exact conformity with the construction put upon the definitions in the English Acts by a recent decision of the High Court of Justice in England.

10. The second is intended to provide for the regulation of telegraph lines constructed by the Government but leased to companies or individuals by whom they are worked. The position of such lines under the Act as it at present stands is far from clear, and the object of the amendment proposed in section 12 of the Bill is to put them on much the same footing as licensed lines.

11. The object of the third amendment, which is made by section 13 of the Bill, is to prescribe penalties for the breach of the rules made under section 8 of the Act for the conduct of telegraphs worked under license or lease. In such cases, as the Act now stands, the only remedy is to revoke the license or lease, but this course would in most cases cause such great public inconvenience that it is impracticable. The result is that at present there is virtually no penalty for the infringement of the rules made under section 8 of the Act. To remedy this state of things, the Bill adds a clause to that section empowering the Governor General in Council to prescribe by the rules moderate fines for the breach of them.

The 12th August, 1884.

T. C. HOPE.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1884 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 211, dated 10th April, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From E. vs. Cullin, Esq., dated 27th April, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 68S., dated 16th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 74S., dated 16th May, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 79S., dated 21st May, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 88S., dated 27th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 94S., dated 29th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 121S., dated 9th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
Extract from the *Tribune* of 14th June, 1884 [Papers No. 9].

2. Instead of repealing the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and bringing the new law into force at once, as was proposed in the Bill as introduced, we have thought it better (section 4 of the amended Bill) to require the Local Government to apply the new law to any place to which that Act had been extended, unless the Local Government comes to the conclusion, and declares by notification in the official Gazette, that the provisions of the Act are not suited to any such place. The Local Government is at the same time empowered to continue in office the members of the present committees as if they had been elected or appointed under the new law for any term not exceeding three years which it may fix. When the new law is thus made applicable to any place to which the Act of 1873 had been extended, that Act will cease to apply, and other consequences will follow, which are set forth in section 12. In the Supplemental chapter, the Local Government is further empowered to withdraw the area of any municipality from the operation either of Act IV of 1873 or of the new law, if the latter has been made applicable. The Local Government will thus be enabled to abolish any municipality constituted under Act IV of 1873, if it appears undesirable to continue municipal institutions in the area under its control.

3. The provisions as to the term of office of members, the removal of members and the filling up of casual vacancies in the committee have been assimilated, as nearly as possible, to the corresponding provisions in the District Boards Act.

4. On the recommendation of the Local Government, we have by section 14 empowered the Commissioner of a division to approve of the election of a president by a second class committee, and to appoint the president of a committee of this class where the committee is not empowered to elect, or fails or does not desire to exercise the power.

5. The provision in section 25 enabling the president or, in his absence, a vice-president to exercise the powers of the committee in cases of emergency has been limited to the power, at the cost of the municipality, to direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which he considers necessary for the service or safety of the public; and, when he exercises this power, he is required to report his proceedings to the next following meeting of the committee. Where the case is sufficiently provided for by the rules of business under section 24, as to the exercise of the executive authority of the committee, the extraordinary powers given by section 25 of course will not arise, as there would not then be a case of emergency.

6. In section 27 we have provided that nothing done under the Act should be questioned on account of the existence of a vacancy in a committee or joint committee or of any merely formal defect.

7. We have not retained the provision of the Bill as introduced requiring the sanction of the Commissioner of the division to the removal of a paid secretary, and his sanction to the appointment is confined (section 28) to the appointment of a paid secretary and to

the rate of pay to be allowed, and does not extend to approval of the person selected. The responsibility for appointing a proper person will thus rest exclusively with the committee. In cases, however, in which Government officers were employed in the service of a municipality before the passing of this Bill into law, section 12 provides for their remaining in the service of the new committee, and prohibits their dismissal unless under the sanction of the Local Government.

8. The employment of other officers and servants (when there is available budget provision) is made subject only (section 29) to what is necessary and proper for the efficient execution of the duties of the committee, and to any rules which the Local Government may make as to the employment of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill; but power is given to the Commissioner of the division, subject to an appeal by the committee to the Local Government (section 30), to require the reduction of excessively large or expensive establishments or of unduly high rates of pay.

9. We have raised the limit of the power of first class committees (section 33) to delegate the authority to enter into contracts on their behalf to 500 rupees, and have required all contracts for larger amounts on behalf of any committee to be sanctioned at a meeting of the committee before they can be entered into. It has been suggested that separate provision is required for contracts which do not fix the quantity of work to be done, but only the rate to be paid per unit of work; but we are of opinion that these contracts can be brought within this section by fixing a maximum limit, not exceeding five hundred rupees, on the sum which may become payable under them.

10. In section 34 the limit of value above which contracts are required to be in writing has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 in the case of first class committees, and Rs. 50 in the case of second class committees.

11. The prohibition in section 35 of members, officers or servants of the committee being interested in contracts with the committee, unless with the Commissioner's permission, has been assimilated to section 62 of the District Boards Act.

12. Section 36, which takes the place of section 99 of the Bill as introduced, has been modified so as to require notice to be given of all suits against committees, or against their officers for their official acts; the sub-sections as to limitation and as to tender of amends being omitted as unnecessary. The protection thus given corresponds with that given to Government and to public officers by section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code, except that the notice required is shorter.

13. In the Taxation chapter the taxes which committees are empowered to propose for the general purposes of the Act are brought together in section 39, a higher rate of tax on buildings and lands being allowed in certain scheduled municipalities, all of which are hill-stations, than that which is fixed as the maximum elsewhere.

14. In the second sub-section of section 39 we have defined the expression "annual value" as meaning the gross annual rent for which buildings or lands might reasonably be expected to let, and we have omitted the first proviso, as, though it has been the practice in hill-stations to let houses furnished, the furniture supplied is ordinarily of small value; and as most of us are of opinion that the rent to be considered in estimating the annual value is the sum for which they would let if unfurnished, we have added words making this clear.

15. Special powers are also given to impose a scavenging-tax and a water-tax as payment for services rendered to the occupiers of any buildings or land or for the construction and maintenance of works for the supply of water from which such occupiers may benefit. No special power has been thought necessary to enable committees to charge fees for the use of schools or other public institutions maintained by them, as they may impose any conditions they may think proper upon persons who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of such institutions.

16. We have modified the procedure for imposing and assessing taxes (section 42) by providing that new taxes leviable by the year should not come into force except at the commencement of the year, and other new taxes until at least six months have elapsed from the date of the meeting at which, after the requisite sanction has been obtained, their imposition is directed.

17. We have enabled the Local Government (section 45), where any tax appears unfair in its incidence or injurious to the interests of the public, to require the committee to take the necessary measures to remove the objection and, if it fails to comply with the requisition, to suspend the levy of the tax.

18. We have (section 49) given an appeal against assessments, on account of octroi, as in the case of other taxes, and we have also enabled officers hearing appeals against assessments, if they entertain reasonable doubt on any question as to the liability to, or principle of, the assessment, to state a case for the decision of the Chief Court.

19. We have (section 52) saved taxes leviable under the Municipal Act now in force so far as they are consistent with, and within the powers conferred by, the new law.

20. We have in section 59 conferred upon the committee a power to remit a tax on buildings on certain equitable grounds.

21. We have made taxes on buildings and lands, other than the scavenging-tax and the water-tax, payable by the owner and also a charge upon the property, and have therefore found it unnecessary to make them recoverable from the occupier if not paid by the owner after notice.

22. We have added a section (62) giving power to inspect the contents of a conveyance or package to ascertain whether octroi is payable by having it brought before a Magistrate for the purpose, if the person bringing or receiving it within the municipality refuses to allow the necessary inspection, and have in other respects amended the provisions of the Bill as introduced on the subject of the recovery of octroi.

23. The provisions of the Bill on the subject of the municipal fund and of municipal property have been brought together in a new chapter (Chapter IV). In this chapter we have provided (section 68) for prior charges on the municipal fund for loans, establishment-charges and payments for maintenance of pauper-lunatics, audit of accounts, and services rendered to the committee by Provincial Departments of Government, and have empowered the Local Government to make rules with respect to the relative priority to be given to the other duties of the committee. We have also (section 71) declared certain descriptions of property held for municipal purposes to vest in the committee, and have (section 72) introduced a clause, based on a somewhat similar provision of the Bombay Municipal Act, providing that the administration of every public institution maintained out of municipal funds shall vest in the committee, but that the extent of the independent authority of the committee may be prescribed by the Local Government.

24. The sections relating to municipal police have also been collected in a separate chapter (Chapter V). We have added a section (78) defining the powers and duties of the police in respect of offences against the Act or rules made thereunder. By this section they are empowered to arrest persons committing such offences when necessary, and are required to give immediate information of the commission of such offences to the committee, and to assist members or officers of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

25. Another new chapter (Chapter VI) sets forth the powers of the committee to do, or to require others to do, or to abstain from doing, particular acts. This and the following chapter, which deals with offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience, take the place of the powers to make rules for the prevention of nuisances, and for entry on private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances, given by section 67 of the Bill as introduced, and of the powers to issue injunctions and make conditional orders as to nuisances given by sections 68 to 70, and this chapter also embodies the additional powers to make rules and other powers expressly given by the Bill as introduced.

26. In framing these sections, the existing bye-laws of the principal municipalities, and the detailed Municipal Acts in force in other provinces of British India, have been referred to, and we have endeavoured to give all the powers not elsewhere given in the Bill which it appears to be necessary or proper that Panjáb municipalities should possess. While there may be municipalities in which some of these powers are not required, these municipalities can be excepted by the Local Government under one of the provisions contained in the Supplemental chapter from the sections giving the powers which the circumstances of the municipality render unnecessary.

27. Instead of enabling committees to make rules regulating for sanitary reasons the crops which may be grown within municipal limits, we have, by section 116, empowered the Local Government to prohibit by notification the cultivation of any crop, the use of any manure or the irrigation of land in any manner, which is reported by the Sanitary Commissioner to be injurious to health, or to impose such conditions thereupon as may remove the risk of injury, and have provided for compensation where the practice prohibited was of long standing.

28. In section 117, which relates to the regulation of offensive or dangerous trades, and corresponds with section 74 of the Bill as introduced, we have omitted manufactories of gunpowder or fireworks, which can now be regulated by rules made by the Local Government under the Explosives Act, IV of 1884, and shops for smoking opium, as these must be licensed under the Opium Act, and the Local Government may, if it thinks proper, instruct Deputy Commissioners to consult municipalities before granting a license under that Act.

29. In section 119 we have extended the power given by the Bill as introduced to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of lodging-houses to houses occupied by members of more than one family, and have stated in greater detail the subjects with which such rules may deal. This power, with that given in section 115, to prohibit the use for human habitation of houses unfit to be so used, will enable committees to exercise more effective control than hitherto over the arrangements for the accommodation of human beings where this appears necessary for the preservation of the public health, and will, it is believed, be of special importance, not only in hill-stations, but in places the population of which is liable to be largely increased at particular seasons by the resort of pilgrims or the holding of large fairs.

30. Chapter VII provides for the punishment of certain offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience and of disobedience to orders given by the committee under the powers conferred by the preceding chapter.

31. In Chapter VIII, which deals with control, the changes made have been in the direction of assimilation with the provisions of the Panjáb District Boards Act. We have also revised the list of subjects on which the Local Government is empowered to make rules.

32. In the Supplemental chapter (Chapter IX) we have added provisions that copies of rules should be kept by committees available for inspection and for sale to the public (section 160); that rules or bye-laws made under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, should, so far as consistent with, and within the powers conferred by, this Bill, continue in force until repealed by new rules, which the proper authority is required to make and take the necessary steps for bringing into force so soon as may be (section 161); and we have included provisions for altering the boundaries of municipalities or the class to which they belong (sections 165 to 169), for excepting them from the operation of such parts of the Bill as are not suited to their circumstances (section 170), and for withdrawing them from the operation of the law relating to municipalities (section 171).

33. A special section applicable only to Simla (section 177) has also been added to save the land-tax which has been substituted for the ground-rent formerly charged by Government, and which is levied concurrently with a tax on the annual value of property.

34. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1883.
Panjáb Government Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st June, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Panjáb	... Urdu	... 2nd, 9th and 16th July, 1883.

35. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

D. G. BARKLEY.
J. GIBBS.
C. P. ILBERT.
T. C. HOPE.

I HAVE not signed this Report, as, though originally appointed a Member of the Select Committee, I was unable to be present at any of the meetings.

J. W. QUINTON.

The 5th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1112, 1113, 1120 AND 1121 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JULY 1884.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
MADRAS	Ganjam	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
RAJPOOTANA	Sirohee	5 2 6	...	10 0 0
	Abu	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	9 10	10 5	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	17 0	16 5	16 5	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 3	11 13	9 8	13 10	14 2	11 5	25 14	25 14	24 13	27 11	27 11	22 13
	Godavery	14 6	14 6	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	11 14	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 14	26 14	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	14 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	14 0	15 3	15 3	14 11	21 13	20 5	18 11	...	...	...
	Nellore	14 6	12 2	9 6	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 6	14 0	14 8	14 0	24 0	22 2	20 3	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	12 14	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 2	26 14	29 3	29 0	29 0	31 14
	Anantapur	13 3	12 8	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	12 5	28 13	28 13	30 14	26 5	29 10	30 2
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	33 0	33 0	37 2	22 10	24 6	28 3
	Kurnool	12 11	14 0	12 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 10	12 2	12 2	11 6	27 6	27 6	35 10	23 11	27 8	31 3
	Madras	10 5	10 0	11 10	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	13 8	14 5	14 14	15 2	23 13	23 0	22 5	20 8	27 11	23 13
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	24 2
	North Arcot	10 3	9 11	9 11	...	..	...	13 8	13 2	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 14	...	29 2	...	...	26 6	29 11
	South Arcot	11 5	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	12 3	10 13	14 13	13 2	14 0	14 14	...	..	...	20 13	23 14	25 6
	Tanjore	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	12 6	13 5	17 13	...	...	...	23 0	25 6	31 0	23 3	28 3	31 14
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 14	9 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 13	13 6	13 6	16 11	26 10	...	36 6	22 14	25 6	27 14
	Madura	12 8	12 8	11 11	...	...	...	12 10	13 0	16 6	13 2	13 8	16 14	24 5	27 8	38 14	17 10	23 8	32 5
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	15 14	11 10	11 10	16 6	...	...	...	23 5	23 5	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	13 2	...	...	...	11 3	12 10	14 6	12 3	13 10	15 6	19 2	22 10	27 13	23 13	25 6	27 13
	Nilgiris	8 8	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	13 10	10 6	11 3	12 0	19 3	20 0	23 2	17 8	18 3	22 6
	Salem	13 10	14 6	13 10	...	...	...	13 2	13 10	14 0	14 2	14 2	15 0	25 8	27 5	32 13	23 0	23 0	26 8
	South Canara	9 14	9 14	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 3	12 3	12 3	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 6	14 3	14 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received																	
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colába (Alibág)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Násik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																		
	Satara																		
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnágiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Disa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rajkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	14 4	21 0	23 8	25 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	13 4	22 12	22 12	32 0	22 12	23 8	...
	Karachi	13 13	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	7 12	8 0	9 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	22 0	27 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 4	14 8	14 2	21 0	20 12	23 12	11 8	11 12	12 0	12 0	12 4	17 10	20 12	20 12	28 5	25 4	25 0	28 5
	Sukkur	14 0	16 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	29 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	28 0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	16 4
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	14 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	12 4	12 8	17 4	15 12	17 4	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 0	16 8	14 12	17 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	15 8	16 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1884

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
26 6	26 6	32 3	26 10	26 10	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	..	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
28 5	27 5	22 3	32 13	37 6	32 13	93 5	88 6	87 8	14 0	15 3	14 10	12 14	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam	
32 13	32 13	29 2	34 10	34 10	31 8	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
28 6	28 14	25 0	31 5	29 10	27 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
25 8	22 5	25 8	25 3	28 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 14	14 13	14 13	15 6	Nellore	
30 0	30 0	31 8	31 13	32 11	35 5	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	17 2	Cuddapah	
31 0	31 0	31 0	40 5	40 5	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
33 0	31 0	35 14	31 6	33 10	33 10	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 13	15 8	15 13	15 8	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
...	...	...	27 0	31 8	30 0	144 13	151 10	182 11	14 13	14 6	14 13	14 6	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
28 6	27 11	24 11	26 8	28 11	25 5	83 13	85 0	85 0	17 5	16 11	16 14	16 8	16 6	16 8	Madras	
27 6	27 6	25 5	27 5	27 5	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
32 8	32 8	32 8	26 10	27 10	28 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
25 6	27 0	26 3	29 11	29 5	25 10	213 13	213 13	201 11	18 14	18 14	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	South Arcot	
29 6	34 0	36 3	27 2	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 0	16 10	15 3	16 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
30 2	29 14	34 2	27 11	32 0	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 10	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	Trichinopoly	
27 14	29 6	40 5	30 5	32 0	35 10	116 10	116 10	170 2	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	Madura	
26 13	26 13	...	39 3	39 3	37 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
24 10	26 3	27 14	32 5	36 2	34 3	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
7 5	20 3	23 0	21 10	23 3	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
14	29 2	30 13	35 8	35 8	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 11	17 8	16 14	17 8	16 14	Salem	
2	20 3	17 10	20 3	21 3	21 3	109 5	109 5	111 13	14 14	14 14	14 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	South Canara	
6	20 6	18 3	27 11	27 11	26 14	01 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
						0										
															Bombay	Bombay.
															Ahmedabad	
															Kaira	
															Surat	
															Broach	
															Tanna (Salsette)	
															Colába (Alibág)	
															Khandesh (Dhulia)	
															Násik	
															Ahmednagar	
															Poona	
															Sholápur	
															Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Satara	
															Belgaum	
															Dharwar (Hubli)	
															Ratnágiri	
															Kanara (Karwar)	
															Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	
															Adea	
															Asirgarh	
															Baroda	
															Disa	
															Nimach	
															Nasirabad	
															Rajkot	
60 0	55 0	...	20 8	20 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	†12 11	†12 12¾	†12 12¾	12 10†	12 12†	12 8†	Upper Sindh Frontier	
10 0	10 0	10 7	19 0	19 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	17 11	17 11	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karachi	
20 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	...	19 12	19 12	22 0	200 0	220 0	200 0	14 4	14 4	13 4	13 12	14 0	13 0	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	13 11	14 12	14 12	13 11	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	2 15 7½	3 0 8	13 5*a*	13 5	12 10	Burdwan	
...	...	...	17 12	18 0	17 12	240 0	320 0	280 0	3 2 0	3 1 3	3 3 6	12 4*b*	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 3	12 0*c*	12 0	10 8	Beerbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 12	12 0	Midnapore	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Howrah	

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14 seers Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 12-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

† In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*.	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	17 12	16 0	14 9	21 5	20 0	18 13	8 14	8 0	10 12	11 6	13 0	16 0	...	19 0	...	15 0	15 0	20
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 8	13 5	17 8	17 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 12	14 8	14 0	...	...	...		...	...
	Nuddea	16 12	17 4	14 8	21 5¼	20 0	...	12 5	12 5	15 4	12 13	13 5¼	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	13 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	17 8	14 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	17 8	12 0	14 8	16 12	13 8	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	18 4	18 4	16 8	31 4	31 4	30 0	12 12	12 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0	12 12	17 4 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	10 12	11 7	13 5	15 4	16 0	20 0		...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	16 8	16 14	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	15 12	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	23 4	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	17 4	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	9 0	8 0	...	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	16 0	12 8	23 0	26 0	23 0	13 0	12 10	16 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	12 8	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	13 5	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	14 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 4	15 4	11 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	18 12	18 12	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 4	16 0	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	29 12	11 4	11 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 8	16 0	18 8	20 0	21 0	24 0	9 4	9 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0	18 8	16 8 to 17 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	9 0	9 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 0	13 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	28 0
	Durbhunga	17 9	17 9	16 0	19 14	18 11	...	9 15	10 0	13 0	13 4	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 8	18 12	17 0	22 4	22 4	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	22 8	24 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	23 0	32 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 11	19 6	18 9	21 0	21 0	27 14	11 2	11 0	13 15	12 13	13 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	18 4	17 10	16 6	20 3	20 3	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 2	13 14	13 14	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	18 6	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6*	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	11 12	13 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	21 0	17 1	18 6	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	13 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 4	16 0			...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	17 0	19 0	18 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The price of rice in the interior ranged from 19 seers 11 chittacks to 26 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Basserhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 14 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers and Magurah 10-12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers and Jungypore and Kandy 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
l The retail price of salt at Nattore was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaibanda 14 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt per rupee was at Kurseong 8 seers, and at Siliguri 10 seers.
p The retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 13 seers, and Moonshegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 13 seers, Madaripore and Bhanga 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers and Bhola 10 seers.
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Provinces.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																
Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*	...	...	...	21 5	18 10	17 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	13 0	14 0
24-Pergunnahs		...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	100 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5
Nuddea		...	...	...	22 15	22 1	20 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8
Jessore		...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 12*i*	10 12	11 0
Moorshedabad		...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 8 0	11 9*j*	11 9	11 0
Dinagepore		...	...	...	17 0	16 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0*k*	12 0	11 8
Rajshahye		...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 6	12 9*l*	12 9	12 0
Rungpore		...	...	...	17 0	20 0	17 3	100 0	100 0	110 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 5 3	10 0¾*m*	11 15	11 14
Bogra		...	...	...	19 8	19 11	16 8	60 0	60 0	71 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna		...	...	...	22 8	23 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 6*n*	12 6	12 0
Darjeeling		...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	106 0	100 0	128 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri		11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 4*p*	12 4	11 0
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca		...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 4	80 0	90 0	110 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 4 0	13 0*q*	12 10	12 4
Furreedpore		...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	12 0*r*	12 0	11 8
Backergunge		...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0
Mymensingh		...	...	...	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 8*t*	12 8	12 4
Chittagong		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 8*u*	9 8	10 0
Noakholly		...	..	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0
Tipperah		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	12 0*w*	12 0	12 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0	6 6	6 0
Hill Tipperah		...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Behar.																
Patna		...	...	...	22 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
Gya		...	...	...	19 8	19 12	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0*x*	11 0	11 0
Shahabad		...	...	...	21 0	23 0	27 0 to 28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0*y*	12 0	12 8
Durbhunga		19 14	19 12	32 8	22 0	20 15	22 8	176 0	165 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	3 10 0	11 8*z*	12 8	10 0
Mozufferpore		...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	11 0
Sarun		22 0	21 0	30 0	21 8	21 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0*z2*	11 0	11 0
Chumparun		...	...	...	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	...	11 8*z3*	11 8	11 8
Monghyr		...	...	...	23 1	24 2	25 11	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 5	2 15 6	3 1 9	12 1*z4*	12 9	12 9
Bhágalpur		...	...	...	22 1	22 1	22 11	138 0	151 8	126 8	2 15 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10*z5*	12 10	12 10
Purneah		...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 8 0	10 12*z6*	10 12	10 0
Maldah		...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 8	200 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs		...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	2 15 0	3 8 0	...	11 0*z7*	11 0	10 9
Orissa.																
Cuttack		19 11	19 11	18 8	22 5	22 5	18 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Pooree		...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	80 0	64 0	90 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0
Balasore		...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	10 8*z8*	10 8	8 0
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
Hazáribágh		17 0	17 0	30 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	10 0*z9*	9 0	10 0
Lohardugga		24 0	24 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	9 8	9 0	8 8
Singbhoom		...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 8 0	8 0	8 0	5 8
Manbhoom		...	...	...	16 0	15 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	10 8*z10*	10 10	10 0

u The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 9 seers per rupee.
v In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was at Brahmanbariah and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jehanabad 12 seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabhua 11 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers, Madhubani 11 seers.
z1 In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :— Sewan 11-4 seers, Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z3 In the interior the retail price of salt per rupee ranged from 10 to 13-8 seers .
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was at Beguserai and Jamui 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
z7 The retail price of salt at Godda and Rajmehal was 11 seers per rupee and at Deoghur 13 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 8 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Chattra was 10 seers, and at Kharrackdiha 11 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail prices of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (common). Present fortnight.		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.		Great Millet. Past fortnight.		Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received																																			
	Cachar																																				
	Goálpará																																				
	Gáro Hills																																				
	Kámrúp																																				
	Darrang																																				
	Nowgong																																				
	Sibságar																																				
	Lakhimpur																																				
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																																				
	Nága Hills																																				
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	18	8	17	8	17	8	26	0	26	0	30	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	10	0	10	0	11	0	21	0	21	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	24	0
	Saháranpur	20	15½	20	15½	19	5½	25	13	25	13	30	1½	7	8½	7	8½	7	8½	9	11	9	11	11	13	22	9	22	8½	23	10½	21	8	21	8	21	8
	Muzaffarnagar	20	4	21	0	18	2	28	11	28	11	33	0	6	9	6	9	6	9	11	0	11	0	12	2	23	2	23	2	30	12	22	0	22	0	26	6
	Meerut	19	12	20	0	17	8	25	0	25	0	30	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	21	0	21	0	29	0	21	0	21	0	20	0
	Bulandshahr	20	8	20	4	19	8	25	0	25	0	27	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	10	9	10	10	0	22	0	22	0	26	0	20	0	20	0	16	0
	Aligarh	18	8	19	4	17	4	25	0	26	0	24	8	5	4	5	4	7	0	9	4	9	4	11	8	20	0	20	0	25	8	22	0	22	0	16	0
	Kumaun	13	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	15	0	18	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	8	8	8	8	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Garhwál	15	0	15	0	22	0	17	8	17	8	23	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	13	0	13	0	15	0	22	0*	22	0*	30	0*	...		...		...	
	Bijnor	18	4	17	12	18	9	24	12	23	1	30	6	8	7	8	7	10	2	9	0	9	4	11	4	20	4	12	6	23	1	21	6	...		21	6
	Moradabad	19	0	19	0	19	11	25	0	25	8	30	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	11	11	11	8	13	12	24	0	24	0	23	2	25	0	25	4	15	10
	Budaun	19	12½	19	10	19	3	25	12½	25	12½	28	12½	9	9½	8	1½	7	3	12	0	12	0	12	0	19	3	24	0	19	3	22	12½	21	9½	18	0
	Bareilly	18	12	18	7	17	13	24	11	25	5	25	0	5	0	5	0	7	8	11	12	11	14	13	2	22	8	20	0	23	12	23	12	23	12	16	4
	Sháhjahánpur	21	8	22	0	19	8	30	4	31	0	33	0	8	4	8	4	9	12	13	0	13	8	15	8	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20	10	20	10	22	8	31	4	30	0	37	8	7	14	8	2	8	12	11	8	11	4	14	0	27	8	26	4	20	0	25	0	26	4	17	0
	Muttra	19	0	18	0	17	8	24	0	23	0	24	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	10	8	10	8	12	8	14	0	14	0	24	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
	Agra	18	4	17	8	16	12	23	8	22	8	23	0	5	0	5	0	5	12	10	0	10	0	12	0	20	8	21	0	23	0	21	8	21	8	21	0
	Farukhabad	20	11	20	10	17	15	28	10	28	12	24	14	7	8	7	0	7	2	12	8	12	6	12	10½	24	7	24	12	24	4	26	11	26	2	21	6
	Mainpuri	20	4	20	0	17	8	25	0	24	8	23	8	4	0	4	0	4	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Etáwah	20	0	19	8	16	12	24	8	25	0	20	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	11	8	11	0	12	8	24	0	24	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	18	0
	Etah	20	2	20	11	19	0	25	11	26	5	24	13	7	11	7	10	8	0	11	5	11	5	13	3	20	0	14	0	15	0	22	0	16	0	19	11
	Jalaun	22	8	23	0	18	0	24	0	24	0	20	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	26	0	26	0	25	0	25	0	28	0	22	0
	Jhánsi	21	8	22	1	20	12	25	0	25	9	29	14	7	0	7	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	24	0	25	9	30	0	17	8	17	9	...	
	Lalitpur	26	14	26	0	20	12	37	0	36	0	40	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	34	0	33	0	36	0	28	0	26	0	30	0
	Cawnpore	21	0	20	8	18	0	28	0	27	8	27	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	13	8	26	0	26	0	27	8	27	0	27	0	23	8
	Fatehpur	19	0	19	0	16	10	25	12	25	8	24	12	9	8	9	0	11	4	13	8	13	0	15	8	...		...		...		..		...		...	
	Bánda	24	8	24	0	22	0	31	0	34	0	33	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	14	8	36	0	37	0	34	0	32	0	32	0	30	0
	Allahabad	18	12	18	8	16	14	25	12	26	0	27	12	8	0	8	0	10	8	14	0	14	0	15	8	24	8	23	4	30	0	24	8	25	0	29	8
	Hamirpur	20	15	20	11	18	4	...		...		17	14	8	8	8	0	10	12	11	4	10	8	...		27	9	28	2	25	14	27	0	27	0	23	1
	Jaunpur	20	6	20	6	19	13	26	1	26	1	31	1	7	1	7	1	7	12	11	4	11	3	14	2	...		...		...		19	11	19	11	...	
	Gorakhpur	19	13	19	13	18	14	23	6½	22	8	25	3	11	4	11	4	12	9½	13	15	13	15	15	5	21	9½	21	9½	...		12	9½	12	9½	...	
	Basti	19	8	19	0	18	0	24	0	23	0	30	0	11	12	8	12	13	0	12	8	12	8	16	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Azamgarh	17	11	18	1	17	11	22	8	22	14	25	1	11	1	11	1	10	5	13	0	13	0	14	12	...		...		29	8	20	10	20	10	20	10
	Mirzapur	17	0	17	0	16	0	22	0	22	0	26	0	8	0	7	8	8	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	22	0	21	0	26	0	21	0	20	0	24	0
	Benares	18	2	18	7	17	1	21	11	23	5	25	0	8	15	8	15	10	13½	12	7½	12	7½	16	0	25	8	25	8	26	0	21	6	21	6	27	10
	Gházipur	18	10½	18	10½	19	5	23	13½	23	13½	27	0	6	7	6	7	9	0	11	9	11	9	16	1½	...		...		28	5	20	9½	20	9½	26	6½
	Balia	18	0	18	0	18	12	22	10	21	8	27	8	11	0	11	4	10	0	14	2	14	2	18	12	...		...		...		..		...		...	
	Philibhít	18	2	18	12	19	7	29	0	30	0	32	4½	10	0	10	0	13	1½	12	8	12	8	14	8	...		...		20	0	...		...		...	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21	0	21	0	20	0	28	0	28	0	32	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Partábgarh	21	0	21	0	19	9	29	2	29	0	31	0	13	14	13	13	15	5	15	10	15	2	17	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Fyzabad	18	6	18	10	17	8	24	0	24	0	27	0	8	0	8	0	10	8	12	0	12	0	15	8	...		...		...		...		...		17	0
	Kheri	22	8	22	8	22	8	32	8	32	8	35	8	7	0	7	0	7	0	11	4	11	4	14	0	36	0	36	0	45	0	...		...		...	
	Lucknow	20	10	20	9	17	6	27	2	28	2½	27	9	6	0	6	0	6	0	12	0	12	0	12	10	26	4	26	0	28	8	27	0	27	0	23	7½
	Bára Banki	20	8	21	0	18	0	27	0	27	0	28	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	11	0	11	8	15	0	27	0	27	0	30	0	28	0	28	0	21	0
	Bahraich	21	0	22	0	19	0	29	0	30	0	38	0	12	8	12	8	10	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	...		...		...	
	Rai Bareli	21	4	21	0	18	10	27	0	27	0	26	2			...		...		14	0	14	4	15	12	...		...		...		...		...		22	0
	Sitapur	23	6	23	8	20	10	33	3	32	8	33	14	8	0	8	0	8	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	30	0	30	5	27	12	27	0	27	10½	23	10
	Gonda	21	8	22	4	21	10	27	6	29	6	43	0	12	4	12	4	14	8	14	4	14	12	15	12	25	8	28	8	37	8	22	4	24	0	21	8
	Unáo	21	0	21	8	18	0	27	0	27	0	25	0	8	0	8	0	11	0	13	0	12	0	14	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	23	0	23	0	21	0
	Hardui	20	8	21	0	18	12	30	0	30	0	30	0	6	0	6	0	5	10	12	0	11	12	11	0	...		...		...		...		...		16	14
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	25	0	25	4	22	4	40	0	40	0	42	0	...		...		...		11	0	11	0	15	0	31	0	35	0	40	0	26	0	26	0	35	0
	Lahore (*b*)	25	0	25	0	21	0	39	0	39	0	35	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	13	0	28	0	30	0	40	0	26	0	26	0	28	0
	Ferozepore (*c*)	23	0	23	0	21	0	40	0	40	0	42	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	12	0	32	0	32	0	45	0	...		...		...	
	Sirsa (*d*)	18	0	17	0	21	0	28	0	26	0	38	0	...		...		...		10	0	9	0	12	0	26	0	23	0	35	0	25	0	19	8	28	0
	Hissar (*e*)	17	0	17	0	19	0	26	0	24	0	29	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	17	0	28	0	21	0	20	0	25	0
	Rohtak (*f*)	20	0	19	0	20	0	24	0	23	0	24	0	...		...		...		12	0	11	0	8	0	20	0	20	0	23	0	18	0	18	0	22	0
	Gurgaon (*g*)	19	8	19	0	20	0	26	0	24	8	28	8	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	13	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	22	0	20	0	22	0
	Delhi (*h*)	19	4	19	0	18	8	24	0	23	0	28	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	13	0	22	0	21	0	26	8	21	8	20	0	21	0
	Karnál (*i*)	20	0	20	0	19	0	26	0	26	0	30	0	...		...		...		11	0	11	8	10	0	17	0	20	0	23	0	14	0	15	0	22	0
	Umballa (*j*)	21	9	21	8	22	0	27	1	28	0	32	0	...		...		...		11	0	10	8	12	0	18	0	26	0	32	0	20	0	20	0	24	0
	Ludhiana (*k*)	24	0	24	0	24	4	32	0	30	0	38	4	...		...		...		11	0	11	0	12	0	30	0	25	0	39	8	22	0	22	0	24	0
	Simla (*l*)	17	0	15	8	14	0	...		20	0	19	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		19	0	...		...		17	0	...	

* Mandua. (*a*) Wheat, jowar, and salt (wholesale) rising. (*b*) Gram falling; jowar rising. (*c*) Gram falling.
(*d*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar and gram falling. The great fall in bajra is due to the harvest prospect being improved in consequence of good rainfall.
(*e*) Barley, bajra, jowar, gram and salt falling. (*f*) Wheat, barley, rice and gram falling. (*g*) Wheat, barley, bajra and gram falling; maize and gur rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Sylhet Cachar Goálpará Gáro Hills Kámrúp Darrang Nowgong Sibságar Lakhimpur Khásí & Jaintiá Hills Nága Hills	Assam.
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	24 11½	24 11½	25 13	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 10½	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	24 14	24 6	25 13	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 6	12 2	12 2	11 8	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	25 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	22 0	21 4	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aligarh	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 13	Garhwál	
...	...	...	20 4	19 2	21 15	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 13	Bijnor	
...	...	...	21 4	21 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 10	13 10	12 10	13 8	13 8	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	20 1½	19 14½	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 6	10 12½	Budaun	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 8	137 8	137 8	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	11 14	Bareilly	
...	...	...	22 0	22 12	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	19 0	18 12	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	11 8	11 10	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Muttra	
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	23 6	23 6	22 5	125 0	125 0	156 8	12 10	12 10	12 4	11 10	12 0	11 9	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	21 5	21 11	22 13	90 0	131 0	139 0	13 11	12 5	12 3	12 8	12 13	12 8	Etah	
...	...	...	28 8	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	23 12	24 10½	27 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	11 12	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	33 8	32 0	31 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 4	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	25 8	25 4	26 0	140 0	140 0	135 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	26 8	25 0	27 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	Bánda	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	30 2	28 11	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 8	11 4	10 6	9 8	10 0	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	31 1	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	29 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	21 4	22 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	10 2	10 4	8 0	9 12	8 0	8 0	Basti	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 13	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	21 6	22 4	24 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11	10 6½	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
...	...	...	23 3	23 3	28 0	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 10½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	23 2	23 2	26 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
...	...	...	18 2	18 12	21 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Philibhít	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	...	22 14	23 5	27 5	180 0	173 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 14	10 12	10 10½	Partábgarh	
...	...	...	22 0	22 4	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	Kheri	
...	...	...	23 2½	23 3	22 10½	120 0	120 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
...	...	...	25 4	25 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Sitapur	
...	...	...	24 4	25 8	33 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	Gonda	
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Unáo	
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 9	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	35 4	35 4	32 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	14 9	14 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	33 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ferozepore (*c*)	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Sirsa (*d*)	
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Hissar (*e*)	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 8	Rohtak (*f*)	
...	...	...	22 8	20 8	24 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
...	...	...	22 8	21 8	23 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	11 0	Delhi (*h*)	
...	...	...	23 4	23 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 6	12 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	Karnál (*i*)	
...	...	...	26 1	24 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	14 8	14 0	13 10	14 0	14 0	13 8	Umballa (*j*)	
...	...	...	30 0	27 0	33 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	14 1	14 4	14 8	14 0	Ludiana (*k*)	
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 6	9 6	8 10	Simla (*l*)	

(*h*) Barley, bajra, jowar, gram and maize falling.
(*i*) Rice, bajra, jowar and salt (wholesale) rising; gram falling.
(*j*) Barley and jowar rising; wheat, rice, gram, maize, gur and salt (wholesale) falling.
(*k*) Wheat and salt (retail) rising; barley, jowar, gram and maize falling.
(*l*) Wheat falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (*a*)	19 0	18 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 8	22 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	26 0	25 8	21 12	34 0	34 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	30 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*e*)	26 8	26 0	22 0	37 0	34 4	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	31 8	34 8	35 0	27 8	27 8	26 8
	Siálkot (*f*)	27 0	25 0	26 0	43 0	41 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	39 0	32 0	40 0	25 0	35 0	32 0
	Gujrát (*g*)	30 8	31 8	29 8	49 0	49 0	44 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 0	48 0	48 0	42 0	44 0	44 0	50 0
	Jhelum (*h*)	26 0	28 0	25 8	41 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	35 0	36 0	40 0
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	29 4	30 8	24 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	45 0	36 0	50 0	47 0	47 0	38 0
	Shahpúr (*j*)	30 0	29 0	34 0	38 0	36 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	4[illegible]
	Jhang (*k*)	22 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	37 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Montgomery (*l*)	22 0	21 0	19 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	5 8	16 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*m*)	18 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	21 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	23 0
	Dera Gházi Khán (*o*)	20 0	19 7	19 1	26 10	26 14	33 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	21 11	21 14	36 4
	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	23 10	25 0	24 1	38 2	38 12	39 6	...	...	...	8 7	8 9	8 7	26 4	26 4	41 14	23 12	23 12	36 14
	Bannu (*q*)	35 15	39 6	38 12	47 8	50 10	56 4	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 12	30 0	25 0	35 0	27 8	27 8	40 0
	Kohát (*r*)	31 14	30 10	23 9	53 8	51 0	44 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 12	...	...	...	35 11	33 2	42 0
	Pesháwár (*s*)	30 5	31 0	24 4	51 12	52 0	43 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 0	50 0	50 0	...	40 10	40 10	31 8
	Hazára (*t*)	30 0	30 0	28 8	40 0	40 0	42 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	34 8	33 8	26 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 4	13 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	34 0	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	22 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 12	11 8	15 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Mandla	32 8	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	14 8	18 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 4	20 4	15 6	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 8	9 8	9 9	...	...	21 0	...	...	19 [illegible]
	Nimár	21 10	21 10	16 8	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 10	14 14	14 14	15 15	24 8	24 8	18 12	26 0	24 0	18 [illegible]
	Betúl	27 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	26 8	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	14 6	27 0	27 0	31 1	...	...	...
	Wardha	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	23 4	22 12	19 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 4	14 12	14 12	16 0	27 12	27 12	31 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	27 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára	24 12	24 12	21 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	15 12	15 12	18 12	23 0	22 8	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	23 0	23 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	42 0	47 8	31 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 8	32 0	38 0	39 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	22 12	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	31 8	24 0	24 12	40 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	11 13	...	13 15	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	12 0	16 8	11 2	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	10 6	10 8	15 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	13 4	16 3	9 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 3	12 7	12 7	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 5	15 2	14 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	10 4	11 15	15 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	12 12	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 6	10 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 8	12 2	12 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	15 6	14 2	14 2	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	11 7	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	9 13	8 14	10 6	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 7	14 2	16 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	10 3	10 3	10 3	17 4	17 12	23 0	17 12	17 12	27 0
	Bolarum	15 7	15 7	16 14	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 11	10 10	9 10	9 1	19 9	19 5	25 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	18 0	16 8	27 0	23 0	26 0	33 0
	Amráoti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akola																		
	Ellichpur																		
	Buldana																		
	Wun																		
	Basim																		

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Wheat, barley, gram, maize falling. (*b*) Maize rising; barley and gur falling. (*c*) Wheat falling. (*d*) Gur rising. (*e*) Wheat, barley, gram, maize falling; jowar rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley and jowar falling; maize, bajra, and gur rising. (*g*) Wheat rising. (*h*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram rising. (*i*) Jowar, gram falling; wheat, rice, maize, salt and firewood rising. (*j*) Wheat, barley, gram falling; jowar rising. (*k*) Wheat, jowar falling; barley, and gur rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 0	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
...	...	...	35 4	33 8	31 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	14 13	14 12	14 12	14 6	Amritsar (*e*)	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	34 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	Siálkot (*f*)	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)	
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	15 4	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum (*h*)	
...	...	...	38 0	35 12	32 0	87 0	120 0	100 0	15 6	15 8	13 8	15 4	15 6	13 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
...	...	...	37 0	36 0	52 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	Jhang (*k*)	
...	...	...	37 0	35 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*l*)	
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	15 0	14 8	Mooltan (*m*)	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
...	...	...	23 15	23 7	27 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	29 8	27 8	27 8	28 2	Dera Gházi Khán (*o*)	
...	...	...	32 15	34 10	35 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	42 0	42 8	42 0	40 0	39 6	40 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	
...	...	...	45 10	49 6	43 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	Bannu (*q*)	
...	...	...	33 12	33 2	28 1	114 12	114 12	89 4	61 3	61 3	71 6	58 11	58 11	66 5	Kohát (*r*)	
...	...	...	31 8	30 4	30 3	112 0	112 0	96 0	44 4	41 10	47 8	43 0	40 10	46 0	Pesháwar (*s*)	
...	...	...	28 0	26 8	32 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	Házára (*t*)	
			30 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	41 0	39 0	43 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Damoh	
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	26 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	9 8	Jubbulpore	
...	...	...	42 0	45 0	41 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	Mandla	
30 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Seoni	
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	29 4	29 4	26 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	24 14	24 14	19 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	14 14	13 13	14 0	14 0	13 0	Nimár	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	10 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	Betúl	
18 8	18 8	13 8	31 0	31 0	31 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
17 0	17 0	17 2	19 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	110 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	22 12	22 4	22 4	150 0	150 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	21 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Chánda	
...	...	...	24 12	24 12	25 0	159 0	159 0	96 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 8	10 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	9 0	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 8	64 0	64 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	Raipur	
...	...	...	32 0	42 8	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur	
100 0	80 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	5 0	8 8	10 0	4 8	8 0	9 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
			10 0	10 0	...	240 0	240 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	Kyoukpyóo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	19 2	19 5	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	10 1	10 0	...	46 9	46 9	...	7 7	7 7	...	5 3	5 3	...	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 5 11/40	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	25 5	22 5	35 11 3/7	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
			13 12	13 12	13 0	247 8	247 8	265 7	30 2	26 2	28 9	26 14	22 7	19 8	Bassein	
...	...	...				183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
			12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	31 2	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...				399 3	399 3	...	24 2	24 2	...	16 1	16 1	..	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4	Mergui	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 1	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	29 8	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
22 3	23 0	..	16 12	16 12	18 4	95 0	110 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	18 3	18 1	19 2	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 12	Bolarum	
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	9 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Amráoti	
															Akola	
															Ellichpur	
															Buldána	
															Wún	
															Básim	

(*l*) Wheat, barley, gram, gur falling; jowar rising. (*m*) Gram, salt, rising; barley falling. (*n*) Wheat, bajra and jowar falling. (*o*) Wheat, gram, falling; barley, bajra rising. (*p*) Wheat, barley, rice and gram rising. (*q*) Wheat, barley, gram, rising; maize and jowar falling. (*r*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram, gur falling. (*s*) Wheat, barley, rising; gram, maize, gur and salt falling. (*t*) Rice and salt rising; gram and maize falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past Fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 12	8 9	9 12	10 2	10 0	12 3	11 9	13 1	16 12	17 1	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	16 12	17 4	22 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	19 0	18 12	21 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 4	23 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	15 8	15 4	17 8
	Kerrowlee	*	18 0	19 6	*	24 6	25 10	*	9 12	12 0	*	10 0	13 0	*	22 8	25 10	*	20 0	21 9
	Ulwur	18 5	17 15	19 4	23 7	22 9	26 1	7 7	7 7	8 10	10 5	10 5	11 0	19 12	19 12	22 14	18 0	18 0	22 4
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 11	17 6	18 13	23 2	22 10	27 4	7 6	7 5	7 12	9 0	9 4	9 6	22 3	21 0	21 11	20 3	20 3	22 8
	Ajmere	16 0	14 8	15 8	22 0	20 8	23 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Deoli Cantonment	20 5	21 2	19 9	27 6	28 14	26 9	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 8	25 0	25 0	25 8	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Erinpura	15 15	16 1	16 9	22 7	24 3	25 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 12	8 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	19 11	20 3	20 0
	Sirohee	14 8	13 8	13 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
	Abu	13 8	13 4	12 15	20 0	20 0	19 12	6 0	6 0	6 10	7 4	7 2	8 2	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 12
	Anadra	14 10	14 10	14 4	23 0	23 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8
	Bálmere	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	23 0	21 8	27 0
	Jeysalmere	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	14 4	18 0	18 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	19 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0½	20 0½	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 12	18 5¾	14 1	25 12½	25 0	20 5	8 9½	8 9½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh																		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	15 0	15 15	20 0	20 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 12	16 4	17 8	20 10	17 8	17 8	18 12
	Bikaneer	11 9	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	3 10	3 12	3 8	6 12	6 14	6 4	...	...	...	14 3	14 4	18 6
	Boondee	27 0	27 0	21 0	40 0	38 8	30 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	36 8	34 12	26 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	26 0	26 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	14 0
	Tonk	21 0	20 12	18 4	27 8	28 0	24 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	30 0	30 0	26 8	21 4	21 0	...
	Jhallawar	25 14	25 9	17 8½	37 12	37 12	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	35 6	34 4	23 7	15 14	15 14	17 1
	Shahpoora	20 2	20 8	19 0	26 2	26 4	23 12	7 12	9 0	12 2	10 12	12 0	16 4	23 8	23 8	16 8	18 6	18 4	16 4
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	19 12	20 0	14 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 10	26 10	17 12	22 0	21 14	18 7
	Gwalior	17 6	17 2	15 15	19 3	21 0	22 14	7 9	7 7	7 7	9 15	10 1	9 2	20 5	20 10	22 13	18 12	18 12	18 12
	Goona	27 8	27 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	40 0	36 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 0	25 0	23 11	35 0	34 8	40 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 8	17 0	17 11	...†	—...†	40 12	24 8	25 8	29 0

* Not received. † Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1884—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
30 1	29 8	25 0	22 2	21 4	26 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 3	10 6	9 10	10 0	9 15	9 2	Coorg	Coorg
...	...	...	19 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	14 8	16 4	15 0	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	19 8	20 12	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	*	21 0	25 5	...	...	...	*	13 0	13 9	*	12 12	12 12	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	21 14	22 1	25 8	...	...	...	16 4	15 7	15 12	15 8	14 12	15 0	Ulwur	
...	...	...	20 11	20 10	26 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	13 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	21 0	19 8	24 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	25 9	26 5	26 8	...	...	...	13 13	13 12	13 4	12 0	12 0	12 8	Deoli Cantonment	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p					
...	...	...	20 3	21 2	21 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	2 15 0	13 0	13 0	12 9	Erinpura	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	17 2	17 4	16 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 0 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	...	19 12	19 12	17 4	...	...	...	2 13 3	2 13 0	3 4 0	14 4	14 2	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	280 0	300 0	300 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	17 4	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	‡	‡	§	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	21 7¾	21 7¾	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¾	11 5¼	9 9	11 11½	10 15	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
												No ret	urn rec	eived	Bánswára (Meywar Agency) Partábgarh („)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 6	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	17 3	17 0	19 11	...	80 0	...	2 11 3	2 12 6	2 10 0					
...	...	...	13 2	13 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	34 12	34 12	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	11 4	10 4	10 0	11 0	Boondee	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	24 8	90 0	100 0	160 0	13 0	12 6	12 0	12 12	12 2	11 12	Tonk	
...	...	...	33 0	31 15	24 4	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 2	10 10	10 10	9 14	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	25 8	26 6	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13½	13 2	12 7	13 13	13 0	12 5	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Dholpur	
...	...	...	21 8	22 5	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	18 4	19 1	21 15	127 12	127 12	127 12	12 5	11 14	...	11 10	11 7	11 7	Gwalior	
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	Goona	
...	...	...	31 8	29 8	34 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	12 5	11 0	11 0	10 6	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

‡ Eight pies per bundle. § Ten pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th July 1883.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th July 1884.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th July 1883.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th July 1884.		Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
26th July 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	67,094	123	547	71,295	130	20,74,596	223	18,70,259	204	. . .	2,04,337
26th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi .	749	1,83,101	244	706	1,86,353	264	39,88,587	316	35,94,601	288	. . .	3,93,986
26th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,24,509	145	861	1,28,430	149	22,75,324	155	23,51,951	163	76,627	. . .
26th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	71,260	109	654	79,293	121	13,58,209	122	15,07,079	138	1,48,870	. . .
26th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	3,15,576	218	1,450	3,59,443	248	1,30,09,998	526	1,28,31,786	527	. . .	1,78,212
26th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	1,02,749	223	461	1,10,347	239	41,66,159	532	44,59,534	579	2,93,375	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,723	8,64,289	183	4,679	9,35,161	200	2,68,72,873	335	2,66,15,210	337	. . .	2,57,663
	State.												
2nd Aug. 1884	East Indian . .	1,509	7,43,985	493	1,509	6,80,590	451	1,76,96,792	690	1,42,29,337	564	. . .	34,67,455
26th July 1884	Eastern Bengal(a) .	228	79,417	348	233	58,868	253	15,37,082	397	11,65,883	300	. . .	3,71,199
26th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,459	54	27	1,298	48	27,474	59	26,705	59	. . .	769
26th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	49,196	206	249	38,190	153	6,90,311	175	6,19,083	151	. . .	71,228
26th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	1,591	50	32	1,911	60	32,726	60	40,265	76	7,539	. . .
26th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	166	13,142	79	193	20,587	107	2,77,574	100	3,74,687	116	97,113	. . .
2nd Aug. 1884	Patna-Gya . . .	57	5,102	90	57	9,026	158	1,42,486	147	1,44,642	151	2,156	. . .
26th July 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	8,245	60	240	15,251	64	1,78,144	76	2,53,512	63	75,368	. . .
2nd Aug. 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	491	41	12	646	54	18,052	88	20,383	102	2,331	. . .
2nd ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	1,22,420	110	1,119	1,44,480	129	42,06,552	222	42,37,837	227	31,285	. . .
2nd ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	4,141	47	140	13,430	96	1,33,664	88	2,73,662	112	1,39,998	. . .
26th July 1884	Wardha Coal . .	45	9,067	201	45	10,635	236	2,49,907	327	1,87,712	250	. . .	62,195
26th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	8,017	54	149	8,718	59	5,66,327	224	5,47,939	220	. . .	18,388
2nd Aug. 1884	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	17,628	109	249	23,714	95	5,01,612	183	6,68,518	186	1,66,906	. . .
2nd ditto .	Sindia	75	4,760	63	75	5,947	79	1,05,721	83	1,21,301	97	15,580	. . .
26th July 1884	Punjab Northern .	421	61,563	146	447	49,028	110	10,54,972	147	9,70,286	130	. . .	84,636
26th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,16,667	177	660	1,06,250	161	26,79,578	239	25,07,961	228	. . .	1,71,617
26th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	66	4,651	70	. . .	. .	63,574	68	63,574	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,616	5,02,906	139	3,993	5,12,630	128	1,24,02,182	202	1,22,23,950	186	. . .	1,78,232
	Assisted Companies.												
26th July 1884	Bengal-Central . .	35	1,989	57	126	7,365	58	37,111	62	1,64,274	79	1,27,163	. . .
26th ditto .	Assam . . .	38	1,564	41	70	3,667	52	(b)2,938	41	60,502	58	57,564	. . .
26th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	732	18	. . .	. .	30,100	44	30,100	. . .
12th ditto .	Bengal & N.-Western .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(c)	. .	. . .	. .	(d)27,647	26	27,647	. . .
	TOTAL .	73	3,553	49	(e)237	11,764	50	40,049	60	2,82,523	57	2,42,474	. . .
	Native States.												
26th July 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	9,735	50	193	8,901	46	4,03,409	123	5,04,153	156	1,00,744	. . .
2nd Aug. 1884	Jodhpore . . .	19	380	20	44	680	15	12,230	38	17,419	40	5,189	. . .
26th July 1884	Nizam's . . .	121	15,710	130	121	14,513	120	2,66,799	130	3,43,002	169	76,203	. . .
26th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,203	60	86	4,759	55	88,788	61	97,408	67	8,620	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	31,028	74	444	28,853	65	7,71,226	108	9,61,982	135	1,90,756	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,340	21,45,761	208	10,862	21,68,998	200	5,77,83,122	330	5,43,13,002	298	. . .	34,70,120
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,60,02,405	148	2,49,83,981	137	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	3,17,80,717	182	2,93,29,021	161	. . .	24,51,696

(a) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 16th to 28th July 1883.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 2nd April to 12th July 1884.
(e) Exclusive of the mileage of the Bengal and North-Western Railway (69).

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 16th August 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS APRIL TO JULY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,[illegible]9	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,02	14,84	13,40	35	13,75	18,59	32,34	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th August 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of June 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1884-85. During month.	Rainfall, 1884-85. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	256·91	80·23	1,561	180	. . .	17,562	. .	354	1	. .	. .	355	17,917					
		Gobri	372·82	119·63	22·63	28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	12·03	12·03	257	. . .	. . .	4,648	. .	7	. .	. .	. .	7	4,655					
		High Level, Section I.	675	62·54	62·54	. . .	530	. . .	12,144	. .	72	. .	. .	2	74	12,218					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,342	. . .	. . .	1,066	. . .	. . .	1,083	. .	24	. .	. .	. .	24	1,107	21·15	23·66	17·36	22·58	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	566	. . .	. . .																
		Matchgong	776	. . .	. . .	5,195	. . .	. . .	8,740	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	8,740					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	39·49	39·49	12	64	. . .	2,270	. .	. .	12	. .	. .	12	2,282					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	45·06	45·06	283	177														
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	8,402	951	. . .	46,447	. .	457	13	. .	2	472	46,919	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,500	. .	140	129	. .	40	309	4,809	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	188	592*	6,319	4,591	. . .	50,765	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	50,765	4·92	11·98	6·85	11·47	27 days discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	54	150†	1,520	200	. . .	3,404	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	3,404	6·07	13·98	5·87	12·08	21 ditto.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	277	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	277	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,839	4,791	. . .	54,446	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	54,446	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	72,052	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	72,052	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	Canal	closed.	(a)	4,597	8,055	. . .	. .	. .	391	. .	. .	391	8,446	4·67	5·19	6·34	6·34	(a) No water was given, as the canal remained closed for repairs.
		Buxar	1,226	Dit	to.	(a)	16,338	22,202	. . .	. .	. .	1,872	. .	. .	1,872	24,074					
		Arrah	1,660	Dit	to.	(a)	35,465	59,476	. . .	. .	. .	1,070	. .	. .	1,070	60,546	4·99	5·74	11·42	11·42	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	252	210	25	. . .	248	. . .	. .	. .	3	. .	14	17	265	8·78	8·78	11·78	11·96	
		Patna				7,875	67	18,483	. . .	. .	. .	161	. .	724	885	19,768					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,900	56,467	108,864	. . .	. .	. .	3,497	. .	738	4,235	113,099	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	80,712	. . .	368	. .	3,805	1·4	7,139	11,466	92,178	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	24,141	62,2 9	108,864	100,893	. .	457	3,510	. .	740	4,707	214,464	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	80,712	76,552	368	140	3,934	1·54	7,179	11,775	169,039	. .	. .	. .	. .	

* For 11 days. † For 15 days.

The 29 h July 1884.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th AUGUST 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain fell in varying quantities in all districts of the Madras Presidency, and, except in a few places where the drought continues, prospects have much improved. In Mysore there has been very little rain again, and the condition of the standing crops is critical; sowings have also been retarded owing to the deficiency of rain. In Coorg there has been a fair amount of rain, and prospects are on the whole good. In the Bombay Presidency moderate showers fell in most districts, but the rainfall is insufficient in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where, in some places, the young crops are suffering from drought. In the Berars and Hyderabad the rainfall has been slight, but the crops are doing well. There was rain generally throughout the Central India States, but more is wanted in several places. In Sutna over 13 inches fell during the week, and the town of Rewah was flooded and sustained considerable damage. In Nowgong also the total rainfall has been very great. In the Rajputana States the rainfall of the week under report was slight, and more is wanted in Sirohi, Harowti, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Ulwur. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has not been so heavy as that hitherto recorded; there have been occasional breaks, allowing weeding and ploughing, but a longer break is still required. Good rain has fallen in all districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and crop prospects are generally excellent. In the Punjab there was slight rain in a few districts, but prospects continue good. There was heavy rain in the Assam districts, over 18 inches being registered at Sylhet. In Bengal the rainfall was heavier than that of last week, and the prospects of the crops have been improved in places, and transplanting has been resumed; on the whole, however, prospects are not satisfactory, and more rain would be beneficial.

The last report of the Meteorological Department, dated the 21st instant, states that rain has generally fallen throughout the Punjab, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Central India, Burma, and along the Western Coast. In Bengal and Madras the rain has been light and partial; in Rajputana it has fallen only at Jeypore and Mount Abu; while in Sind, Guzerat, and the Bombay Deccan the only station reporting rain is Ahmedabad.

Agricultural operations remain for the most part unchanged. Harvesting continues in Madras. *Kharif* sowings have been completed in the Bombay Presidency, and are still in progress in the Punjab. In the Central Provinces preparations for *rabi* are in progress. In Bengal harvesting of *aus* and jute is in progress; the outturn of the former is estimated between 8 to 12 annas. Indigo manufacture has commenced in Sarun, but the yield is poor. In Assam reaping of the *aus* crop has been completed, and transplanting of *sali dhan* is in progress. The prospects of tea are good.

Cholera and small-pox are slightly prevalent in most provinces, but the public health is generally good. Prices are generally stationary, with local fluctuations.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 20th)		
Bellary ...	·07 (average)	More rain urgently needed. Standing crops withering. 8 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·18 (average)	More rain wanted. Standing crops fading in parts. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places.
Ganjam ...	1·51 (average)	Small-pox slight and cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	·82 (average)	River 4·85 feet over anicut. Standing crops generally good. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 49 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·96 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts; harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox prevalent; 43 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·17 (average)	Standing crops suffering from want of rain in 9 taluks; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·00 (average)	Standing crops good. Rivers 2 to 7 feet. Harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. 308 deaths from cholera, which is abating.
Madura ...	·70 (average)	Prospects improving in parts, elsewhere indifferent, and crops fading from want of rain; harvest *cholum* in one taluk, yield below average. 42 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·01 (average)	Rain insufficient for standing crops. First crop of paddy generally fair; harvesting commenced in parts. Small-pox slight in 8 and fever in 3 taluks; 9 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	.....	Standing crops of paddy ripe in places, but failing generally in most parts from want of rain. Fever abating; small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good in Northern Sircars, and much improved in other parts, except Bellary, Anantapur, parts of Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, where drought continues.
Bombay—(Aug. 20th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 18th, 17 feet 8 inches against 16 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year. Fever in 3 talukas; some cattle-disease in 4 talukas; blight, worms, and rats in Tatta and Mirpur Botoro; small-pox in 3 villages in the districts, 2 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 1 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Kotri 32 and 36, in Sakro 16, 28, and 32, and in Shahbander 22, 32 and 32 seers per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 18th, 17 feet 8 inches against 16 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year. Crops good. Small-pox in 4, measles in 1, fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 1 taluka. Prices of grain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	0·05	Total rainfall 23·85. Crops healthy. Cholera in the city—3 cases, of which 1 fatal, in Parantij 1 case fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	0·04	Total rainfall 25·96. Cholera has nearly disappeared in city Baroda, 4 deaths. Sowing operations completed. Prices—*bajri* 28 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	0·04	Total rainfall 20·20. More rain wanted; young crops suffering for want of it. *Juari* 30 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Rain wanted in Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Kalvan, and Baglan. Crops in good condition; sowings nearly completed. Public health good. Wheat 37, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily, except on 19th; total of week 3·07.	Total rainfall to date 4·77, being 10·69 below average. Temperature, vapour in air, and wind, all normal.
Poona ...	Rain at Khadkala, 5·24; light showers in 6 talukas; none in Bhimthadi.	Crops withering for want of rain at Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur, doing well elsewhere. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain in Rahuri and Kopargaon, very slight in the other talukas.	Crops are reported to be withering in all the talukas, except Parner, Sangamner, and Akola for want of rain. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Sheogaon; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Sangamner, minimum 30 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	0·39; Barsi, ·48; Madha, ·52; Karmala, ·24; Pandharpur, ·10; Sangola and Malsiras none.	*Jauri* 37 pounds 28 tolas and *bajri* 37 pounds 32 tolas per rupee. Rain greatly needed. Fodder becoming scarce. General prospects bad.
Dharwar ...	Rainfall slight; maximum in Hangal, ·45; in Navalgund, Bankapur, Ranibennur, Karajgi, Kalghatgi, Mandargi and Mugud Pothas none.	Rain urgently required in all talukas. Rice and other early crops good, except in Hangal and eastern talukas, where they are suffering from drought. Cholera in all talukas, rather severe in Dharwar and Ron. Prices stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 2·59; Kumpta, 4·98; Sirsi, 1·59; and Haliyal, ·53.	Total rainfall 59·67. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox—2 deaths in Kumpta; cholera—3 cases, in Mugod 1 death and in Sirsi 2 deaths.
Rajkot ...	0·07	Total rainfall 24·37. General health good. Weather warm and cloudy. Fever and diarrhœa still prevalent; cholera in Mandvi, Und, and Navanagar. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in all parts of the Presidency, except Sind; more rain needed in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Young crops withering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kaladgi; prospects on the whole good. Cholera in parts of 13 districts; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few districts.
Bengal—(August 20th)		
Chittagong ...	2·68	Weather seasonable. More rain wanted. Prospects of crops good, and transplanting of *amun* continues; harvesting of *aus* completed. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease reported.
Dacca ...	2·17	Harvesting of early paddy and jute continues; prospects of crops generally favourable. Water rising.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·44	Prospects of standing crops good; *aus* being harvested with about 12-anna outturn; transplanting of *amun* going on rapidly. Rain done much good. Price of common rice varies from 12¼ to 15¼ seers per rupee. Public health generally good; cattle-disease reported from Busseerhat sub-division. Rivers as usual in this season.
Moorshedabad ...	2·38	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *amun* much improved by recent rain, but seedlings in many places almost too big to be transplanted; *aus* on highlands a poor crop, hardly worth cutting; on *churs* in the north much of this crop and of jute has been flooded by recent rise of river. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	3·6	Weather cloudy. *Aus* suffered considerably from scanty rain, more rain wanted for *amun*. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·43	Good rain at Raneegunge, elsewhere just enough to keep things going. Transplanting going on, but under disadvantages.
Rungpore ...	1·36	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. Price of rice varies from Rs. 3¼ to 4½ per maund.
Bhagalpur ...	·82	More rain wanted for transplanting of paddy; *bhadoi* crops being cut, and outturn expected not to exceed eight annas. Rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	4·1	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops 8 to 12 annas and those of *aghani* very bad; transplanting almost stopped. Coarse rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair. Ganges and Kusi high.
Patna ...	4·01	*Bhadoi* crops promising; transplanting of *amun* commenced in some places. Cholera and fever reported from the interior.
Durbhunga ...	·35	*Bhadoi* crops suffering very much from drought in places, and transplanting impeded. Prices rising. Some cases of fever, and otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh ...	7·71	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good in some places; transplanting of paddy going on. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera and small-pox reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	3·84	Weather cloudy and warm. *Beali* ripening; *sarad* being weeded; prospects of crops good. Price of rice stationary. Public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall during the week somewhat improved prospects of crops in many places and enabled transplanting to go on, but more rain still wanted and prospects on the whole not favourable; harvesting of *aus* commenced in many districts with estimated outturn between 8 to 12 annas, and that of jute continues in some places. In Sarun indigo manufacture commenced, but yield is disappointing. Price of rice rising slightly in some places. Public health generally good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 18th)	Over 5·0	Rain has improved all crops; prospects of late rice now good. Cholera and fever still linger. Prices stationary.
Allahabad („ „)	6·4 (average)	Prospects extremely good. Health of people and cattle remarkably good. Prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	Plentiful rain, especially in the east; 5·2 at Sadr.	Crops promising. Some cholera in east of district. Prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 19th)	1·2 to 3·1	*Kharif* crops are doing well and require fair weather. Prices stationary. 191 deaths from cholera; cattle in good condition.
Agra („ 16th)	From ·3 to 3·4; rain in all parganas.	*Kharif* prospects satisfactory. Slight cholera continues in 3 mortuary circles and Agra city. Prices falling slightly.
Bareilly („ 18th)	Abundant rain	Harvest prospects excellent. Prices still falling slightly. General health good.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain during week.	Crops flourishing everywhere; indigo cutting commenced. Cholera still in Sarawa, one case in Sagar; much fever in Mowana; cattle-disease in one village in Sardhana. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Good rain	Prospects good. Health fair. Cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Good and general rain during the week, varying from 5·1 to 6·6.	Prospects favourable. Condition both of men and cattle good. Increase of cholera in city. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	Rain during the week from 1·7 to 4·2.	Prospects excellent. General health good. Prices almost stationary.
Sitapur („ 19th)	Abundant rain, averaging 5·7 has fallen throughout the district.	Prospects are excellent.
Fyzabad („ 18th)	1·5 to 5·2 in the week	Prospects good. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	A good and continuous rainfall all over the district.	Weather cloudy. A break in rains needed. Crops promising. General health good. Markets well stocked. Prices falling.
Cawnpore („ 18th)	General and abundant rain during past week; 10·0 at Cawnpore.	Isolated cases of cholera in Bhaginpur and Dinapur and slight fever, otherwise public health good. Crops flourishing, and prices show a tendency to fall.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain in all tahsils	Prospects favourable; indigo being cut. General health good. Prices inclined to fall.
		General Remarks.—Ample rain has fallen in all districts. Crop prospects are generally excellent; indigo-cutting has commenced. Markets are well supplied and prices show a tendency to fall. Cholera continues in a mild form in a few districts, and has increased in Jhansi. The general health of the people and the condition of cattle are good.
Punjab—(Aug. 20th)		
Delhi ...	.....	*Kharif* prospects good. Prices falling slightly.
Hissar ...	.....	Good rain has fallen in the Rohtak district, but none in Hissar and Sirsa. Health good. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	1·0	Health good. Crops thriving, yield expected to be good. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	·50	Health and crops good. Prices falling slightly.
Sialkot ...	·50	Health and prospects good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health and state of crops good. Prices almost stationary.
Lahore ...	·40	More rain is wanted. Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	3·0	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain in a few districts, but more is wanted. Health generally good. *Kharif* sowings in progress; prospects good. Prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(August 21st)		
Nagpur ...	·40; after a short break slight rain has again commenced.	Land being ploughed up for *rabi* sowings. Fever and cattle-disease in some places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	2·55	Weather cloudy and showery. Cotton and other crops suffering from excessive rain. Fields full of water. Break very much needed. Weeding backward. Wheat 23 and rice 12 seers per rupee. Health good.
Saugor (August 19th) ...	·45	Weather cloudy. Weeding still backward. Fair weather very necessary. Health good. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·27	Break continued up to 19th, allowing weeding and ploughing to progress. Open weather still urgently wanted. Cattle-disease slight; fever in Seoni; 4 deaths from small-pox.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather rainy and cloudy. Prospects fair. Wheat 22 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Weeding continues. Prospects good. More rain wanted. Cotton recovered. Health good. Wheat 22, rice 14, and *juari* 27 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	1·53	Weather cloudy, with occasional breaks. Weeding progressing; cotton sowings retarded by excessive rain. Health good. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (August 16th)	11·48	Rice transplanting in progress; prospects good. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease reported. Common rice 25¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—There have been occasional breaks allowing weeding and ploughing to progress, but a longer break is still wanted. Prospects fair. Health good.
British Burma—(August 20th)		
Akyab (Aug. 16th)	13·68	Total rainfall 130·51. Slight small-pox and cholera in parts; cattle-disease in three townships.
Rangoon („ „)	5·56	Total rainfall 64·49. Slight cholera.
Bassein („ „)	7·97	Total rainfall 63·22. Slight cholera in one township; slight cattle-disease in parts.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein)	12·78	Total rainfall 119·94. Cattle-disease reported in one township; a few deaths from small-pox. Crops damaged in parts by floods.
Toungoo („ „)	5·44	Total rainfall 51·03.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	21·58	Total rainfall 151·87.
Sandoway („ „)	8·96	Total rainfall 145·43.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	5·24	Total rainfall 73·96. Slight dysentery in town.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	5·6	Total rainfall 70·25. Cholera reported prevalent in one township; a few cases of cattle-disease.
Prome („ „)	2·37	Total rainfall 29·24. Slight cholera prevalent.
Thonegwa („ „)	4·02	Total rainfall 62·33. Prospects of crops good.
Henzada („ „)	4·30	Total rainfall 61·86. Slight cholera, small-pox, and some cattle-disease prevalent.
Thayetmyo („ „)	1·75	Total rainfall 22·37. Cholera reported, prevalent in parts.
Shwaygyin („ „)	7·38	Total rainfall 80·08.
Tavoy („ „)	10·44	Total rainfall 13·72. Slight small-pox prevalent.
Mergui („ „)	...	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; slight cholera in several districts. Weather seasonable.
Assam—(August 20th)		
Gauhati ...	8·59	Weather seasonable. Rain sufficient for *sali* cultivation. Prospects of tea good. Fever very prevalent.
Sylhet ...	18·62	Rain has improved prospects, more still wanted.
Cachar ...	7·43	Weather warm. Reaping of *aus* crops finished, outturn about one-eighth more than last year; transplanting of *aus* crops progressing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea and health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·81	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* progressing; tea doing well. Cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 20th)		
Bangalore ...	·06	Standing crops generally reported to be withering; sowing operations at a standstill in many places.
Mysore ...	·04; Kolar, 1·19; Tumkur, 9·0; Shimoga, 4·5; Kadur, ·04.	Standing crops getting worse throughout the province. Rain has been generally scanty. Crops still suffering in parts, especially in the Maidan talukas for want of more rain; seeds have been sown in a few talukas only; prospects very uncertain. Health good.
Mercara ...	1·86	*Ragi* coming into ear; although a small coffee crop is expected, the estates are in fine condition.
Berar & Hyderabad—(August 20th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition; weeding in progress. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	0·55	*Kharif* crops in good condition; weeding operations progressing.
Hyderabad ...	·77 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 20·02. *Kharif* crops prospering; *abi* sowings progressing. Tanks have received a considerable quantity of water. No sickness. Prices—wheat 14¼, course rice 11, white *juari* 16⅓, yellow *juari* 19¾, and *tur* 19 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(August 20th)		
Indore ...	0·14	Total rainfall 19·35. Rain is now wanted. The grass crop promises to be below average, otherwise prospects are fair. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	3·16	Total rainfall 16·61. Prospects good. Cholera in Lashkar and city decreasing.
Sutna ...	13·87	Flood in town of Rewah on 16th, no loss of life, but considerable damage to houses and property. Fine weather required for crops. Health good.
Neemuch ...	No rain during last week.	Rain much needed. Water-supply insufficient. Public health good. Crops are suffering for want of rain.
Goona ...	1·93	Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	0·5	More rain is urgently required.
Sehore ...	0·73	Weather cloudy. Prospect of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	2·78	Total rainfall 50·58. If rain continues, it is feared that considerable damage will be done to the *kharif* crops. Public health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	*Nil*	Prospects good. Rain is required to replenish wells and tanks.
Rajputana—(August 20th)		
Abu (Aug. 20th)	·13	Break in rain very opportune, weather now cloudy and close, which is an indication of more rain shortly.
Sirohi („ 17th)	No rain	Tanks and wells full. Health and prospects of crops good. Fine cool weather. More rain wanted.
Marwar („ 15th)	·04	About 4 months' water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good, and crops in good condition. Weather cloudy, but no rain. Temperature low, indicating remote chances of rain. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 17th)	·05	Tanks, wells, and health good. Prospects of crops very good. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 16th)	Deoli, ·01; Kotah, ·12; Shahpura, ·13.	Rain urgently needed; weather cloudy. 14 fatal cases of cholera in Tonk, elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar („ 15th)	·22	High west wind. Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; rain much wanted. Cholera has re-appeared.
Jeypore („ 19th)	·02	Weather cloudy; rain much needed. A few cases of cholera still reported. Prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	·60	Rain much wanted in three tahsils. Health good.
Nepal—(Aug. 15th)		
Katmandu ...	4·63	Weather cooler and more seasonable. Prospects of crops fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS ENTITLED TO GRATUITOUS MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FROM CIVIL SURGEONS.

No. $\frac{12}{334-51}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Medical),—dated Simla, the 16th August 1884.

Read—

Home Department Circular letter No. 3986-3996, dated 31st August 1869.

" " " No. 6—131-138, dated 20th March 1884.

Read also the following replies to the Circular letter of 20th March 1884 :—

From the Government of Bombay, No. 1834, dated 29th May 1884.

" " Bengal, No. 238 T. M., dated 16th April 1884.

" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 57-V.-21-6, dated 12th April 1884.

" " Punjab, No. 525, dated 15th July 1884.

" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1730-81, dated 9th April 1884.

" " British Burma, No. 499-27, dated 19th May 1884.

" " Coorg, No. 46-I.-8, dated 11th April 1884.

" " Assam, No. 2976, dated 16th May 1884.

" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 168G., dated 26th May 1884.

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department circular letter No. 3986-96, dated 31st August 1869, it was decided that Civil Surgeons should attend personally on all Uncovenanted officers, being at the head-quarter station of the district, whose appointments are notified in the official gazette by the Government of India or by any Local Government or Administration. As no general rules have been laid down regulating the gazetting of appointments, it is found that in one Province subordinate officers, in consequence of being gazetted, are entitled to attendance from the Civil Surgeon, while in another Province officers of the same class who are not gazetted are not so entitled. It appeared to the Government of India that a general ruling entitling all officers drawing a pay of Rs. 250 and over, whether gazetted or not, to the attendance of Civil Surgeons would be a better arrangement, and remove all cause for dissatisfaction in this respect, and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations were invited on the subject.

2. From the replies read in the preamble, it appears that the rule proposed by the Government of India meets with very general approval. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to decide that all officers of Government in the Bengal Presidency living at the head-quarter station of a district and drawing a salary (as defined in the Codes of the Financial Department) of Rs. 250 and over, whether gazetted or not, shall in future be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at their own residences from Civil Surgeons. Gazetted officers drawing less than Rs. 250 a month will no longer be entitled to the gratuitous medical attendance of a Civil Surgeon. The only exceptions to the rule now laid down will be probationers appointed under the

Statutory Civil Service Rules and Assistant Superintendents of Police who, though drawing a salary of less than Rs. 250 a month, will still be entitled to the personal attendance of the Civil Surgeon.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations (except Madras and Bombay) for information and guidance;

that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information; and

that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, with the remark that the Government of India see no sufficient reason to make an exception in favour of mamlutdars in Bombay when the corresponding officers—tahsildars—in all other Provinces are not to be exceptions to the rule.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of India for information and for the issue of further necessary orders, and to the several Departments of the Government of India for information; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 35.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 27th August 1884.

No. 1353.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mir Shujáat Ali Khan, a Probationer in the Madras Presidency, to be a Member of the Civil Service of that Presidency, in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th August 1884.

No. 209.—Mr. J. Monro is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July 1884.

The 27th August 1884.

No. 217.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 11th July 1884, appointing Mr. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., to officiate as Judge and Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, for "during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.S.," read "during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S."

MEDICAL.

The 29th August 1884.

No. 363.—Surgeon-Major R. C. Sanders, M.D., Officiating Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to act as Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 365.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th September 1884, the date on which he completes five years' service in the administrative grade.

No. 366.—Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, C.B., Surgeon-General, Punjab, to be Surgeon-General, Bengal, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D.

No. 367.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, Officiating Surgeon-General, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which Dr. B. Simpson, C.B., assumes charge of his appointment as Surgeon-General, Bengal.

No. 368.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Dallas, Officiating Surgeon-General, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th September 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 26th August 1884.

No. 458-92—85 *S.*—The services of the following officers of the Survey of India Department are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission :—

Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent.
Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent.
Lieutenant the Honourable M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1884.

No. 2394 *E.*—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to approve of the following regulations, under which the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Political Agent at Muscat are authorised to grant certificates, on certain conditions, to owners of unregistered vessels belonging to the Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, or to the subjects of Native Chiefs of India in subordinate alliance with the Government of India, trading within the limits of the Gulfs of Persia and Oman, from the vicinity of Mohammerah on the Karoon to Gwadur on the Mekran Coast, on the one side; and from the vicinity of Basrah on the Shat-ul-Arab to Ras Sájir or Sáir on the Arabian Coast, on the other. These certificates will be recognised as passes by Her Majesty's Consular and Naval Officers and by all British authorities to whom they may be exhibited :—

A.—The certificate or pass is to be granted only to such vessels as by reason of their owners residing outside Indian territory, or of their never visiting a port of registry, cannot obtain a proper certificate of registration.

B.—Before issuing any such certificate or pass, the Consul is to satisfy himself, by such evidence as he may be able to procure, that the vessel is owned in the manner described in the preamble, and is lawfully employed.

This evidence should be taken down in writing and signed by the person or persons giving it.

C.—A copy of the certificate or pass, with the written evidence annexed, should, in each case, be sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Board of Trade to be recorded.

D.—The certificate is to be given in the following form :—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Certificate for unregistered vessels plying or trading within the limits of the Gulfs of Persia and Oman from the vicinity of Mohammerah on the Karoon to Gwadur on the Mekran Coast, on the one side; and from the vicinity of Basrah on the Shat-ul-Arab to Ras Sájir or Sáir on the Arabian Coast, on the other.

Name of vessel of tons
Name of owner
Name of master
Number of crew
Place of build or purchase
Date of build or purchase
Number of decks
Number of masts
Rig
Stern
Build
Galleries
Head
Framework.

After due enquiry into the ownership of the above vessel, I certify, upon the evidence adduced before me, that she is *bonâ fide* owned by British subjects duly qualified to own British ships (or as the case may be), by persons who, being the subjects of , a Prince (or State) in India in subordinate alliance with Her Majesty, are entitled to British protection.

This certificate is valid only for the period of one year from date.

Given at this day of 18 .

The 28th August, 1884.

No. 3267 *I.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 9 D.C.P., dated the 1st January, 1877, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to declare that the title of "Raja Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur," which was therein conferred as a personal distinction upon Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., shall henceforth be hereditary.

GENERAL.

The 26th August, 1884.

No. 1649 *G.*—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be Junior Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 26th August, 1884, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ridgeway, seconded.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th August, 1884.

No. 3259 *I.*—In modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1008 I., dated the 21st March, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Assistant to the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within those sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system in Rajputana in respect to which he has been invested with 3rd class magisterial powers.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th August 1884.

No. 3133.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

July 1884. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 407.]	In July.		To end of July.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals (Preliminary), 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	99	1,02	7,13	7,31	22,40	22,74
Opium ...	66	75	2,76	3,08	8,59	9,56
Salt ...	44	47	2,19	2,09	6,33	6,14
Stamps ...	34	34	1,28	1,24	3,53	3,50
Excise ...	31	31	1,33	1,26	3,80	3,83
Provincial Rates ...	13	14	94	99	2,74	2,81
Customs ...	6	7	34	42	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes ...	8	7	37	36	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) ...	2	2	8	8	38	34
Registration ...	3	3	11	11	26	26
Tributes from Native States ...	5	2	15	14	70	72
Other Civil Revenue ...	22	21	91	89	3,00	3,05
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	3,33	3,45	17,59	17,97	53,54	54,66
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works ...	— 21	— 24	— 1,16	— 1,20	— 3,80	— 3,74
Opium ...	— 2	— 2	— 1,94	— 98	— 2,35	— 1,86
Exchange on transactions with London ...	— 29	— 25	— 1,12	— 1,34	— 3,72	— 3,93
Other Civil Expenditure ...	— 1,61	— 1,61	— 6,43	— 6,25	— 21,08	— 19,73
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	— 2,13	— 2,12	— 10,65	— 9,77	— 30,95	— 29,26
Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than issues) ...	+ 9	+ 6	+ 25	+ 17	+ 47	+ 44
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) ...	— 3	...	— 9	— 6	— 10	— 8
Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways (Net as above)	+ 21	+ 21	+ 1,70	+ 1,91	+ 4,65	} + 4,16
Do. Repayment of Surplus profits, &c. ...	...	...	...	— 9	— 45	
Military Receipts ...	+ 4	+ 5	+ 19	+ 23	+ 88	+ 83
Military Issues ...	— 95	— 95	— 3,91	— 3,86	— 11,88	— 11,66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts ...	+ 20	+ 17	+ 1,03	+ 82	} — 2,09	+ 2,42
" " Issues ...	— 36	— 31	— 1,75	— 1,41		— 4,53
East Indian Railway Receipts ...	+ 29	+ 37	+ 1,37	+ 1,68	} + 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues ...	— 13	— 10	— 53	— 57		— 1,62
Ordinary Branches Receipts ...	+ 21	+ 23	+ 58	+ 62	} — 4,96	+ 1,90
" " Issues ...	— 53	— 62	— 2,29	— 2,42		— 7,31
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	— 96	— 89	— 3,45	— 2,98	— 11,03	— 10,91
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	...	+ 1	+ 2,50	+ 2,50
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	— 6	+ 6	+ 12	+ 27	+ 3	+ 33
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £ ...	— 98	— 1,06	— 4,87	— 7,11	— 16,50	— 18,84
Other Debt heads (Net as above) ...	— 2	— 1	+ 35	+ 30	+ 98	— 10
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,06	— 1,01	— 4,40	— 6,53	— 12,99	— 16,11
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 82	— 57	— 91	— 1,31	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	13,11	14,08	13,20	14,82	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	12,29	13,51	12,29	13,51	11,01	13,20

No. 3108.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Ahmedabad have paid Rs. 250 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 50,000, which the said Municipality were authorised to borrow, and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 1st September 1884, *viz.*,—

Nos.	Amount. Rs.
1 to 100 @ Rs. 500 each ...	50,000

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal or subdivision.

No. 3136.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 25th August 1884.

No. 3137.—Mr. C. E. Crawley, having been relieved of his officiating appointment as Comptroller, Central Provinces, resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, before noon on 4th August 1884.

The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

No. 3140.

C. L. C.

PAGE 240.

Appendix C. 1.

Rule V, Paragraph 2.

Clause 2.

Insert the following Note under this Clause :—

[*Note.*—An officer in Civil employ who, when on furlough, draws one-half of the salary of his substantive office under the first clause of Rule V, § 1, derives no benefit as regards the rate of his furlough pay from departmental promotion and consequent increase to his staff salary during his furlough. His furlough pay will be increased beyond what he was entitled to at the commencement of his furlough only if he is promoted to a higher Staff Corps or Regimental rank while on furlough.—Rule V, § 2.]

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th August, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 463.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade-Surgeon A. M. Dallas to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, whose tour of service is about to expire, with effect from the 9th September, 1884.

No. 464.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. H. Dawson, Manchester Regiment, attached to the 23rd Madras Native Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 465.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain G. W. Martin, Bengal S. C., Assay Master, Bombay Mint, (u. p. a.) for 91 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year and 183 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 466.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Miller, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for one month.

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 183 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 467.—The following extract is published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 29th July, 1884, page 3429.

INDIA OFFICE;
29th July, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the half-pay list :—

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Arthur George Hartshorne. Dated 19th July, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 468.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Menzies, Bengal S. C.,—26th August, 1884.

No. 469.—In G. G. O. No. 398 of 1884, for "Madras General List, Cavalry," read *Madras Cavalry.*

No. 470.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Conductor James Keenan to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Edward Daintith to be Conductor;

Sub-Conductor William Henry Knight, Barrack Department, to be Conductor, Supernumerary;

Sub-Conductor Henry Mathews, Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to be Conductor, Supernumerary;

Sub-Conductor George Taylor to be Conductor;

Sub-Conductor Richard Jackson to be Conductor;

Sub-Conductor Thomas Chapman to be Conductor;
Sub-Conductor Thomas Christie Bradley to be Conductor;
Sergeant William Jolly to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Sydney James Coleman, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant James Russell, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant Thomas Johnston, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant Edward Highway to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Charles James Clarke to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Joseph Devine to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Robert Edwards to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Edwin Dubery, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant William Southcombe, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant Charles Hilton to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant William Heywood to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant John Wilson, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary;
Sergeant Arthur Perks to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant James Tuck to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant John Owens to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant John Cheria to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Michael Hanron to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant John Adams to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Keith Ross Cameron to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant John Simpson to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant Charles Lewis to be Sub-Conductor;
Sergeant John Watson to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 12th June, 1884.

No. 471.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

With reference to clause 83, India Army Circulars, 1884, the following promotions are made in the Apothecary class of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, with effect from the 12th June, 1884, to complete the establishment:—

To be Senior Apothecaries, 1st Grade.

William Arnold Kidd.
Daniel Timothy Mills.

To be Senior Apothecaries, 2nd Grade.

Charles Briscoe.
Samuel Bond.
Thomas Price.
Francis William Saunders.
George Blackburn.
Thomas Michael Sullivan.
Robert Crossley.
John Hamilton.
Henry James Miller.
Thomas Lyons.
William Bacon.
John Fitzpatrick.

To be Apothecaries, 2nd Grade.

Henry Benjamin Blaker.
Isaac Walker.
Joseph Ryan Slater.
James Mackey.
Henry Alfred Davies.
Timothy Baptist.

To be Assistant Apothecaries, 2nd Grade.

William Alfred Boucher.
John Goldsmith.
Peter Alexander Maybert.
Richard Bickett.
James Pownes.

No. 472.—1st Grade Apothecary Thomas Henry Hill, Staff Officer, Army Hospital Native Corps, to be a 1st Grade Senior Apothecary, but supernumerary of that rank, with effect from the 8th August, 1884.

No. 473.—NATIVE ARMY—

33rd Native Infantry.

Subadar Soorujbuksh Sing to be Subadar-Major;
Jemadar Meer Bahadur Ali to be Subadar;
Havildar Narain Sing to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 1st June, 1884, *vice* Subadar-Major Shaikh Hosain Buksh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided.

No. 474.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar Boodh Singh to be Ressaldar;
Jemadar Heera Singh to be Ressaidar;
Duffadar Gulam Ali to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884, *vice* Ressaldar Mawaz Khan, invalided.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 475.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Captain Frederick Augustus Remmington, Bengal S. C., is placed on the retired list, with effect from the 22nd August, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 476.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 14th January, 1884, in room of Deputy Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID MACFARLAN, ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant ...	... 11th June, 1853.
Lieutenant ...	... 12th September, 1857.
Captain ...	... 20th February, 1863.
Brevet Major ...	... 21st February, 1863.
Major ...	... 17th July, 1872.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	... 11th May, 1873.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	... 31st December, 1878.
Brevet Colonel ...	... 11th May, 1878.
Major-General ...	... 5th November, 1883.

Appointments.

Officiating Brigade Major to Inspector of Royal Artillery, Northern Division, Bengal,—October, 1864, to July, 1866.
Adjutant, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,—7th May, 1868, to 17th July, 1872.
Ordnance Consulting Officer, India Office, 1st November, 1879, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—Defence of Lucknow (wounded). Despatches, medal with clasp; Brevet of Major; one year's service for Lucknow.

Afghan War, 1878-79.—Medal.

From the 28th April, 1884, in room of Colonel R. Barter, C.B., Bengal, S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL JAMES JOHN MCLEOD INNES, V.C., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ENGINEERS.

Dates of Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant ...	... 8th December, 1848.
Lieutenant ...	... 1st August, 1854.
Captain ...	... 27th August, 1858.
Brevet Major ...	... 28th August, 1858.
Major ...	... 5th July, 1872.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	... 14th June, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	... 1st April, 1874.
Brevet Colonel ...	... 1st October, 1877.
Colonel ...	... 26th May, 1883.

Appointments.

Regimental duty,—December, 1848, to April, 1852.
Public Works Department, Punjab Irrigation Department,—April, 1852, to January, 1857.
Public Works Department, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Oudh,—January, 1857, to———.
Garrison Engineer, Fort William,—April, 1858, to October, 1859.
Special duty in connection with the Public Works Accounts at Nagpur,—October, 1859, to May, 1860.
Acting Controller and Auditor, Public Works Accounts, Nagpur,—June, 1860, to November, 1860.
Officiating Chief Engineer, Nagpur,—November, 1860, to February, 1861.
Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab,—February, 1861, to October, 1869.
Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department,—November, 1865, to January, 1867.
Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department,—May, 1867, to May, 1868.
Commissioner for enquiry respecting failure of the Bombay Bank,—May, 1868, to March, 1869.
Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department,—April, 1869, to August, 1869.
Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, Indus Valley State Railway,—October, 1869, to June, 1870.
Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch,—June, 1870, to September, 1881.
Deputy Inspector General, Military Works,—September, 1881, to March, 1882.
Inspector General of Military Works,—March, 1882, to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Defence of Lucknow; battle of Cawnpore; action of Sultanpore; siege of Lucknow (severely wounded). Despatches, *London Gazette*, 16th January, 17th February, and 17th July, 1858. Medal with two clasps; V.C.; Brevet of Major; and one year's service for Lucknow.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 477.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Purneah, to be designated the "Purneah Rifles."

The Corps will be under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 478.—*Purneah Rifles*—

Arthur Weekes, Esquire, C.S., to be Captain-Commandant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 40.—Mr. A. C. Yorstoun, 3rd Grade Officer, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st April, 1883.

No. 41.—Mr. J. C. McArthur, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th August, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 5th and the 25th August, 1884:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Major H. McV. Crichton ...	7th Aug., 1884 ...	Darjeeling ...	...	...
East Surrey Regiment ...	Captain C. A. G. Cumine ...	14th Aug., 1884...	Naini Tal ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 25th August 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Henry Seymour Smith (a)	Surgeon-Major	Indian Medical Service.	18th Apl., 1884	Will left	14,859 0 7	...	24th October, 1884.

(a) *Children*—William Brownlow Ashe Smith, Muriel Anne Smith.
Brother and *Sister*—William and Sophia.
Mother living at Cogher, County Tyrone, Ireland.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th August 1884.

No. 200.—The services of Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hurnai Road, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The 27th August 1884.

No. 201.—Mr. A. Grant, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India, is transferred temporarily to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr. R. A. English, Deputy Examiner, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

The 28th August 1884.

No. 202.—Major J. A. Little, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Storey, or until further orders.

No. 203.—Mr. T. Lobb, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad, is, on return from furlough, transferred temporarily to Madras Public Works Department.

The 29th August 1884.

No. 204.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore.

No. 205.—Mr. G. W. MacGeorge, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer, Lahore, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Luard, or until further orders. Mr. MacGeorge assumed charge of the duties on the morning of the 8th August 1884.

No. 206.—Captain W. Pitt, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, from the afternoon of the 19th July 1884 till the morning of the 8th August 1884.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Engineering :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Tarakchandra	Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
Hpo Thine	Ditto.
Sorabji Shavaksha	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 21st August 1884.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th July 1884.

MEMORANDUM FOR CIRCULATION.

The application of the electric telegraph to finding differences of longitude being only of comparatively recent date, the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was necessarily based on the best value of longitude available from celestial observations at the time the Survey was begun: accordingly the longitude of the Madras Observatory was adopted for the origin of the Survey. Various improved provisional values of longitude for this origin have since been published by the Government Astronomer, corresponding to the aggregating celestial observations; of these provisional values only the two following need be given here numerically, *viz.*:—

Values of longitude of the Madras Observatory.

Provisional.

(A). Adopted by the Great Trigonometrical Survey in *all* its publications . . 80° 17′ 21″

(B). Adopted in all the Atlas Sheets of India . 80° 18′ 30″

In addition we are now able to state also the value—

(C). Determined recently through the electric telegraph . . 80° 14′ 51″ (nearly).

(2). It will be understood that the publications of the Trigonometrical Survey must continue to be exhibited in terms of the value (A), in order that all the longitudes shall be consistent with one another; at the same time, to express these longitudes in terms of the value (C), it is only necessary to diminish the former by the difference between (A) and (C), *i.e.*, by 2′ 30″. Similar remarks apply to (B), and hence the longitudes exhibited in the Atlas Sheets of India should be diminished by the difference between (B) and (C), *i.e.*, by 3′ 39″.

(3). But, from what has been said, between the period of the adoption of (A) and (B) and that of the recent determination of (C), it was necessary to accept temporarily several other values of approximate corrections than those stated in article (2), corresponding to the improved values of longitude for the Madras Observatory published from time to time; and these *different* temporary corrections have accordingly been noted on the publications and Atlas Sheets in question as the latter were printed.

(4). Now however that a (nearly) final value of the longitude of Madras Observatory, *i.e.*, (C), is known, it becomes necessary to disregard all the different temporary corrections hitherto published, and instead simply to follow the following precepts:—

To find *true longitude* from Greenwich.

(*a*). *Diminish* all the longitudes shown in the publications of the Trigonometrical Survey, including the volumes of the *Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey*, Charts of triangulation, &c., &c., by 2′ 30″.

(*b*). *Diminish* all the longitudes shown on the Atlas Sheets of India by 3′ 39″.

(5). It is obviously important that the facts of article (4) should be circulated for general information, and especially in maritime interests; the following note embodying the required precepts has accordingly been prepared, and copies are available on application to the Survey of India Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dún.

Corrections to be applied to the Longitudes on Charts, Maps, &c., of the Survey of India.

NOTE.—The longitude of the Madras Observatory as recently determined by the electric telegraph is 80° 14′ 51″ or 5ʰ 20ᵐ 59ˢ·4 east of Greenwich, but in all the publications of the Trigonometrical Survey this longitude is assumed at 80° 17′ 21″, and in all the Atlas Sheets of India at 80° 18′ 30″; consequently all longitudes in the publications of the Trigonometrical Survey should be diminished by 2′ 30″ and in the Atlas Sheets by 3′ 39″, after which the resulting longitudes will be in correct reckoning *from Greenwich* and consistent with *the* value 80° 14′ 51″ of Madras Observatory. The above directions are in supersession of all others, if any, on the documents in question.

The 19th August 1884.

No. 464.—Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, attached to No. 3 Beluchistan Topographical Party, is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days, with effect from 21st August 1884, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 21st August 1884.

No. 465.—Mr. W. W. McNair, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, having been appointed to do special duty in England for three months from the expiration of the furlough granted him in Notification No. 329, dated 2nd February 1883, the following reversions are made in continuation of Notifications Nos. 410 and 450, dated 21st December 1883, and 28th June 1884, respectively:—

Mr. C. D. Potter, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, from 28th March 1884 to 1st June 1884, both dates inclusive.

The officiating promotion of Mr. J. Newland to the 4th Grade of Surveyor will be dated 28th and not the 2nd June.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 26th August 1884.

No. 13.—Mr. A. Christie, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,
Depy. Surveyor General, in charge, Trigonometrical Surveys.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1884.

No. 20.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Nritya Lal Basack, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August 1884.

No. 3.—Mr. C. E. Horsley, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on

medical certificate for twenty days, under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th August 1884.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 22nd August 1884.

No. 8.—Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was transferred from Indore Division to Mhow Division, with effect from the 23rd May 1884.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 21st August 1884.

No. 155 *J.*—This Office Notifications Nos. 34 J. and 1864 G., dated respectively the 10th May and 23rd June 1884, are hereby cancelled.

No. 2581 *G.*—Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., Settlement Officer, Meywar, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th August 1884, from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 246 C., dated 19th March 1884.

The 23rd August 1884.

No. 2592 *G.*—Surgeon W. W. Webb, Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted fifty days' privilege leave from the 18th August 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, P. W. DEPT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd August 1884.

No. 2078 *S.*—Under Section 6 of Act XV of 1873, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the undermentioned gentleman having been duly elected is appointed a member of the Ajmere Municipal Committee during the absence of Mr. B. W. Blood, or until further orders:—

Mr. W. Harvey, Deputy Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

By Order,

H. Y. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, P. W. Dept.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1884.

No. 4.—Mr. A. H. TenBroke, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the Punjab.

Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Military Works Branch.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Accountant General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th August 1884.

No. 39.—Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Peshawar Division, Military Works, during the absence of Captain T. P. Cather, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the Royal Engineers, dated at Roorkee, N. W. P., this 26th day of August 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 13302, Sergeant Percy Collier.
Age,—29 years, boyish appearance.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Slight Moustache; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—25th August 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Roorkee.
Date of Enlistment,—10th November 1875.
At what Place Enlisted,—Westminster, London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Brixton, Middlesex.
Marks,—Scar inside of left thigh.
Trade,—Clerk and draftsman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Summer clothing as per Regulations, but believed to be wearing plain clothes.
Waistcoat,— }
Breeches or Trowsers,— }
REMARKS,—Was granted leave of absence from 12th to 24th August 1884 to go to Serampore.
Under 9 years' service.

P. BUSTON, *Lieut.,*
for *Captain, R.E.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED. ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Aug. 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,34,091	87,68,915	69,25,607
" 19	. . .	. . .	2,49,520	7,99,780	90,23,788	71,80,480
" 20	. . .	. . .	1,40,763	6,58,990	91,76,764	73,33,456
" 21	. . .	. . .	2,68,352	4,00,393	94,50,874	76,07,560
" 22	4,12,529	. . .	3,07,286	5,29,625	97,04,754	79,21,416
" 23	2,94,132	. . .	1,23,210	7,07,907	98,90,608	80,47,300

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th August 1884.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 31st July 1884	54,100	13,36,853	29,52,800	2,43,02,400	99,98,100	2,95,78,537	2,57,46,900	9,39,15,590	46,08,800	1,01,34,700	10,00,93,700	11,48,37,200	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,89,87,590
Transferred in London from 4½ per cent. Loan of 1878	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6,58,100	6,58,100	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6,58,100
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1884	. .	. . .	500	46,500	6,000	99,800	26,100	1,78,900	18,000	. . . .	82,000	1,00,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2,78,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	1,02,000	40,500	1,48,800	23,000	3,14,300	. . . .	30,000	2,35,600	2,65,600	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5,79,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	40,200	18,500	1,52,000	22,600	2,33,300	. . . .	7,100	3,89,400	3,96,500	. . . .	. .	. . . .	6,29,800
	54,100	13,36,853	29,53,300	2,44,91,100	1,00,63,100	2,99,79,137	2,58,18,600	9,46,42,090	46,26,800	1,01,71,800	10,14,58,800	11,62,57,400	1,24,500	. .	56,200	21,11,34,290
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	2,07,700	7,00,100	1,60,500	5,11,300	12,15,300	27,94,900	1,500	7,48,100	3,65,000	11,14,600	. . . .	. .	. . . .	39,09,500
Balance on 15th August 1884	54,100	13,36,853	27,45,600	2,37,91,000	99,02,600	2,94,67,837	2,46,03,300	9,18,47,190	46,25,300	94,23,700	10,10,93,800	11,51,42,800	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,72,24,790

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1884, enfaced from India 4,989 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,250 lakhs.

„ 16th „ 1884 to 30th „	„	„	„	4 „	„	„ 8 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July	„	„	„	6 „	„	„ 6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	5 „	„	„ 7 „
„ 1st Aug. „ to 15th Aug.	„	„	„	15 „	„	„ 32 „
				5,019 lakhs.		4,303 lakhs.
				4,303 „		
Balance against India				716 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th August 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th August 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,351	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 75,61,410 12 6) / Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,06,53,199 7 1)	1,82,14,610	3	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,42,95,705	8	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,83,615	4	10
Sundries	12,19,907	3	2
RUPEES	6,84,73,189	8	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	77,86,752	0	0
Other authorized Investments	42,13,567	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	81,75,649	0	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	70,16,404	5	7
Bills discounted and purchased	1,40,18,555	12	8
Balances with other Banks	7,95,917	8	8
Bullion	1,159	6	0
Dead Stock	11,78,536	13	1
Stamps	9,164	1	0
Sundries	6,68,388	0	0
	4,38,64,094	7	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,21,72,046 0 8) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,24,37,049 0 2)	2,46,09,095	0	10
RUPEES	6,84,73,189	8	3

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th August 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 55·4.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 8th May 1884, treasure consisting of 46 gold pagodas, valued at R230, was found buried in the compound of Amara Ramanna of Madinapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna, at his Office, at Masulipatam, on the 22nd February 1885, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

———————,
Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM,
The 20th August 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
123	P 45—18464	500	Babu Kamola Kant Mittra, 42, Wellington Street, Calcutta.
	P 76—33531	100	
	P 77—47113	100	
124	P 77—66634	100	Babu Gopal Chunder Srimani, 100, Cross Street, Calcutta.
125	P 76—91199	100	Inspector R. Doon, Section E. Town, Calcutta.
126	O 67—50817	100	Gulam Qadir, care of Abdul Gafor, Amritsar.
128	R 9—96076	100	Major Nicolay, care of Inspector J. Belletty, Alipore Thana.
	" —96077	100	
	P 40—40076	50	

CALCUTTA,
The 29th August 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
13	E 20—75882	100	Gurdial, care of Chait Ram, Dassa Mul, Bankers, Mooltan.
14	E 19—66289*	50	Officiating Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Howrah.
	D 3—003019†	100	Bisweswar Nath, Commissariat Agent, Roorkee.
	" —003020†	100	

* Belonging to Agency No. 4, Mooltan.
† Stock Notes.

LAHORE,
The 23rd August 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th August 1884.

No. 6302.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENGAL.

Mr. J. Owens, Superintendent of the Post Office, and Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, is promoted to the 1st Grade.

Mr. W. G. O. Sullivan is appointed to officiate as Assistant Post Master, Calcutta.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th August 1884.

Barker, Capt. C. F.	Drury, G. M.	Teiffenberg, Marcu.
Ben-Aziz, Moise.	Fitzgerald, J. C.	Theobald, W.
Brett, D. T.	Gamblyn, John.	Thorne, M. M.
Brinkmann & Co.	Gresback, C. A.	Westwood, W. G.
DeBurgh, J.	Smith, James.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Farrow, Mrs. E.	Mawson, J. R.
A. V.	Fitzhe.bert, A. J.	"Merchant."
Adams, Mrs.	Fritze, Otto.	Méyer, A.
"Admirer."	G. R.	Nigomar, Victor.
"Agency House."	Gabriel, J.	Parry, John.
Alice, Mrs.	Glasson, J. St. Clair.	Payne, James.
Anderson, Hubert.	Goddard, G.	Phœnix, J.
Andrews, J.	Graham, R. W.	Piot, Monsieur.
Baggs, W. H.	H. C.	Reynolds, Charles.
Bernon, T.	H M. W.	Robinson, Ellen.
Bezbaron, G.	Harman, J. M.	Sadler, W.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.	Hodgut, William.	Schubert Herrn Oscar.
Braunstein, N.	Howard, C. O. S.	Selons, Edmund.
Brincat, Salvator.	Hurst, W. H.	Smith, J. B.
Britton, M.	Jackson, J. A.	Stobie, J. C.
Brooks, L.	Johnston, R. T.	Tabone, Govanni.
Chapman, Frank.	Jones, Frank M.	Vandermont, T.
Cherkis, Herah.	K. M. W.	Vaz, Richard.
Cooper, H.	Livingston, Archibald.	Virtes.
Crolly, Austin.	Lynum, R.	Williams, Mostyn.
DeBoisjolis, Victoria.	Macdonald, Mrs. J.	Williamson, W. F.
DeBretton, Mrs.	Mackinnon, T. A. B.	X. T. Z.
Douglas, E. G.	Matson, E.	X. Z. G.
E. S. H.		

Registered Letters.

Bisnee, S. R.	"Errol."	Robin, L.
Cherkes, Laya.	Greenberg, Frederick.	Rustomjee, S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 25th August 1884.

Campbell, Major C. W.	Hood, Major W. C.	Nandi, Jogendro Nath.
Dass, Kali Podo.	Landale, J.	Spens, Leit.
Deane, Dr. W.	List, J. H	Stewart, A. N.
Dharam.	Molly, Gonesh Chunder.	Walker, Lieut.-Col. T. N.
Ferguson, P. R.	Murray & Co.	Wilson, W. A.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1884.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during the month of September 1884 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
2nd September 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
3rd September 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
8th September 1884	By French Steamer.
12th September 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
13th September 1884*	By Star Line private vessel.
16th September 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
17th September 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
26th September 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
30th September 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	30th August	From Bombay.*
Madras and Ceylon	3rd Sept.	P. & O. Str. *Nepaul.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	2nd "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6th "	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	5th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	3rd "	Str. *Madura.*‡
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	3rd "	Str. *Mahratta.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	8th "	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Lamoo, Mombaza, Kilwa Kivinjee and Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colonies, can be forwarded.

‡ Also for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours)	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1879, reduced and corrected	2	8	0

	R	a.	p.
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The Gazette of India.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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The Government Promissory Note No. 096652—044356, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited.

JOHN KYD,
Manager.

100, ARMENIAN STREET,
BLACK TOWN, MADRAS,
The 5th August 1884.

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 185916 of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Abdul Gani, and lastly endorsed to Jugulkishore Lal and Rashbihari Lal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGULKISHORE LAL,
Honorary Magistrate, Gya.

The 15th August 1884.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 187065, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemany, and last endorsed by Prosad Das Boral to Russick Lall Mullick, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RUSSICK LALL MULLICK,
19, Durponarain Tagore's Street.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd August, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1884.

THE PANJÁB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884.

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Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-4.)
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Section 5.)

An Act to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.

(2) It extends only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb; and

(3) Section 177 shall come into force at once, and the rest of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Committee" means a municipal committee constituted under this Act:

"Municipality" means any local area declared to be a municipality under this Act:

"Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immoveable property, in any local area which is declared to be a municipality under this Act or which the Local Government has by notification proposed to declare a municipality under this Act:

"Street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way; and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway:

"Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant:

"Notification" means a notification published by authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette:

"Notified" means published as aforesaid.

Procedure for constituting municipality.

3. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, propose to declare any town or group of towns, together with any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town, a municipality under this Act:

Provided that a military cantonment shall not, without the consent of the Governor General in Council, be comprised in any such notification.

(2) Every such notification shall define the limits of the local area to which it relates.

(3) A copy of every notification under this section, with a translation in such vernacular language as the Local Government directs, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the court-house of the district in which the local area to which it relates is situate, and in one or more conspicuous places in that local area.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner shall certify to the Local Government the date on which the copy and translation were so affixed, and the date so certified shall be deemed to be the date of publication of the notification.

(5) If any inhabitant objects to the notification issued under sub-section (1), he may, within six weeks from the date of its publication, submit his objection in writing through the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government; and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(6) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and the Local Government has considered and passed orders on any such objections which may have been submitted to it, the Local Government may, by notification, declare the local area to be, for the purposes of this Act, a municipality of the first or second class.

Special rule as to local areas to which Act IV of 1873 applies.

4. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, declare any local area to which the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, has been extended to be a municipality under this Act, and shall, as soon as may be, so declare every such local area, unless— IV of 187

(a) that local area is comprised in some local area declared to be a municipality under section 3; or

(b) the Local Government has declared, by notification, that the provisions of this Act are unsuited to that local area.

(2) The Local Government shall, by the notification issued in respect of a local area under sub-section (1), declare whether the local area shall be a municipality of the first or of the second class.

(3) The Local Government may, by the notification issued under this section in respect of any local area, direct that the members of the committee for that local area appointed *ex officio*, by nomination and by election under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and then in office, shall, on and from a day fixed by the notification, be deemed respectively to have been appointed by official designation and by name and elected under this Act as members of a committee for the local area, and shall hold office as such members for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be fixed by the notification. IV of 1

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Number and appointment or election of members.

5. *(1)* There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over the municipality, consisting of such number of members, not less than six, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

(2) The members may be appointed by the Local Government either by name or by official designation, or may be elected from among the inhabitants in accordance with rules made by the Local Government under this Act, or some may be appointed and some elected, as the Local Government directs:

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 6-12.)

Provided that—

(a) when the Local Government has directed that all or any proportion of the members shall be elected, it shall not thereafter direct that they shall be appointed, unless a majority of the electors declare that they so desire, or for some reason affecting the public interests; and

(b) except with the approval of the Governor General in Council, or unless salaried officers of the Government are elected, not less than two-thirds of the members of every committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(3) When, under a direction issued under sub-section *(2)*, any places on a committee are required to be filled by election, and a sufficient number of members is not elected, the Local Government may fill those places by appointment.

Term of office of members.

6. *(1)* A member of a committee when appointed by virtue of an office shall, unless and until the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to be a member of the committee while he continues to hold that office.

(2) The term of office of all other appointed and elected members of a committee shall be fixed by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member may, if otherwise qualified, be again elected or appointed.

Resignation of members.

7. A member of a committee may resign by signifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government; and, on the acceptance by the Local Government of the resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members.

8. *(1)* The Local Government may remove any member of a committee—

(a) if he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Local Government, incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(b) if he has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service;

(c) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee;

(d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(e) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unnecessary or undesirable.

(2) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Local Government otherwise directs.

Filling of casual vacancies.

9. *(1)* When the place of an elected member of a committee becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member or by his death, a new member shall be elected in accordance with the rules made by the Local Government under this Act to fill the place:

Provided that the Local Government may direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of a member of a committee appointed by name becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but may if otherwise qualified be again elected or appointed.

Incorporation of committee.

10. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to transfer any property held by it, to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Time when committee shall come into existence.

11. A committee shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint in this behalf:

Provided that a committee constituted under section 4, sub-section *(3)*, shall come into existence on the day fixed under that sub-section.

Consequences of establishment of committee under this Act where Act IV of 1873 applies.

12. When a committee comes into existence for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality is or comprises within its limits a local area to which the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, has been extended, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:— IV of 1873.

(a) the said Panjáb Municipal Act shall cease to apply to the local area;

(b) the municipal committee constituted under that Act for the local area (and hereinafter called the old committee) shall cease to exist;

(c) all property vested in the old committee shall, for the purposes of this Act, vest in the committee constituted under this Act (hereinafter called the new committee), subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;

(d) every right and liability belonging to or incurred by the old committee may be enforced by or against the new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by or against the old committee if this Act had not been passed;

Panjab Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 13-21.)

(e) a Government officer employed by the old committee at the time when the new committee comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the new committee, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Local Government; and

(f) the new committee shall be substituted for the old committee in all legal proceedings by or against the old committee pending at the time when the new committee comes into existence.

Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

13. Every member of a committee constituted under this Act shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force.

President and Vice-president.

Election or appointment of president and vice-president.

14. *(1)* Every committee shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be president, and the member so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government in the case of a first class committee, and by the Commissioner in the case of a second class committee, become president of the committee:

Provided that the committee, instead of electing a president and submitting his name for approval to the Local Government or the Commissioner, may apply to the Local Government or the Commissioner, as the case may be, to appoint a president from among its members, and that the Local Government may, by notification, exclude any committee from the operation of this clause; and that in either of these cases, or if no election is made within one month from the date of the first meeting of the committee or the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of chairman, or if the person elected is not approved, the Local Government, or in the case of a second class committee the Commissioner, may, if it or he thinks fit, appoint one of the members of the committee to be president.

(2) Every committee may also, from time to time, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-president or vice-presidents.

Term of office of president and vice-president.

15. *(1)* A president shall hold office for such term, not exceeding three years, as the Local Government may, by rule, fix, and a vice-president shall hold office for such term as the committee may, by rule, fix.

(2) A president or vice-president shall vacate office as such when he ceases to be a member of committee, or tenders in writing to the committee his resignation of his office as president or vice-president; and he may be removed from his office by the Local Government if moved to do so by resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting.

(3) Every resignation of office tendered under this section shall be reported, as soon as may be, to the Deputy Commissioner.

Casual vacancies in office of president or vice-president.

16. *(1)* If a president or vice-president ceases to be a member of the committee, dies, resigns his office or is removed, a new president or vice-president shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 14.

(2) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

(3) A person going out of office under sub-section (2) may, if otherwise qualified, be again elected or appointed.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

Notification of elections, appointments and vacancies.

17. Every election and appointment of a member or president of a committee, and every vacancy in the office of member or president arising otherwise than by the expiration of his term of office, shall be notified, and no such election or appointment shall take effect until it is notified.

Conduct of Business.

Time for holding meetings.

18. *(1)* A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 24.

(2) The president or, in his absence, a vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

Ordinary and special meetings.

19. *(1)* A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

Quorum.

20. *(1)* The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 24, but shall not be less than three:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

Chairman of meeting.

21. *(1)* At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting, and a vice-president is present, the vice-president or, when two vice-presidents are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 22-30.)

Vote of majority decisive.

22. Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by rules made under this Act, all questions which come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the chairman of the meeting, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote.

Record and publication of proceedings.

23. *(1)* Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in such manner as the Local Government directs, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within three days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

Rules of business.

24. *(1)* Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Local Government under this Act as to—

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice of ordinary and special meetings and adjourned meetings shall be given;

(c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;

(e) the custody of the common seal and the purposes for which it shall be used;

(f) the person or persons to be primarily responsible for the current executive administration and their powers; that is to say, what portion of the executive authority shall be exercised by the president, by a vice-president, by sub-committees, by individual members, and by officers or servants of the committee;

(g) the persons by whom receipts shall be granted on behalf of the committee for money received under this Act;

(h) the appointment, duties, leave, suspension and removal of its officers and servants;

(i) the term for which a vice-president shall hold office; and

(j) all other similar matters.

(2) A rule made under clause *(c)* or clause *(f)* of sub-section *(1)* shall not take effect unless it has been approved by the Local Government.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government directs.

Extraordinary powers of president and vice-president in case of emergency.

25. In cases of emergency the president, or in his absence a vice-president, may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act, which the committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be paid from the municipal fund:

Provided that—

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the committee passed at a meeting; and

(b) where he acts under this section, he shall report his proceedings to the next following meeting of the committee.

Joint Committees.

Joint committees.

26. A committee may concur with any other committee, or with any district board, or with any cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, boards or authorities concerned, and in framing or modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

Defects in Constitution and Irregularities.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

27. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Act shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Officers and Servants.

Appointment of secretary.

28. *(1)* Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one of its members, or, if the Commissioner consents to its appointing a person not being a member, any other person, to be its secretary, and may, at a like meeting, remove any person so appointed.

(2) A member of a committee appointed as secretary shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. When any other person is appointed to be secretary, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment of other officers and servants.

29. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, and to such rules as the Local Government may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

Power to prevent extravagance in establishments.

30. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the remuneration assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, is excessive, the committee shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number of those persons or the remuneration, as the case may be:

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 31-38.)

Provided that the committee may appeal against any such requirement to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government on any such appeal shall be final.

Pensions of Government officials serving committees.

31. In the case of a Government official, a committee may—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force; and

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

Pensions of others.

32. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

(1) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is employed under the committee appointed under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, when this Act comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and IV of 1873.

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government—

(a) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Government Civil Pension Code for the time being in force; or

(b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

33. *(1)* The committee of a municipality of the first class may, subject to the provisions of this Act, delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering, on its behalf, into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed five hundred rupees, or into any class of such contracts.

(2) No contract by or in behalf of any committee whereof the value or amount exceeds five hundred rupees shall be entered into until it has been sanctioned at a meeting of a committee.

Mode of executing contracts and transfers of property.

34. *(1)* Every contract made by or on behalf of the committee of a municipality of the first class whereof the value or amount exceeds one hundred rupees, and every contract made by or on behalf of the committee of a municipality of the second class whereof the value or amount exceeds fifty rupees, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president, and by the secretary if he is a member of the committee, or, if the secretary is not a member of the committee, by another member:

Provided that, when the power of entering into any contract on behalf of the committee has been delegated under the last preceding section, the signature or signatures of the member or members to whom the power has been delegated shall be sufficient.

(2) A transfer of immoveable property belonging to a committee must be made by an instrument in writing, executed by the president or vice-president, and by at least two other members of the committee.

(3) No contract or transfer of the description mentioned in this section executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be binding on the committee.

Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contract made with a committee.

35. *(1)* If any member, officer or servant of a municipal committee or joint committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168. XLV of 1860.

(2) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and a committee; but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Privileges and Liabilities.

Suits against committee and its officers.

36. No suit shall be instituted against a committee, or against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee left at its office, and in the case of an officer delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such a notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. I of 1877.

Liability of members of committees.

37. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to a committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee; and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him, in such Court as the Local Government directs, by the committee with the sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Acquisition of Land.

Acquisition of land.

38. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of any other charges incurred in acquiring the land, the land shall vest in the committee. X of 1870.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 39-42.)

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION.

General Provisions.

Taxes which may be imposed.

39. *(1)* Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules made by the Local Government under this Act, a committee may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Act, and in the manner by this Act directed, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes, namely:—

(A) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on buildings and lands either—

(i) not exceeding in any municipalities which may be constituted at the places specified in the schedule hereto annexed 10 per cent., and elsewhere 7½ per cent., on the annual value; or

(ii) not exceeding in the said municipalities one anna four pies, and elsewhere one anna, per square yard of the ground area; or

(iii) not exceeding in the said municipalities four rupees, and elsewhere three rupees, per running foot of frontage in streets or bázárs;

(b) a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the municipality;

(c) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, kept within the municipality;

(d) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality;

(e) a tax on menial and domestic servants;

(f) an octroi on animals for slaughter or goods or both brought within the octroi-limits for consumption or use therein; and

(B) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

(2) In this section, "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished:

Provided that, in the case of land assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, if the Local Government so directs, the annual value shall be deemed to be double the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*a*) the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, whether such assessment is leviable or not; or, when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, the amount which, but for such composition or redemption, would have been leviable; and

(*b*) when the improvement of the land due to canal irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, the amount of the owner's rate or water-advantage rate or other rate imposed in respect of such improvement.

Scavenging-tax.

40. When a committee has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, provided for the performance, with regard to any buildings or lands, by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, in the manner by this Act directed, impose upon those buildings and lands, in addition to any other tax imposed upon them under this Act, a tax to be called the scavenging-tax, at such rate or of such amount as it thinks fit:

Provided that in fixing the rate or amount regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax should not exceed the cost of the performance of the said duties.

Water-tax.

41. *(1)* Besides the taxes mentioned in the foregoing sections, a committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the municipality or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner by this Act directed, a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by the works.

(2) The rate or amount of the tax so imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations, to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works and to their level; but in fixing it regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax, with the estimated income from payments for water supplied from the works under special contracts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purposes.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

42. *(1)* A committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 39, section 40 or section 41.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the committee shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee; and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if such objection, having been considered as aforesaid, is deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid, and its decision thereupon.

(5) The Local Government, on receiving such proposals, may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 43-52.)

(6) When the Local Government sanctions any such proposals which require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit the same to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a committee have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposals.

(8) In giving such direction the committee shall fix a date from which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until it has been notified;

(b) no tax leviable by the year shall come into force except at the commencement of the year by which it is leviable; and

(c) no other tax shall come into force less than six months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed.

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

43. A committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

44. *(1)* A committee may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any such tax any person who by reason of poverty may in its opinion be unable to pay the same.

(2) A committee may, by resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, and the Local Government may by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power for Local Government to suspend levy of tax.

45. *(1)* If at any time it appears to the Local Government, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, it may require the committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection; and if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Local Government, the Local Government may by notification suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed.

(2) The Local Government may at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

Taxes not invalid for defect of form.

46. No tax imposed under this Act shall be invalid merely for defect of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Taxes when payable.

47. Any tax imposed under the foregoing sections and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by rule, from time to time direct.

Receipts to be given.

48. For all sums paid on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt, stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid, shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

Appeals against taxation.

49. *(1)* An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax under this Act shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, unless he is a member of the committee, in which case the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the Chief Court.

(3) On a reference being made under sub-section *(2)* the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Limitation of appeal.

50. *(1)* No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any land or building, unless it is preferred within one month after the publication of the notice prescribed by section 56, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the tax to which it relates is deposited with the committee before the appeal is preferred.

Taxation not to be questioned except under this Act.

51. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Act is provided.

Taxes leviable under Act IV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.

52. All taxes leviable in any local area under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, at the time when a committee having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act IV of 1873.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1883.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 53-61.)

shall, so far as their imposition and assessment are consistent with this Act and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

Taxes on Immoveable Property.

Preparation of assessment-lists.

53. *(1)* The committee shall cause an assessment-list of all buildings and lands on which any tax is imposed to be prepared, containing—

(a) the name of the street or division in which the property is situate;

(b) the designation of the property, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification;

(c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known;

(d) the annual value, area or length of frontage on which the property is assessed; and

(e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list, the committee may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value.

Publication of notice of assessments.

54. When the assessment-list has been completed, the committee shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

Public notice of time fixed for revising assessment-list.

55. *(1)* The committee shall at the same time give public notice of a time, not less than one month from the publication of the notice, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the property.

(2) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice or orally or in writing at that time.

Settlement of list.

56. *(1)* After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent as they think fit and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the committee, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year by which it is leviable next following that in which the assessment is made.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the committee's office, and shall there be open during office-hours to all owners and occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

Further amendments of assessment-list.

57. *(1)* The committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been insufficiently valued or assessed through mistake, oversight or fraud, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent as he thinks fit.

New list need not be prepared every year.

58. It shall be in the discretion of the committee to prepare a new assessment-list every year; or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment-list had been prepared.

Remission of tax on unoccupied immoveable property.

59. *(1)* When a tax payable under section 39, sub-section *(1)*, clause *(a)*, or under section 40 or section 41, is payable in one sum in respect of an entire year, and the property in respect of which it is payable is unoccupied throughout the year, or when such a tax is payable in instalments and the property is unoccupied throughout the period in respect of which an instalment is payable, the amount payable in respect of the property for the year, or the instalment, as the case may be, shall be remitted:

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to it within such time from the beginning of the year or of the period as it may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) When in any case not provided for by the foregoing part of this section a building in respect of which a tax is payable under section 39, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), or under section 40 or section 41, is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise, the committee may remit such proportion of the tax as it thinks equitable.

Taxes on immoveable property by whom payable.

60. *(1)* A tax payable under section 39, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

(2) A tax payable under section 40 or section 41 shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Recovery of taxes payable by owner.

61. *(1)* When any sum is due on account of a tax payable under this Act in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 62-66.)
(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 67-68.)

committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be presented to the person liable to pay the same.

(2) If the bill is not paid within ten days from the presentation thereof, the committee may cause a notice of demand to be served on that person; and if he does not, within seven days from the service of the notice, pay the sum due, with any fee leviable for the notice, or show sufficient cause for non-payment, the sum due, with the fee, shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear, besides being recoverable in any other manner provided by this Act, shall, subject to any claim on behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the property in respect of which it is payable, and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the committee to the Deputy Commissioner, as if the property were an estate assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Octroi and Tolls.

Power to search where octroi is leviable.

62. If any person, bringing or receiving a conveyance or package within the octroi-limits of a municipality in which octroi is leviable, refuses, on the demand of an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, to permit the officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which octroi is payable, the officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence.

Power to examine article liable to octroi.

63. Every person bringing or receiving within the octroi-limits of any municipality any article on which octroi is payable shall, when required by any officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable,—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine, weigh and otherwise deal with the article; and

(b) communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature he may possess relating to the article.

Presentation of bill for octroi.

64. Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the committee shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed and the rate at which the tax is calculated.

Recovery of octroi and tolls.

65. *(1)* In case of non-payment of any octroi or of any toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any article on which the octroi is chargeable, or any vehicle or animal on which the toll is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(2) The committee may cause any property so seized, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand, with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale:

Provided that, by order of the president or a vice-president, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

Power to lease the collection of octroi or tolls.

66. The collection of any octroi or toll may be leased by the committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, for any period not exceeding one year; and the lessee and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of the octroi or toll shall in respect thereof—

(a) be bound by any rules made by the committee for their guidance;

(b) have such powers exercisable by servants of a committee under this Act as the committee may, from time to time, confer upon them; and

(c) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by the committee for the management and collection of the octroi or toll.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL FUND AND PROPERTY.

Constitution of municipal fund.

67. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee under this Act or otherwise;

(b) all fines realized in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Act or the rules made hereunder or under section 34 of Act V of 1861 for offences committed within the municipality; and

(c) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the committee comes into existence. IV of 1873.

Application of fund.

68. *(1)* The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

(a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 31 and 32, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 69-72.)

(c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these Departments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Local Government may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the municipality, and with the sanction of the Commissioner outside the municipality, when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants, namely :—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of public streets, bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses ;

(b) the watering and lighting of such streets or any of them ;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education, or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, saráís, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions ;

(d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions ;

(e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;

(f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity ;

(g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals ;

(h) the planting and preservation of trees ;

(i) the taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any other sanitary measure ;

(j) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions ; and

(k) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

Custody of municipal fund.

69. *(1)* In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

Investment of same.

70. *(1)* A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of a like nature.

(2) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

Property vested in committee.

71. Subject to any special reservation made by the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter specified and situate within the municipality shall be vested in and belong to the committee, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the committee, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act, that is to say :—

(a) All public town-walls, gates, markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depôts and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of the municipal fund.

(b) All public streams, springs and works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well.

(c) All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, culverts and watercourses in, alongside or under any street, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto.

(d) All dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal-matter or filth or rubbish of any kind collected by the committee from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cesspools or elsewhere.

(e) All public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto.

(f) All land or other property transferred to the committee by the Government or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes.

(g) All streets, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such streets.

Management of public institutions.

72. *(1)* The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee :

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) When any public institution is placed under the direction, management and control of the com-

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter V.—Municipal Police.—Sections 74-80.)

mittee, all property, endowments and funds belonging thereto shall be held by the committee in trust for the purposes to which such property, endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time when the institution was so placed.

Transfer to Crown of property vesting in committee.

73. The committee may, with the sanction of the Local Government, transfer to Her Majesty any property vesting in the committee under section 71 or section 72, but not so as to affect any trusts or public rights subject to which the property is held.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police-establishment.

74. *(1)* Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of this obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police requirements within municipal limits and for the performance of the duties imposed on it by this Act.

(2) The establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

Relief of committee from police-charges.

75. *(1)* The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole or part of the cost of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief.

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or part of the cost of the police-establishment which it is required to maintain, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

Appointment, liabilities and duties of municipal watchmen.

76. *(1)* If the establishment maintained under this chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen—

(*a*) shall be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district;

(*b*) shall be appointed and promoted, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf;

(*c*) shall perform such duties as the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct; and

(*d*) shall possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under Act V of 1861.

(2) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

77. If the establishment maintained under this chapter or any portion thereof is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

Powers and duties of police in respect of offences against Act and rules, and assistance to municipal authorities.

78. *(1)* Every member of a police-establishment under this Act shall give immediate information to the committee of any offence committed against this Act or the rules made thereunder, and shall be bound to assist all members, officers and servants of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

(2) Every member of such police-establishment may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act or the rules made thereunder—

(a) if the name and address of the person are unknown to him, or

(b) if the person declines to give his name and address, or if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address if given.

(3) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained:

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate unless the order of a Magistrate for his detention is obtained.

Saving of section 9 of Act III of 1880.

79. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall affect section 9 of the Cantonments Act, 1880. III of 1880.

Police-protection at fairs, &c.

80. When special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 81-89.)

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

Power to acquire land for building-sites adjoining new streets.

81. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to close streets.

82. The committee may close temporarily any street vested in it or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose; and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street, and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets, &c.

83. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

84. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

85. *(1)* The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

86. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

87. *(1)* If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a public street, either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require the building or part, when being rebuilt, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the public street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of new buildings.

88. *(1)* Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Act given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

(*a*) free passage or way in front of the building;

(*b*) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;

(*c*) ventilation and drainage;

(*d*) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and

(*e*) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street or public thoroughfare:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the erection or re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) If any such building is begun or erected without giving notice, or without submitting particulars as aforesaid when required, or in contravention of the legal orders of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes all additions or alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

89. *(1)* It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a public street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 90-97.)

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any public street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in public streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

Bathing and washing places.

90. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those so specified, and all other acts not so permitted by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

91. The committee may fix places within or, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, beyond the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Places for slaughter of animals.

92. *(1)* The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale within the municipality at any other place.

(4) Whoever slaughters any such animal for sale at any other place within the municipality shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

93. *(1)* The committee may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed, from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owner thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the passing of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Removal of corpses.

94. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

Inflammable materials.

95. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

96. *(1)* The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or building in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such drains, privies and cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privies, drains or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

Power to enter and inspect buildings, &c.

97. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 98-106.)

occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

Other powers of entry on buildings or land.

98. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;

(*b*) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;

(*c*) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains, or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to enter for discovery of vehicles or animals liable to taxation.

99. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Act for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

100. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, drug or animal which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

Power of entry for purpose of scavenging.

101. (*1*) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or lands, or of any privies, drains, cesspools or other receptacles for offensive matter pertaining to buildings or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent, if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(*2*) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

102. When any building, used as a human dwelling, is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

103. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Provision of privies, &c.

104. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in its opinion be provided for the building, in such manner as the committee directs.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(*3*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools.

105. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter and put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool, belonging thereto.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy, or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

Unauthorised buildings over drains, &c.

106. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any sewer, drain, culvert, watercourse or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 107-117.)

Removal of latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

107. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week.

Power to require drainage, &c., of unwholesome tanks, &c.

108. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein, which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

109. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings, &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

110. If any building, wall, structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure as the committee consider necessary for the public safety; and if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in unsanitary Condition.

Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

111. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation, jungle or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on streets, wells, &c.

112. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land, within three days, to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger thereto, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Cleansing of filthy buildings or land.

113. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power to prohibit use for human habitation of buildings unfit for such use.

114. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

115. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Cultivation, use of manure or irrigation injurious to health, after prohibition.

116. *(1)* The Local Government may, on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions thereon as may prevent the injury:

Provided that when on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(2) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section *(1)* he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

117. *(1)* The owner or occupier of every place within the municipality used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow;

boiling bones, offal or blood; or

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery; or,

as a brickkiln, pottery or limekiln; or

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 118-120.)

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to prohibit such trades.

118. *(1)* If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, it may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine not exceeding forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

119. *(1)* A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(*a*) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(*b*) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons, where they are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(*c*) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census;

(*d*) for fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family;

for the registration and inspection of such buildings;

for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such buildings;

for the notices to be given and the precautions to be taken in the case of any infectious disease breaking out in such buildings;

and generally for the proper regulation of such buildings;

(*e*) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, saráís, markets and slaughter-houses;

(*f*) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control;

(*g*) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*h*) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

(*i*) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purpose of collecting that tax; and

(*j*) for carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies. XIV of 1879.

(2) When the authorities of any cantonment, with the sanction of the Government of India, have agreed with the committee of an adjoining municipality that the same octroi-limits shall be established for the cantonment and the municipality, and that the octroi-collections and charges shall be divided between the cantonment fund and the municipal fund, the committee may fix limits under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) so as to include so much both of the cantonment and of the municipal area as it may deem necessary, and shall have the same powers of collecting octroi on animals or goods brought within such limits, and the provisions of this Act relating to octroi shall apply in the same way, as if the said limits were wholly comprised in the area of the municipality.

Additional power to make rules in hill municipalities.

120. The committee of a municipality wholly or in part situated in a hilly tract may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(*a*) for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of landslips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, &c.—Sections 121-128.)

(*b*) for the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic in the streets where such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for the prevention of danger or grave inconvenience to the public.

Penalty for infringement of rules.

121. In making any rule under section 119 or section 120 the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. In lieu of or in addition to such fine, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as within his power.

Confirmation of rules.

122. No rule made under section 119 or section 120 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Supplemental.

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice.

123. *(1)* When any notice under this chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this chapter requiring him to do any act upon that land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers, cause the act to be done.

Recovery of costs of execution.

124. *(1)* Where, under this Act, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requirement, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner.

(3) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under the last sub-section, any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

Compensation out of municipal fund.

125. *(1)* The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the committee, its officers and servants, under this Act, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or in default of agreement in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable.

Appeals against certain orders of committee.

126. *(1)* Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by sections 93, 114 or 118 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Commissioner when the municipality is of the first class, or to the Deputy Commissioner when the committee is of the second class; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if in the latter case the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter on roads or into drains.

127. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any public street or place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging sewage.

128. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter, to flow,

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, &c.—Sections 129-144.)

drain or be put upon any public street or place, or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Non-removal of filth, &c.

129. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Making or altering drains without authority.

130. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or keeping latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

131. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 107, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

132. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

133. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Driving vehicles without proper lights.

134. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any public street or thoroughfare at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms, &c.

135. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants or camels.

136. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along public roads.

137. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a public street or thoroughfare, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

138. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any public street or place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets, &c.

139. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any public street, thoroughfare, sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any public street, place or thoroughfare, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any public street or thoroughfare, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building.

140. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Picketing animals and collecting carts.

141. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance.

142. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Destroying direction-posts, lamp-posts, &c.

143. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Penalty for disobedience to orders of committee under last chapter.

144. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by the last preceding chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and,

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 146-151.)

in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues:

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases.

145. Any prosecution for an offence under section 93, or section 118, or under section 144, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall be suspended when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted pending the decision of the appeal; and if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against those sections.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL.

Control by Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

146. *(1)* The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district (not being a member of the committee) may—

(*a*) enter on, inspect and survey, or cause to be entered on, inspected and surveyed, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively, occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under its direction;

(*b*) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within the said limits;

(*c*) by order in writing require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee as he may think fit to call for; and

(*d*) record in writing, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

(2) Every committee shall submit such periodical reports to the Deputy Commissioner or other authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Power to suspend action of committee.

147. The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, by order in writing, suspend, within the division or district respectively, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing of any act within the said limits which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.

148. *(1)* In cases of emergency, the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or of doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to all other charges against the same.

Power to provide for performance of duties in case of default of committee.

149. *(1)* When the Commissioner, after due enquiry, is satisfied that a committee of the first class has made default in performing any duty imposed upon it by or under this Act, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty; and, if it is not performed within the period so fixed, he may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, by the committee to that person.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall have the same powers with respect to committees of the second class as are by this section conferred upon the Commissioner with respect to committees of the first class.

Action of Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner to be immediately reported.

150. When a Deputy Commissioner makes any order under section 147, section 148 or section 149, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government through the Commissioner, and when the Commissioner makes any order under section 147 or section 149, he shall forthwith forward to the Local Government, a copy thereof, with a statement of the reasons for making it, and with such explanation, if any, as the committee may wish to offer; and the Local Government may thereupon confirm, modify or rescind the order.

Powers of Local Government and its officers over committees.

151. *(1)* It shall be the duty of the Local Government, and of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners acting under its orders, to require that the proceedings of committees shall be in conformity with law.

(2) The Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for this purpose, and may, amongst other things, by order in writing, annul or modify any proceeding which it considers not to be in conformity with law.

(3) The Commissioner of the division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, within their jurisdiction for the same purpose, exercise such powers as may be conferred upon them by rule made in this behalf by the Local Government.

Panjab Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 152-154.)

Power of Local Government to supersede committee in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers.

152. *(1)* If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by notification, in which the reasons for so doing shall be stated, declare the committee to be superseded:

Provided that, in case of public emergency, such notification may be issued without the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, but shall be forthwith reported to the Governor General in Council and shall be subject to his orders.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) All members of the committee shall, from the date of the notification, vacate their offices as such members:

(*b*) All powers and duties of the committee may, until the committee is reconstituted, be exercised and performed by such person as the Local Government appoints in that behalf:

(*c*) All property vested in the committee shall, until the committee is reconstituted, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) The Local Government shall, as soon as, in its judgment, conveniently may be, constitute another committee in the place of any committee superseded under this section.

Disputes.

153. *(1)* If any dispute, for the decision of which this Act does not otherwise provide, arises between two or more committees constituted under this Act, or between any such committee and a district board or cantonment authority, the matter shall be referred—

(a) to the Deputy Commissioner, if the local authorities concerned are in the same district;

(b) to the Commissioner or Commissioners of the division or divisions, if the local authorities concerned are in different districts; and

(c) to the Local Government, if the local authorities concerned are in different divisions and the Commissioners of those divisions cannot agree.

(2) The decision of the authority to which any dispute is referred under this section shall be final.

(3) If, in the case mentioned in clause (*a*), the Deputy Commissioner is a member of one of the committees or boards concerned, his functions under this section shall be discharged by the Commissioner.

(4) "Local authority" in this section means a municipal committee, district board or cantonment authority.

Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

154. The Local Government may frame forms for any proceeding of a committee for which it considers that a form should be provided, and make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) with respect to the powers and duties of committees in municipalities of the first and of the second class respectively;

(*b*) as to the division of the municipality into wards, or of the inhabitants into classes or both;

(*c*) as to the number of representatives proper for each ward or class;

(*d*) as to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(*e*) as to the registration of electors;

(*f*) as to the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes;

(*g*) generally for regulating all elections under this Act;

(*h*) fixing the term of office of members and presidents of committees;

(*i*) prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by a committee to offices requiring professional skill;

(*j*) as to the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which refunds shall be made on account of that tax when the goods on which the tax has been paid are again exported, and the storage of goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipality into which they are brought;

(*k*) as to the exhibition of tables shewing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the municipality; and

(*l*) generally as to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act and the fees payable in respect of notices of demand;

(*m*) as to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee;

(*n*) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(*o*) as to the appointment, promotion, dismissal, suspension, reduction and fining of municipal watchmen;

(*p*) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(*q*) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees or members of committees and the Local Government or officers of that Government shall pass;

(*r*) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the person by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(*s*) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the conditions on which such accounts shall be open to inspection by inhabitants paying any tax under this Act, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(*t*) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the person by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 156-163.)

(*u*) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;

(*v*) as to the powers to be exercised by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners under section 151;

(*w*) as to the language in which business shall be transacted, proceedings recorded and notices issued;

(*x*) as to the publication of notices; and

(*y*) generally for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Act.

General powers of Local Government and Commissioners.

155. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Prosecutions.

Authority for prosecutions.

156. Prosecutions for offences against this Act or the rules made under it shall not be instituted except by order of or with the approval of the committee.

Member not to be deemed interested in prosecution.

157. A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party to or personally interested in any such prosecution within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure merely because he is a member of the committee by the order or with the approval of which it has been instituted. X of 1882.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

158. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules made under it:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Rules.

Procedure for making rules.

159. *(1)* The authority empowered to make rules under section 119, section 120 or section 154 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or any suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) If, on such consideration of the draft, any modification is made, the Local Government shall determine whether it is necessary to republish the draft under this section.

(3) Every rule made under any of the said sections shall be notified in English, and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such notification shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Rules to be available for purchase and inspection.

160. *(1)* A copy of all rules made under this Act shall be kept at the committee's office, and shall be open during office-hours without charge to the inspection of any inhabitant.

(2) Copies of all such rules shall be kept at the committee's office for sale to the public at a reasonable price.

Continuance of existing rules.

161. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, direct that any rules, regulations or byelaws made under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, or any Act thereby repealed, and in force in any local area being or comprised in a municipality constituted under this Act when the committee for that municipality comes into existence under section 11, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been made under this Act, and shall continue in force until repealed by new rules so made. IV of 18

(2) The authority empowered to make such new rules shall, as soon as may be, make them and take such action as may be requisite for bringing them into force.

Notices.

Authentication, service and validity of notices.

162. *(1)* Every notice issued by a committee under this Act or under any rule made thereunder shall be in writing, and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president or secretary, and may be served on the person to whom it is addressed, or left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his place of abode or business.

(2) If the place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) If the place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act or under any rule made thereunder shall be invalid for defect of form.

Mode of giving notice to owner or occupier of property.

163. When any notice is under the provisions of this Act to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, if there is no person on the property to whom it can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 164-172.)

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

Publication of public notices.

164. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act or under any rule made thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Local Government may, by rule, direct.

Alteration of Boundaries and Class of Municipality.

Notification of intention to alter limits of municipality.

165. The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as may determine, declare its intention—

(a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification; or

(b) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification:

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

Alteration of limits of municipality.

166. (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 165 may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing through the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification in the Gazette; and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification in the Gazette have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

167. (1) When a local area is excluded from a municipality under section 166,—

(a) this Act, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act, shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council; and on the scheme being notified, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the local area.

Effect of including local area in municipality.

168. When a local area is included in a municipality under section 166, this Act, and, except as the Local Government may otherwise by notification direct, all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area.

Power to change class of municipality.

169. The Local Government may, after consulting the committee, direct, by notification, that any municipality be transferred from one class to another.

Powers to except and withdraw Municipalities from provisions of Act.

Power to except municipality from provisions of Act unsuited thereto.

170. (1) If the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification, except the municipality from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by notification.

(2) While the exception remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of this Act or Act IV of 1873.

171. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, withdraw the local area comprised in any municipality constituted under this Act or the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, from the operation of the same. IV of 1873.

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of any local area, the Act, and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under the Act, shall cease to apply to the local area; the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the municipal committee shall vest in Her Majesty; and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharge the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the local area.

Miscellaneous.

Recovery of taxes, &c.

172. Any arrears of any tax or fee or any other money claimable by a committee under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 173-177. Schedule.)

Powers of Governor General in Council and of Local Government exercisable from time to time.

173. All powers conferred by this Act on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Relief to agents and trustees.

174. *(1)* When a person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immoveable property as agent or trustee, or of his being as agent or trustee the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under this Act, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed by this Act on the owner of the property and for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own act or default might have had, in his hands funds belonging to the owner sufficient for the purpose.

(2) The burden of proving the facts entitling an agent or trustee to relief under this section shall lie on him.

Decision of question as to whether persons are "inhabitants."

175. If any question arises whether a person or persons of a specified class is or are an inhabitant or inhabitants of a local area within the meaning of this Act, the decision thereon of the Local Government shall be conclusive.

Saving of Act XI of 1879.

XI of 1879.

176. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.

Simla Land-tax.

Whereas there is at present levied on certain lands situate in the municipality of Simla a tax at the rate of ten rupees per two thousand five hundred square yards or fraction of two thousand five hundred square yards; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Simla land-tax continued.

177. *(1)* The said tax shall, unless and until a committee under this Act comes into existence for the local area comprised in that municipality, be deemed to be a tax lawfully imposed and assessed under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and leviable in addition to any other tax leviable under that Act. IV of 187

(2) If a committee under this Act comes into existence for that local area, the said tax shall be deemed to be a tax lawfully imposed and assessed under this Act and leviable in addition to any other tax leviable hereunder.

SCHEDULE.

(List of places referred to in Section 39.)

SIMLA.	DALHOUSIE.
DHARMSÁLA.	MURREE.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th August, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1884.

An Act for the validation of decisions passed by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb.

XIX of 1865. WHEREAS section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, after conferring certain powers on the Local Government in any district in which a settlement of land-revenue might be in progress, provided as follows, namely:—"The Local Government may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, invest any special officer in such district with the civil powers of a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár, as defined in this Act, for the purpose of deciding suits in respect to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, such powers to be exercised on the Revenue side";

and whereas doubts have recently been raised as to whether the said section conferred power to invest a special officer as aforesaid with power to decide appeals in such suits;

and whereas section 49 of the Panjáb Courts XVII of 1877. Act, 1877, provides that the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any officer making or controlling a settlement of land-revenue in any local area with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under that Act, for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, arising in that local area;

and whereas certain officers making or controlling settlements of land-revenue have decided suits of the description mentioned in section 21 of the XIX of 1865. Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, or section 49 of the XVII of 1877. Panjáb Courts Act, 1877, and appeals in such suits, without being invested with power to decide the same;

and whereas it is apprehended that certain officers making or controlling settlements of land-revenue have exercised judicial powers when at places beyond the local limits of their jurisdiction;

and whereas for the quieting of titles and the avoidance of litigation it is expedient that the decisions passed by officers engaged in making or controlling settlements in suits of the description mentioned in section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, XIX of 1865. 1865, and in section 49 of the Panjáb Courts Act, XVII of 1877. 1877, and in appeals in such suits, should not be impeached for want of authority in such officers, and that the validity of such decisions should be affirmed;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Construction of section 21 of Act XIX of 1865.

1. In the portion of section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, herein- XIX of 1865. before recited the word "suits" shall be deemed to have always included appeals.

Validation of decisions of certain unauthorized officers.

2. When any officer making or controlling a settlement of land-revenue has decided a suit of the description mentioned in section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, or sec- XIX of 1865. tion 49 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877, or an XVII of 1877. appeal in any such suit, and his decision would, if he had been duly invested with power under either of those sections to decide such suits or appeals, have been valid, the decision shall not be deemed invalid or deprived of any of its effect by reason of the objection that he was not so invested:

Provided that a decision heretofore declared by any competent Court to be invalid on the ground that the officer who decided the suit or appeal was not authorized to decide the same shall not be rendered valid by this section.

Validation of decisions passed beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

3. When the decision of an officer making or controlling a settlement of land-revenue would be deemed valid if it had been passed by him within a particular local area, it shall not be deemed invalid or deprived of any of its effect by reason of the objection that at the time when he passed it he was beyond the limits of that local area.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 9 OF 1884.

A Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS certain functions which are by enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces assigned to the Governor General in Council are in practice discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, and it is expedient that these functions should continue to be so discharged, and that their discharge in the past should be legalized;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Transfer to Lieutenant-Governor of certain functions of Governor General in Council.

The sections of the enactments hereto scheduled which are specified in the third column of the schedule shall have effect, and, so far as may be necessary to validate anything heretofore done under them by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have had effect, as if the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were therein referred to instead of the Governor General in Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a) Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
V of 1799	To limit the interference of the Zilá and City Courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	7
II of 1800	For laying open to public use the stone-quarries at Chunar, Gházipur and Mirzapur, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty.	10 & 14
IX of 1833.	To modify certain portions of Regulation VII of 1882 and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of judicial questions cognizable by officers of Revenue employed in making settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the production of the village accounts; for the more extensive employment of native agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of section 5, Regulation VII of 1822, touching claims to málikána.	16, 17 & 25

(b) Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
XII of 1856.	To amend the law respecting the employment of amíns of the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	2

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER certain enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces certain functions are assigned to the Governor General in Council, which in practice are now discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces. Thus, by sections 10 and 14 of Bengal Regulation XXXIII of 1800 (*for laying open to public use the stone-quarries at Chunar, Gházipur and Mirzapur, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty*), the Governor General in Council is empowered to sanction the allowances and establishment of the dároghas of the stone-quarries referred to, to fix the rate of duty payable in respect of stone excavated from those quarries, and to make further rules respecting the quarries. As these quarries have now become Provincial both financially and administratively, they have long been under the control of the Local Government, which has been in the habit of exercising the powers above noticed, though they are by law assigned to the Governor General in Council.

2. As the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of these and similar functions assigned by other enactments to the Governor General in Council, though in accordance with existing administrative arrangements, would seem to be of doubtful legality, the present Bill has been prepared with the object of empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to continue to discharge these functions in the future and legalizing their discharge by him in the past.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 4th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IV of 1882.

Amendment of section 1 of Act IV of 1882.

1. For the fifth clause of section 1 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"And any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

"(*a*) exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, any part of the territories administered by such Local Government from all or any of the following provisions, namely :—

"Sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one-hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three; or

"(*b*) direct, either retrospectively or prospectively, that section forty-one shall not apply throughout any part of those territories to any property in which a member of any race, sect, tribe or class specified in the notification is interested."

Addition to same section.

2. The following clause shall be deemed to have been added to the first section of the said Act from the date on which it came into force, namely :—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing part of this section, sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall not extend or be extended to any district or tract of country excluded from the operation of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under the power conferred by the first section of that Act or otherwise." III of 1877.

Addition to section 4 of same Act.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"And sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877." III of 1877.

Amendment of section 69 of same Act.

4. In section 69 of the said Act—

(*a*) after the words "is valid in the following cases" the words "and in no others" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist," in both places where they occur, there shall be inserted the words "or a member of any other race, sect, tribe or class from time to time specified by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the local official Gazette in this behalf."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE last clause of section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, provides that any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, throughout the whole or any part of the territories administered by such Local Government, the members of any race, sect, tribe or class from all or any of the following provisions, namely, sections 41, 54 (paragraphs 2 and 3), 59, 69, 107 and 123.

54. * * Such transfer, in the case of tangible immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, or in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, can be made only by a registered instrument.

In the case of tangible immoveable property of a value less than one hundred rupees, such transfer may be made either by a registered instrument or by delivery of the property.

59. Where the principal money secured is one hundred rupees or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Where the principal money secured is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected either by an instrument signed and attested as aforesaid, or (except in the case of a simple mortgage) by delivery of the property.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render invalid mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí and Rangoon, by delivery to a creditor or his agent of documents of title to immoveable property, with intent to create a security thereon.

107. A lease of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a registered instrument.

All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by an instrument or by oral agreement.

123. For the purpose of making a gift of immoveable property, the transfer must be effected by a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor, and attested by at least two witnesses.

For the purpose of making a gift of moveable property, the transfer may be effected either by a registered instrument signed as aforesaid or by delivery.

Such delivery may be made in the same way as goods sold may be delivered.

2. In a letter, dated the 6th September, 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Assam asked for an expression of opinion from the Government of India as to the effect which the exemption under that clause, of "any race, sect, tribe or class" from the provisions of section 54 (paragraphs 2 and 3) and sections 59, 107 and 123, which are set out on the margin, has upon transactions, one of the parties concerned in which is a member of such race, sect, tribe or class, while the other party does not belong to an exempted class.

3. To this reference the Government of India, on the 13th December, 1882, replied that the precise manner in which the exemption would operate under the circumstances described was a matter of some difficulty; and the only satisfactory means by which an intelligible operation might be given to section 1 of the Act seemed to be the amendment of that section so as to make the exemption from sections 54, 59, 107 and 123 local and not personal.

4. The Chief Commissioner, in a letter dated 12th January, 1883, suggested as an alternative, and in his opinion a preferable one, a power to exempt not persons or places but transactions in which one or both of the parties might be members of the race, sect, tribe or class for which the sections in question might be deemed unsuitable.

5. It was thought desirable to obtain the opinions of the other Local Governments on the two alternative proposals thus put forward, and accordingly, on the 7th May, 1883, a circular was issued for this purpose.

6. It will be observed that the question thus raised was confined to the power conferred by section 1 of the Act to exempt from the operation of sections 54, 59, 107 and 123; but, attention having been once drawn to the subject, it was natural that the effect of an exemption from the other two sections of the Act (41 and 69) mentioned in section 1 and set out in the margin should also be considered; and, on looking into the matter, it was found that, while an exemption under either of those sections would give rise to questions very similar to those raised by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the case of the sections referred to by him, there was this further difficulty in regard to section 69 that the object of allowing any power to exempt from it was not apparent. The circular accordingly asked for the opinions of the Local Governments in regard to these sections also.

41. Where, with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in immoveable property, a person is the ostensible owner of such property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith.

69. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling, in default of payment of the mortgage-money, the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, without the intervention of the Court, is valid in the following cases (namely)—

(a) where the mortgage is an English mortgage, and neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee is a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist;

(b) where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(c) where the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí or Rangoon.

But no such power shall be exercised unless and until—

(1) notice in writing requiring payment of the principal money has been served on the mortgagor or one of several mortgagors, and default has been made in payment of the principal money, or of part thereof, for three months after such service; or

(2) some interest under the mortgage amounting at least to five hundred rupees is in arrear and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

When a sale has been made in professed exercise of such a power, the title of the purchaser shall not be impeachable on the ground that no case had arisen to authorise the sale, or that due notice was not given, or that the power was otherwise improperly or irregularly exercised; but any person damnified by an unauthorised, or improper or irregular exercise of the power shall have his remedy in damages against the person exercising the power.

The money which is received by the mortgagee, arising from the sale, after discharge of prior incumbrances, if any, to which the sale is not made subject, or after payment into court under section fifty-seven of a sum to meet any prior incumbrance, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be held by him in trust to be applied by him, first, in payment of all costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by him as incident to the sale or any attempted sale; and, secondly, in discharge of the mortgage-money and costs and other money, if any, due under the mortgage; and the residue of the money so received shall be paid to the person entitled to the mortgaged property or authorized to give receipts for the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to powers conferred before this Act comes into force.

The powers and provisions contained in sections six to nineteen (both inclusive) of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, shall be deemed to apply to English mortgages, wherever in British India the mortgaged property may be situate, when neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee is a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist.

7. The replies of the Local Governments have now been received and considered by the Government of India, and the following are the conclusions to which they seem to point.

8. In the first place, as regards the power of exempting from the operation of sections 54, 59, 107 and 123, it seems to the Governor General in Council best to make it simply a power of exempting locally, that is to say, the exemption should be absolute and cover transactions relating to any immoveable property within the specified area, whether both or one or none of the parties may belong to those races or tribes for whose benefit the exemption is intended. To give a personal character to the exemption and restrict it, as some suggest, to transactions within the area, to which either both parties or one of the parties are of particular races, would give rise to uncertainty of title and other difficulties and doubts noticed by Sir C. Turner and others. With a local exemption clause of an absolute character an intending purchaser has to look to nothing but the situation of the property.

9. It is true that there may be advanced people living in exempted localities for whom the sections in question would provide a law more suitable than that which prevails where they do not apply, but it must be remembered that these people always could, and Europeans, it is believed, generally would, follow the practice of having formally executed and registered documents, and this would, to a great extent give them the benefits aimed at by the Act; for it must be borne in mind that in the places in question titles would not usually be complicated, and in any case the sections of the Act referred to are not an essential part of the law, but merely an improvement of it, which is not in force as yet in great provinces like Bombay, the Panjáb and British Burma. Again, on the other hand, it is true that there may be members of wild tribes settled in some non-exempted localities, and that they may find it difficult to learn to act up to the law; but, as has been observed by some of the authorities consulted, wild people scattered in this way among a population the great mass of which is civilized soon get into the ways of the people among whom they live.

In either case the objection is one that must apply to most of our enacted laws, and indeed to a good deal of the customary law of the country. We cannot get a law that will suit everybody; we must be content with a reasonably close approximation.

10. The first section of the Bill accordingly amends section 1 of the Act so as to empower a Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt any part of the territories under its administration from the operation of any of these sections.

11. Next, as regards the powers to exclude the operation of section 41, the considerations to be borne in mind are fully stated by the Chief Justice of Madras in his opinion.

Sir C. Turner observes that the general rule that no one can confer a higher right in property than he himself possesses in some cases worked obvious hardship; and, as the science of jurisprudence advanced, it was limited by the exception declared in section 41, on the principle that, where one of two innocent persons must suffer from the fraud of a third party, the loss should fall on him who has created or could have prevented the opportunity for the fraud. To races which have not made a substantial progress in civilization, this rule appears to Sir Charles Turner to be unsuited for the following reasons, as stated in his own words:—

"Regarding the question in its sentimental aspect, it is certain that a member of a race unacquainted with the refinements of equity would fail to recognize the justice of a rule which caused him to be deprived of his property by what is *ex hypothesi* a fraud.

"I do not contend that legislation is to be governed by sentimental considerations, but I have heretofore asserted, and still hold, that legislation should only be so far in advance of the general understanding that its justice should be recognized by the more enlightened.

"There is, however, a substantial reason to be deduced from the rule itself, which shows its inapplicability to uncivilized races. The rule affords protection only to a purchaser for consideration who acts in good faith after reasonable inquiry.

"The imposition of these conditions on the purchaser suggests to persons, who have occasion to create an ostensible ownership of their property in others, the prudence of providing certain safeguards. If they are well advised, they are careful to secure evidence of the actual ownership, so that a purchaser, on making due inquiry, must either ascertain the true character of the transaction, or entertain such suspicion of its character that he can no longer assert that he acted in good faith.

"The transactions of uncivilized races in the matter of property are of the simplest character; they are unacquainted with the precautions which technical skill has devised to secure property.

"Again, as society progresses, men are habituated to exercise greater caution in their dealings with their fellows, and have larger opportunities for selecting agents who are reputed either to be worthy of confidence or to be in a position to answer for a breach of confidence. A prudent man selects for an office of trust a person of tried probity and some substance. The uncivilized races have less choice in the selection of agents and less opportunity for forming a judgment of the character and position of their agents."

12. The conclusion to which these remarks seem to point is that the Government should be empowered to direct that section 41 should not apply throughout any particular local

area to any property in which a member of any particular race, sect, tribe or class is interested, and it is on these lines that sub-clause (*b*) of the new fifth clause which the Bill proposes to insert in the first section of the Act has been framed.

13. The discussion regarding section 69 has opened out questions extending beyond the particular difficulty first brought to notice, and it is fortunate that the Government have had in considering them the assistance of Sir C. Turner, who was a member of the Commission by which the Transfer of Property Bill was settled.

The circumstances under which the section was enacted will be found stated in the following extract from his Minute:

"In England, it is usual to confer on a mortgagee, in case of default, a power to sell the mortgaged property without the intervention of a Court of justice; and, where the instrument of mortgage does not confer the power, but does not in express terms negative it, a mortgagee is empowered by statute to sell on the expiry of twelve months after the date of default and of six months from the date on which notice is given of his intention to exercise the power—23 & 24 Vic., c. 145. This statutory provision was, by Act XXVIII of 1866, extended to mortgages in this country to which the English law is applicable.

"On the other hand, the simple mortgage in India did not authorize a sale without the order of a Court, and by Regulation XVII of 1806 in the Bengal Presidency it had been enacted that a mortgage by conditional sale should not become foreclosed without the service of a notice through the District Court, and on the expiry of a year of grace. Inferring the policy of the legislature from this Regulation, the Sadr Díwání Adálat refused to give effect to an express power of sale—S. D. A., 1847-354. In the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Justice Melville expressed a doubt whether a private sale of property in the Mufassal, effected by a mortgagee under a power, would be valid—VIII Bombay H. C., A. C., 143.

"On the other hand, I entertained the opinion, and I believe acted on it before the Transfer of Property Act came into operation, that, in the absence of a prohibition of law, the owner of property was competent to confer on a mortgagee what powers he himself possessed, and that, if a mortgagor having, as owner, authority to sell, created a power of sale in a mortgagee, and the mortgagee duly exercised the power, the Courts were bound to recognize the validity of the sale.

"*In Bhanoomutty Chawdiam* vs. *Premchund Nesgee*, XV B. L. R. 28, property in the Mufassal had been mortgaged by an instrument in the English form containing a power of sale, and subsequently mortgaged to a third party by a conditional sale. The first mortgagee then exercised his power of sale, and subsequently to the sale the second mortgagee took proceedings to foreclose. It was held that the purchaser under the power was entitled to notice of foreclosure, and impliedly that a sale under a power might be valid."

"In this state of the authorities," Sir Charles Turner continues, "it fell to the Law Commission to offer for the acceptance of the legislature a proposal to settle the law. It was felt that, in accordance with the principles of freedom of contract, an owner of property should be at liberty to confer on a mortgagee any of the powers which he could himself exercise, and that a borrower might more readily obtain accommodation, or obtain it on easier terms, if he could offer a security which would be speedily converted by the tender without the delay and the cost of an application to a Court of justice. On the other hand, it was recognized that in this country the large majority of mortgage-securities are created by persons who are poor and illiterate in favour of more sharpwitted creditors, and that, in an agricultural country, landed securities are subject to sudden and excessive variations in value, which are rarely foreseen by borrowers. The Commission came to the conclusion that, while more wealthy borrowers in the country and all borrowers in the presidency-towns might be left to deal with their property as they pleased, it was necessary in the present state of British India to create a legislative safeguard for the poorer classes in the country. They, therefore, proposed that the creation of a power of sale should be declared invalid except in mortgages where the principal money secured exceeded Rs. 500, or in mortgages to the Secretary of State or in mortgages of property in the presidency-towns. In Committee, the section was recast. Instead of declaring that a power of sale conferred by the instrument of mortgage is invalid except in the cases specified, the section, as it now stands, declares that in certain cases it is valid."

Sir Charles Turner adds—

"Unless it be held that the express declaration of the validity of such a power in certain cases is tantamount to a declaration of its invalidity in other cases, which I incline to doubt, the object sought by the Law Commission has not been attained, and the validity of the power in cases other than those specified is still left an open question.

"It may have been desirable that the protection the Law Commission intended to confer in the case of mortgages for small amounts should have been extended to mortgages for somewhat larger sums, but I think it is to be regretted that the amendment should have been effected in such terms as to leave the question doubtful whether any protection is given to mortgages of any class or amount, and I trust advantage may be taken of the opportunity to

re-consider the provisions of the section. It will be seen that the section, as it now stands, affects only—

"(1) parties to an English mortgage, *i.e.*, a mortgage in the English form, who are not Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists (an inexact enumeration of the creeds held by natives of India);

"(2) parties to a mortgage to the Secretary of State;

"(3) parties to mortgages of property in the presidency-towns.

"As the section now stands, I do not see any reason for including it in the class of sections for which certain races may be exempted; I apprehend it was included before it was recast."

14. Section 4 of the Bill accordingly amends section 69 of the Act so as to express clearly what was actually intended, and no power to exempt from the main provisions of the section has been retained; but, as Mr Justice Muthuswami Aiyar has pointed out that there are other classes whom it is even more necessary to exclude from the operation of the exceptional provision in clause (*a*) than Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, words have been added to that clause to provide a power of excluding them.

15. Section 2 of the Bill is intended merely to remove a formal defect in the Act which has been brought to notice in the course of the recent discussions. It was of course never intended that the provisions of the Act which assume the existence of a registration system should take effect in those tracts which are excluded from the operation of the Registration Act; but the Act omitted to make any express provision to that effect, and that omission is now supplied.

16. The addition which it is proposed to make to section 4 of the Act by section 3 of the Bill has for its object merely to remove a difficulty which has been felt in some quarters as to the bearing which the provisions of the Act relating to registration and the Registration Act have on one another.

The 9th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 OF 1884.

A Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts under, over, along, across, in or upon immoveable property;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876; I of 1876.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Indian Telegraph Act, 1884.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once :

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any right acquired by the Government or a licensee under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, or any contract entered into before the passing of this Act. I of 1876.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 3.] I of 1876.

(1) "Telegraph line" means a wire or wires used for the purpose of a telegraph as defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same, and any apparatus connected therewith for that purpose.

[cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 3.]

(2) "Post" means a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other above-ground contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting a telegraph line.

[cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 3.]

(3) "Telegraph authority" means—

(a) the Director General of Telegraphs or any officer appointed by him in this behalf; and

(b) in respect of any particular matter, any person holding a license from the Governor General in Council under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and empowered, by such authority as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, to discharge the functions of a telegraph authority in respect of that matter. I of 1876.

(4) "Local authority" means any municipal committee, local board, body of port commissioners or other body created for the public benefit and legally entitled to any immoveable property or the control thereof.

Power to place Telegraph Lines and Posts.

Power for telegraph authority to place and maintain, alter and remove a telegraph line and post.

3. A telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along or across, and posts in or upon, any immoveable property, and repair, alter or remove the same :

Provided that—

(a) a telegraph authority shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which it places any telegraph line or post; [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 6.]

(b) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, a telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible; [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 7].

(c) a telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control of any local authority except with the consent of the local authority;

(d) a telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any other property unless it has paid or tendered full compensation to all persons interested for all damage which will be sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the exercise of those powers.

Provisions applicable to Property of Local Authorities.

Power to local authority to consent under section 3 subject to condition.

4. Any consent given by a local authority under section 3 may be given subject to such reasonable conditions as to the payment of any expenses to which it is estimated the local authority will be put in consequence of the exercise of the powers, or as to the time or mode of execution of any work, or as to any other thing [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 5 (3).]

connected with or relative to any work, as the local authority giving consent thinks fit to prescribe.

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property of local authority.

5. *(1)* When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by a telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in, or upon any property vested in or under the control of a local authority, and the local authority, having regard to circumstances which have arisen since the telegraph line or post was so placed, considers it expedient that it should be removed or altered, the local authority may call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter it, and, if the telegraph authority refuses or omits to do so, may apply to the Local Government to order its removal or alteration.

(2) A Local Government receiving an application under this section may in its discretion reject the same, or make an order for the removal or alteration of the telegraph line or post, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; and the decision of the Local Government shall be final and conclusive.

Power to alter position of gas or water pipes.

6. A telegraph authority may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Act in respect of any property vested in or under the control of a local authority, alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of gas or water:

Provided that—

(*a*) when a telegraph authority desires to alter the position of any such pipe, it shall give reasonable notice of its intention to do so, specifying the time at which it will begin to do so, to the local authority, and, when the pipe is not under the control of the local authority, to the person under whose control the pipe is;

(*b*) a local authority or person receiving notice under clause (*a*) may send a person to superintend the work, and the telegraph authority shall execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person so sent.

Disputes between telegraph authorities and local authorities.

7. If any dispute arises between a telegraph authority and a local authority in consequence of the local authority refusing its consent under section 3 or prescribing any condition under section 4, or otherwise in respect of the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, it shall be determined by the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Telegraph line and posts placed before the passing of this Act.

8. A telegraph line or post placed by a telegraph authority before the passing of this Act under, over, along, across, in or upon any property vested in or under the control of a local authority shall be deemed to have been placed in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

Provisions applicable to other Property.

Disputes as to compensation under section 3.

9. If any dispute arises concerning the sufficiency of the amount of the compensation paid or tendered under section 3, clause (*d*), it shall, on application for that purpose by either of the disputing parties to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, be determined by him, and his determination thereof shall be final and conclusive.

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property not belonging to a local authority.

10. *(1)* When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by a telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in or upon any property, not being property vested in or under the control of a local authority, and any person entitled to do so desires to deal with that property in such a manner as to render it necessary or convenient that the telegraph line or post should be removed to another part thereof or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he may tender to the telegraph authority the amount requisite to defray the expense of the removal or alteration and call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post accordingly, and, if the telegraph authority refuses or omits to do so, may apply to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate to order the removal or alteration.

(2) A District Judge receiving an application under this section may, in his discretion, reject the same or make an order absolutely or subject to conditions for the removal of the telegraph line or post to any other part of the property or to a higher or lower level or for the alteration of its form, and the order so made shall be final and conclusive.

Amendments of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

Amendment of the definition of "telegraph" in Act I of 1876.

11. To the definition of "telegraph" in section 3 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely:— I of 1876.

"and includes any apparatus for transmitting or making telegraphic, telephonic or other communications by means of electricity."

Amendment of section 8, clause (*a*), of same Act.

12. To clause *(a)* of section 8 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"or of any telegraph established by Government and leased to any person."

Addition to section 8 of same Act.

13. To the same section the following words shall be added, namely:—

"When prescribing rules under clause (*a*) of this section, the Governor General in Council may by the rules impose fines for any breach of the same:

"Provided that the fines so imposed shall not exceed the following limits, namely:—

"*(1)* when the licensee or lessee is punishable for the breach, one thousand rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach a further fine of two hundred rupees for every day after the first during the whole or any part of which the breach continues;

"*(2)* when a servant of the licensee or lessee or any other person is punishable for the breach, one-fourth of those amounts."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill is to give power to the Government, and to any company or person licensed under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and specially empowered in this behalf, to place telegraph lines under or over property belonging whether to private persons or to public bodies.

2. The attention of the Government has recently been directed to the fact that, as the law now stands, the Governor General in Council and his licensees have no power to place telegraph lines upon the land of municipal or other similar bodies or of private persons. In England the requisite powers are conferred on the Postmaster General, who works and maintains the telegraphs in that country, by 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 112, as amended by 41 & 42 Vic., cap. 76; and as it seems desirable that the Government in which the exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs in this country is vested should possess somewhat similar powers, the present Bill has been prepared.

3. Section 3 empowers the Government or any company or person licensed under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and specially authorized by a Government officer to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts under, over, along, across, in or upon the property of any "person", which term includes a body corporate. It is considered that licensees should have these powers, because the licenses granted always strictly limit the area of the operations of the licensees, and it would be somewhat anomalous for local bodies and private persons to have the power to neutralize the licenses granted by the Governor General in Council by objecting to the licensees' operations, or by hampering them by the exaction of fees for permission to work under their licenses. The powers thus given are, however, to be exercised so as to do as little damage as possible, and their exercise is moreover made subject to important restrictions and conditions.

4. When the property belongs to a municipal board or other local authority, the powers conferred by the Act cannot be exercised over it without the consent of that authority; and that consent may be given subject to conditions. Among other conditions which can be imposed is one requiring that any expenses to which the local authority may be put by the exercise of the power shall be made good; but it will be observed that no provision is made for the payment of compensation on any other account to a local authority whose property is made use of for this purpose, it being considered that, as the construction of telegraphs is a matter in which the public are interested, no charge should be made for accommodation of this sort when it can be granted without inconvenience to the public or expense to the local authority concerned.

5. It may sometimes happen that, though at the time when a telegraph authority desires to exercise its powers over some property of a local authority there may be no reasonable ground for objecting, and the local authority may thus find itself compelled to consent, a state of things may subsequently arise under which the continued exercise of the powers would be felt as a grave public inconvenience or a cause of serious loss. Land, *e.g.*, which was waste at the time the telegraph line was constructed over it might afterwards be required for some important public object or might acquire great value for building purposes, and, as no compensation (except for actual expenses out of pocket) would have been paid to the local authority at the time the line was constructed, it is but just that provision should be made for the removal or alteration of the line in such an event. This accordingly is done by section 5 of the Bill, which empowers the local authority to call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter its telegraph or post, and, in the event of the telegraph authority refusing or neglecting to do so, gives an appeal to the Local Government.

6. In the event, which it is believed will be rare, of a local authority arbitrarily refusing its consent to the exercise by a telegraph authority of the powers conferred by the Bill or clogging its consent with unreasonable conditions, it will (section 7) be open to the telegraph authority to appeal to the Local Government, whose decision will be final.

7. Turning now to the case in which it may be desired to exercise the powers given by the Bill over the property of private persons, it will be seen that here provision is made for the payment of full compensation, the amount of which in the event of dispute will (section 9) be determined by the Civil Court, and that, in the event of a person upon whose property a telegraph line or post has been placed desiring subsequently to deal with the property in such a way as would make it necessary or convenient that the line or post should be removed to another part of it or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he can (section 10) tender the cost of the work and call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post, and, if that authority refuses to do so, can appeal to the Civil Court.

8. It may be observed, however, that in practice in this country the power of taking telegraph lines through private property is not likely to be exercised either by the Government or by its licensees except on rare occasions, and then as a rule only to the extent of crossing with the wire, a post being scarcely ever erected on private land. Private property has hitherto been always avoided as much as possible, and it is likely to be still more carefully avoided in future if it is made clear, as it is proposed to do by this Bill, that full compensation will have to be paid for exercising the power over private and not for exercising it over public property.

9. The present opportunity has been taken to make three amendments of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, which experience has shown to be desirable. The first has for its object the emendation of the definition of "telegraph" so as to bring it into more exact conformity with the construction put upon the definitions in the English Acts by a recent decision of the High Court of Justice in England.

10. The second is intended to provide for the regulation of telegraph lines constructed by the Government but leased to companies or individuals by whom they are worked. The position of such lines under the Act as it at present stands is far from clear, and the object of the amendment proposed in section 12 of the Bill is to put them on much the same footing as licensed lines.

11. The object of the third amendment, which is made by section 13 of the Bill, is to prescribe penalties for the breach of the rules made under section 8 of the Act for the conduct of telegraphs worked under license or lease. In such cases, as the Act now stands, the only remedy is to revoke the license or lease, but this course would in most cases cause such great public inconvenience that it is impracticable. The result is that at present there is virtually no penalty for the infringement of the rules made under section 8 of the Act. To remedy this state of things, the Bill adds a clause to that section empowering the Governor General in Council to prescribe by the rules moderate fines for the breach of them.

The 12th August, 1884.

T. C. HOPE.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1884 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 211, dated 10th April, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From E. vs. Cullin, Esq., dated 27th April, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 68S., dated 16th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 74S., dated 16th May, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 79S., dated 21st May, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 88S., dated 27th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 94S., dated 29th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 121S., dated 9th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
Extract from the *Tribune* of 14th June, 1884 [Papers No. 9].

2. Instead of repealing the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and bringing the new law into force at once, as was proposed in the Bill as introduced, we have thought it better (section 4 of the amended Bill) to require the Local Government to apply the new law to any place to which that Act had been extended, unless the Local Government comes to the conclusion, and declares by notification in the official Gazette, that the provisions of the Act are not suited to any such place. The Local Government is at the same time empowered to continue in office the members of the present committees as if they had been elected or appointed under the new law for any term not exceeding three years which it may fix. When the new law is thus made applicable to any place to which the Act of 1873 had been extended, that Act will cease to apply, and other consequences will follow, which are set forth in section 12. In the Supplemental chapter, the Local Government is further empowered to withdraw the area of any municipality from the operation either of Act IV of 1873 or of the new law, if the latter has been made applicable. The Local Government will thus be enabled to abolish any municipality constituted under Act IV of 1873, if it appears undesirable to continue municipal institutions in the area under its control.

3. The provisions as to the term of office of members, the removal of members and the filling up of casual vacancies in the committee have been assimilated, as nearly as possible, to the corresponding provisions in the District Boards Act.

4. On the recommendation of the Local Government, we have by section 14 empowered the Commissioner of a division to approve of the election of a president by a second class committee, and to appoint the president of a committee of this class where the committee is not empowered to elect, or fails or does not desire to exercise the power.

5. The provision in section 25 enabling the president or, in his absence, a vice-president to exercise the powers of the committee in cases of emergency has been limited to the power, at the cost of the municipality, to direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which he considers necessary for the service or safety of the public; and, when he exercises this power, he is required to report his proceedings to the next following meeting of the committee. Where the case is sufficiently provided for by the rules of business under section 24, as to the exercise of the executive authority of the committee, the extraordinary powers given by section 25 of course will not arise, as there would not then be a case of emergency.

6. In section 27 we have provided that nothing done under the Act should be questioned on account of the existence of a vacancy in a committee or joint committee or of any merely formal defect.

7. We have not retained the provision of the Bill as introduced requiring the sanction of the Commissioner of the division to the removal of a paid secretary, and his sanction to the appointment is confined (section 28) to the appointment of a paid secretary and to

the rate of pay to be allowed, and does not extend to approval of the person selected. The responsibility for appointing a proper person will thus rest exclusively with the committee. In cases, however, in which Government officers were employed in the service of a municipality before the passing of this Bill into law, section 12 provides for their remaining in the service of the new committee, and prohibits their dismissal unless under the sanction of the Local Government.

8. The employment of other officers and servants (when there is available budget provision) is made subject only (section 29) to what is necessary and proper for the efficient execution of the duties of the committee, and to any rules which the Local Government may make as to the employment of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill; but power is given to the Commissioner of the division, subject to an appeal by the committee to the Local Government (section 30), to require the reduction of excessively large or expensive establishments or of unduly high rates of pay.

9. We have raised the limit of the power of first class committees (section 33) to delegate the authority to enter into contracts on their behalf to 500 rupees, and have required all contracts for larger amounts on behalf of any committee to be sanctioned at a meeting of the committee before they can be entered into. It has been suggested that separate provision is required for contracts which do not fix the quantity of work to be done, but only the rate to be paid per unit of work; but we are of opinion that these contracts can be brought within this section by fixing a maximum limit, not exceeding five hundred rupees, on the sum which may become payable under them.

10. In section 34 the limit of value above which contracts are required to be in writing has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 in the case of first class committees, and Rs. 50 in the case of second class committees.

11. The prohibition in section 35 of members, officers or servants of the committee being interested in contracts with the committee, unless with the Commissioner's permission, has been assimilated to section 62 of the District Boards Act.

12. Section 36, which takes the place of section 99 of the Bill as introduced, has been modified so as to require notice to be given of all suits against committees, or against their officers for their official acts; the sub-sections as to limitation and as to tender of amends being omitted as unnecessary. The protection thus given corresponds with that given to Government and to public officers by section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code, except that the notice required is shorter.

13. In the Taxation chapter the taxes which committees are empowered to propose for the general purposes of the Act are brought together in section 39, a higher rate of tax on buildings and lands being allowed in certain scheduled municipalities, all of which are hill-stations, than that which is fixed as the maximum elsewhere.

14. In the second sub-section of section 39 we have defined the expression "annual value" as meaning the gross annual rent for which buildings or lands might reasonably be expected to let, and we have omitted the first proviso, as, though it has been the practice in hill-stations to let houses furnished, the furniture supplied is ordinarily of small value; and as most of us are of opinion that the rent to be considered in estimating the annual value is the sum for which they would let if unfurnished, we have added words making this clear.

15. Special powers are also given to impose a scavenging-tax and a water-tax as payment for services rendered to the occupiers of any buildings or land or for the construction and maintenance of works for the supply of water from which such occupiers may benefit. No special power has been thought necessary to enable committees to charge fees for the use of schools or other public institutions maintained by them, as they may impose any conditions they may think proper upon persons who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of such institutions.

16. We have modified the procedure for imposing and assessing taxes (section 42) by providing that new taxes leviable by the year should not come into force except at the commencement of the year, and other new taxes until at least six months have elapsed from the date of the meeting at which, after the requisite sanction has been obtained, their imposition is directed.

17. We have enabled the Local Government (section 45), where any tax appears unfair in its incidence or injurious to the interests of the public, to require the committee to take the necessary measures to remove the objection and, if it fails to comply with the requisition, to suspend the levy of the tax.

18. We have (section 49) given an appeal against assessments, on account of octroi, as in the case of other taxes, and we have also enabled officers hearing appeals against assessments, if they entertain reasonable doubt on any question as to the liability to, or principle of, the assessment, to state a case for the decision of the Chief Court.

19. We have (section 52) saved taxes leviable under the Municipal Act now in force so far as they are consistent with, and within the powers conferred by, the new law.

20. We have in section 59 conferred upon the committee a power to remit a tax on buildings on certain equitable grounds.

21. We have made taxes on buildings and lands, other than the scavenging-tax and the water-tax, payable by the owner and also a charge upon the property, and have therefore found it unnecessary to make them recoverable from the occupier if not paid by the owner after notice.

22. We have added a section (62) giving power to inspect the contents of a conveyance or package to ascertain whether octroi is payable by having it brought before a Magistrate for the purpose, if the person bringing or receiving it within the municipality refuses to allow the necessary inspection, and have in other respects amended the provisions of the Bill as introduced on the subject of the recovery of octroi.

23. The provisions of the Bill on the subject of the municipal fund and of municipal property have been brought together in a new chapter (Chapter IV). In this chapter we have provided (section 68) for prior charges on the municipal fund for loans, establishment-charges and payments for maintenance of pauper-lunatics, audit of accounts, and services rendered to the committee by Provincial Departments of Government, and have empowered the Local Government to make rules with respect to the relative priority to be given to the other duties of the committee. We have also (section 71) declared certain descriptions of property held for municipal purposes to vest in the committee, and have (section 72) introduced a clause, based on a somewhat similar provision of the Bombay Municipal Act, providing that the administration of every public institution maintained out of municipal funds shall vest in the committee, but that the extent of the independent authority of the committee may be prescribed by the Local Government.

24. The sections relating to municipal police have also been collected in a separate chapter (Chapter V). We have added a section (78) defining the powers and duties of the police in respect of offences against the Act or rules made thereunder. By this section they are empowered to arrest persons committing such offences when necessary, and are required to give immediate information of the commission of such offences to the committee, and to assist members or officers of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

25. Another new chapter (Chapter VI) sets forth the powers of the committee to do, or to require others to do, or to abstain from doing, particular acts. This and the following chapter, which deals with offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience, take the place of the powers to make rules for the prevention of nuisances, and for entry on private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances, given by section 67 of the Bill as introduced, and of the powers to issue injunctions and make conditional orders as to nuisances given by sections 68 to 70, and this chapter also embodies the additional powers to make rules and other powers expressly given by the Bill as introduced.

26. In framing these sections, the existing bye-laws of the principal municipalities, and the detailed Municipal Acts in force in other provinces of British India, have been referred to, and we have endeavoured to give all the powers not elsewhere given in the Bill which it appears to be necessary or proper that Panjáb municipalities should possess. While there may be municipalities in which some of these powers are not required, these municipalities can be excepted by the Local Government under one of the provisions contained in the Supplemental chapter from the sections giving the powers which the circumstances of the municipality render unnecessary.

27. Instead of enabling committees to make rules regulating for sanitary reasons the crops which may be grown within municipal limits, we have, by section 116, empowered the Local Government to prohibit by notification the cultivation of any crop, the use of any manure or the irrigation of land in any manner, which is reported by the Sanitary Commissioner to be injurious to health, or to impose such conditions thereupon as may remove the risk of injury, and have provided for compensation where the practice prohibited was of long standing.

28. In section 117, which relates to the regulation of offensive or dangerous trades, and corresponds with section 74 of the Bill as introduced, we have omitted manufactories of gunpowder or fireworks, which can now be regulated by rules made by the Local Government under the Explosives Act, IV of 1884, and shops for smoking opium, as these must be licensed under the Opium Act, and the Local Government may, if it thinks proper, instruct Deputy Commissioners to consult municipalities before granting a license under that Act.

29. In section 119 we have extended the power given by the Bill as introduced to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of lodging-houses to houses occupied by members of more than one family, and have stated in greater detail the subjects with which such rules may deal. This power, with that given in section 115, to prohibit the use for human habitation of houses unfit to be so used, will enable committees to exercise more effective control than hitherto over the arrangements for the accommodation of human beings where this appears necessary for the preservation of the public health, and will, it is believed, be of special importance, not only in hill-stations, but in places the population of which is liable to be largely increased at particular seasons by the resort of pilgrims or the holding of large fairs.

30. Chapter VII provides for the punishment of certain offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience and of disobedience to orders given by the committee under the powers conferred by the preceding chapter.

31. In Chapter VIII, which deals with control, the changes made have been in the direction of assimilation with the provisions of the Panjáb District Boards Act. We have also revised the list of subjects on which the Local Government is empowered to make rules.

32. In the Supplemental chapter (Chapter IX) we have added provisions that copies of rules should be kept by committees available for inspection and for sale to the public (section 160); that rules or bye-laws made under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, should, so far as consistent with, and within the powers conferred by, this Bill, continue in force until repealed by new rules, which the proper authority is required to make and take the necessary steps for bringing into force so soon as may be (section 161); and we have included provisions for altering the boundaries of municipalities or the class to which they belong (sections 165 to 169), for excepting them from the operation of such parts of the Bill as are not suited to their circumstances (section 170), and for withdrawing them from the operation of the law relating to municipalities (section 171).

33. A special section applicable only to Simla (section 177) has also been added to save the land-tax which has been substituted for the ground-rent formerly charged by Government, and which is levied concurrently with a tax on the annual value of property.

34. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.			*Date.*
Gazette of India	...	...	2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1883.
Panjáb Government Gazette	...	...	7th, 14th and 21st June, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Panjáb	... Urdu	... 2nd, 9th and 16th July, 1883.

35. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

D. G. BARKLEY.
J. GIBBS.
C. P. ILBERT.
T. C. HOPE.

I HAVE not signed this Report, as, though originally appointed a Member of the Select Committee, I was unable to be present at any of the meetings.

J. W. QUINTON.

The 5th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 OF 1884.

A Bill to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of Gaming in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of gaming in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Burma Gaming Act, 1884.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Game of *ti* and like games to be deemed lotteries.

2. The game known as "*ti*," and every other game or pretended game of a like nature, shall be deemed a lottery within the meaning of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Application of Act III of 1867 to game of *ti* and like games.

3. *(1)* Taking part in the game of "*ti*," or in any other game or pretended game of a like nature, shall also be deemed gaming within the meaning of Act III of 1867.

(2) Every house, walled enclosure, room or other place, whether public or private, where any such game or pretended game is carried on, shall, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed a common gaming-house, and all expressions referring to the use of any such place as a common gaming-house shall include the use thereof for any such game or pretended game on a single occasion.

(3) All boxes, receptacles, lists, papers, tickets and forms used for the purpose of any such game or pretended game shall be deemed instruments of gaming within the meaning of the said Act.

Penalty on conducting game of *ti* and like games.

4. Whoever conducts or assists in conducting the game of "*ti*," or any other game or pretended game of a like nature, as manager, stakeholder or *daing*, or who is according to the rules of the game or pretended game entitled to receive the surplus proceeds, or any part of the surplus proceeds, of the stakes, after deducting the amount payable to the successful player or players, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may for a first offence extend to six months, and for a subsequent offence to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to extend local application of Act III of 1867 within British Burma.

5. *(1)* The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to the whole or any part of the territories for the time being under his administration any such of the provisions of Act III of 1867 as do not for the time being extend thereto. [See Act III of 1867, ss. 1 and 2.]

(2) From the date of any such extension so much of any rule having the force of law in operation in the territories to which the extension is made as is inconsistent with or repugnant to any provision so extended shall cease to have effect in those territories.

Power to demand security.

6. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or, when he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction earns his livelihood, wholly or in part, by carrying on, or assisting in carrying on, the game of *ti*, or any other game or pretended game of a like nature, he may deal with such person as nearly as may be as if the information received about him were of the description mentioned in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and for the purposes of any proceeding under this section the fact that a person earns his livelihood as aforesaid may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise. [See C. C. P., s. 110.] X of 1882. [Act X of 1882, s. 117.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of gaming in British Burma.

2. It has long been the opinion of the most experienced District and Police Officers that the systematic gambling originally introduced by the low class Chinese who infest the towns and villages, and now carried on by them and by Burmans of a similar stamp, is doing great injury to the people of that province. In 1882, on the representation of the Inspector-General of Police of the prevalence of *tis* and of the inadequacy of the law to repress them effectually, the matter was taken up by the Chief Commissioner, who by a Resolution directed Commissioners to obtain an expression of public opinion on the question. With the Resolution were circulated various papers bearing on the subject, including a Bill for the suppression of unlawful gaming which was before the legislature of the Straits Settlements. Special inquiry was made as to whether the people of Burma desired, and were prepared to accept, a stringent gaming law similar to that Bill.

3. The answers showed clearly that the Burmans as a body regarded the prevalence of gambling, especially as practised in the *ti*,* as a very great evil. Government officers were almost equally strong in their denunciations of these *tis*. With a few exceptions the opinions received were in favour of suppressing this and other forms of public gaming, and the Bill proposed for the Straits Settlements was accepted as a guide to the direction which legislation should take.

4. The history of the means which the Courts have hitherto used to check the opening of *tis* is briefly as follows. For some years after the passing of Act III of 1867 it was held that a *ti* was a form of gaming, and that the lists and papers used in the *ti* were instruments of gaming, within the meaning of that Act. This view was confirmed by the High Court of Calcutta in 1869. In 1876 Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Quinton, as Judges of the Special Court of British Burma, held that *tis* were lotteries, and that, since the enactment of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code, lotteries were punishable under that section and not under Act III of 1867. It is not clear what effect the learned Judges of the Special Court gave to section 15 of Act XXVII of 1870, the Act by which section 294A of the Indian Penal Code was enacted. However, since the date of this judgment, the prosecution of the promoters of *tis* under Act III of 1867 may be said to have ceased; *tis* have been regarded as lotteries and the persons concerned in them have been prosecuted under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code; and until lately no doubt of the applicability of that section to this particular kind of gambling has arisen.

5. Two recent rulings of the Judicial Commissioner have presented a different view of the law. In the first of the cases in question the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate, under section 13 of Act III of 1867, as having been engaged in a *ti* in a *zayat* or public rest-house beside a public road. The Judicial Commissioner called for the proceedings, and, having come to the conclusion that a *ti* was not a game of chance and was mere betting or wagering, he referred the matter to the Special Court. The Officiating Recorder, Mr. Allen, dissented from the Judicial Commissioner's opinion, and held that the conviction was right. Under the constitution of the Special Court the opinion of the referring Judge prevails. The Judicial Commissioner accordingly issued a circular in which his own view of the law is enjoined on the Courts subordinate to him,—in other words, on all Courts outside the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon,—and in which he lays down the doctrine that a *ti* is not a game nor a lottery, and that the papers used in collecting the money of the persons who take part in the *ti* are wrongly described as lottery-tickets. In the second of these cases the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate at Rangoon under section 294A of the Penal Code of keeping a lottery-office. On appeal to the Officiating Recorder, that officer referred the question of whether a *ti* is a lottery to the Special Court. The Judicial Commissioner held that it was not; the Officiating Recorder that it was. In this case also the opinion of the referring Judge prevailed. The Judicial Commissioner, however, has informed the Courts subordinate to him that his own view of the law is to be their guide. There are thus two contradictory judgments of the Special Court, and two diverse rules of law established for different parts of the province, each Judge holding to his own individual opinion.

6. The object of the present Bill is to obviate the effect of the judgments and circulars of the Judicial Commissioner above referred to, which bar all prosecutions for *ti*-gaming, and the effect of which has already been to give a fresh impetus to that kind of gambling.

It has not been thought expedient to copy the measure proposed by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The draft Ordinance is a very complicated piece of legislation, very stringent in its provisions, and very likely, unless worked under closer supervision than can be given to it in Burma, to become an engine of oppression. Moreover, it does not seem either necessary or desirable to endeavour to check gambling of every kind. A people like the Burmese

* The nature of the game or lottery or series of bets called *ti* is as follows:—The banker, or professional gambler, who makes his living by the game, chooses one of 36 animals and deposits a piece of paper on which its name is written in a hollow bamboo or box. Then his emissaries go round asking people to name the animal so chosen and to back their guess by putting down their money. Any one who guesses rightly gets thirty times his stake; the others lose.

must have amusement of some sort. It is quite possible to make gambling an expensive amusement, but to stop it altogether, if the people wish to indulge in it, is beyond the power of the law, and the attempt to do it would probably only result in systematic bribery and the corruption of the police. What appears to be chiefly needed is the repression of the professional *ti*-gambler, the man who makes his living by going about inducing people to game and as often as not swindling them out of their money. The urgent requisite is a law which will enable the authorities to deal with professional gamblers, and all who aid and abet them, with prompt severity, wherever they may be found. For other purposes the Act of 1867 appears to be sufficient, nor does the extension of all its provisions to the province generally appear even to be necessary.

7. The present Bill has, therefore, been framed so as to deal particularly with *ti*-gaming, for which fresh legislation is urgently required.

Section 2 removes the doubt which has been felt as to the construction of section 294A of the Penal Code, by declaring the game of "*ti*" and other like games to be "lotteries" within the meaning of that section.

Section 3 similarly removes the doubt which has been felt as to the construction of Act III of 1867, by declaring that taking part in the game of "*ti*" and other like games shall be deemed to be "gaming" within the meaning of that Act. It also contains other provisions the chief effect of which will be to make it an offence to take part in such games in a private as well as in a public place.

The penalties imposed by section 4 on those who, as managers, *daings*, &c., conduct or assist in conducting such games have been advisedly made severe. Experience has shown that nothing but great severity of punishment will suffice to check this profitable form of gambling.

Section 6 of the Bill gives power to the Courts to demand security from persons who notoriously earn their living, or part of their living, by gaming of this description. The necessity for this provision arises to some extent from the fact that gambling of the kind which it is the object of the proposed enactment to suppress has been held to be an ostensible means of subsistence within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

If this Bill becomes law, the powers in the hands of the authorities for the suppression of gambling will, it is believed, be sufficient and will at the same time be such as to secure, it may be confidently hoped, the desired results without risk of oppression.

The 20th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 35.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 62A, dated Calcutta, the 20th July 1884.

From—The officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honor to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1883-84.

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OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. J. Westland was Head Commissioner, but Mr. A. C. Tupp officiated for him from 19th September to 5th October 1883, and Mr. E. T. Atkinson from 22nd November to 22nd January 1884, and again from the 20th to the 31st March 1884. In Madras, Mr. H. F. Clogstoun was Commissioner, but Mr. W. Donald acted for him from the 3rd May to the 2nd August 1883. In Bombay, Mr. E. Gay was Commissioner for the whole year, and in Rangoon Mr. W. Wells.

OPENING OF RANGOON CIRCLE OF ISSUE.

3. The year was marked by the establishment of a currency circle at Rangoon for Burma, which was opened on the 1st August 1883 under the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882 (Act XX of 1882), and was placed in charge of the Comptroller of British Burma. (Resolution, Financial Department, No. G. I. 2275, dated 24th July 1883.)

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

4. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and the following special audits have also been made :—

Accounts of	Auditing Officer.	Date of report.	Period under audit.
Calcutta . .	Deputy Auditor General.	28th May 1884 .	1st April 1883 to 31st Mar. 1884.
Bombay . .	Ditto ditto .	27th May 1884 .	1st Jan. 1883 to 31st Dec. 1883.
Madras . .	Ditto ditto .	10th May 1884 .	Ditto.

CIRCULATION.

5. The following figures show the state of the *net*, circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1883 . .	14,98,49,685	47,85,610	14,50,64,075
31st March 1884 .	13,08,17,520	32,52,110	12,75,65,410

It must be explained that a note is in "gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the "gross circulation."

6. The details of the net circulation of March 31st, 1884, are as follows:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	303,126	1,367,986	70,708	54,594	112,442	11,606	17,192	578	1,938,232	5,93,58,550
Allahabad	15,374	23,169	15,290	13,524	14,451	1,604	1,578	...	85,080	51,60,660
Lahore	11,560	40,716	19,822	12,483	12,618	2,858	2,210	116	102,389	75,52,350
Bombay	152,072	484,111	95,476	54,057	68,094	5,434	9,887	622	869,753	3,58,47,240
Kurrachee	5,923	23,498	9,176	3,086	5,276	484	1,560	...	49,603	29,62,015
Madras	32,740	58,936	32,873	24,987	61,508	3,404	1,449	173	216,070	1,36,91,670
Calicut	8,647	7,692	3,896	3,477	4,229	120	53	...	28,114	9,07,825
Rangoon	3,066	4,574	2,024	1,123	1,149	215	155	155	12,461	20,85,100
Total for March, 31st, 1884 .	532,508	2,010,682	249,265	167,931	279,767	25,815	34,090	1,644	3,301,702	12,75,65,410
Total for March, 31st, 1883 .	475,457	1,955,081	264,819	173,132	301,585	28,513	38,158	2,661	3,230,406	14,50,64,075
Total for March, 31st, 1882 .	470,288	1,519,549	507,935	157,659	268,432	28,404	38,488	2,395	2,993,150	13,90,71,780

The figures under Bombay include the outstanding circulation of the abolished sub-circles of Nagpur and Akola.

There is a falling-off of 175 lakhs in the net circulation; but as this occurs in notes of R1,000 and 10,000 held by Banks for commercial convenience, it shows that the decrease is due to the dullness of trade, especially during the last quarter of the year. The people's investment, or the lower de-

nominations show no decrease. As noted last year, there were special reasons for the decrease in the 20-rupee note circulation, but this is met by an increase in the 5-rupee and 10-rupee note issues.

7. From these figures it will be found that the average value of each note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Calcutta Circle	40	39	30	Kurrachee	56	58	61
Allahabad	108	94	60	Madras	69	71	63
Lahore	72	71	73	Calicut	43	34	32
Bombay	44	41	41	Rangoon	...	...	167

The high average in Rangoon indicates the great use made of the Currency Office by the local Banks as the store for their reserves. The figures in the other circles indicate a lower banking reserve than in previous years.

8. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000 :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1883	751·09	81·72	73·11	353·53	31·24	151·26	8·68	...	14,50·64
April "	635·97	65·82	74·27	361·85	30·83	154·04	12·10	...	13,34·87
May "	608·27	61·95	77·22	354·04	28·23	169·09	10·54	...	13,09·34
June "	619·73	81·71	73·53	318·93	34·20	160·96	11·97	...	13,01·05
July "	636·59	90·79	72·37	350·15	36·87	154·40	12·52	...	13,53·67
August "	625·41	81·44	72·63	397·78	34·71	147·47	11·38	7·99	13,78·83
September "	628·30	78·16	75·47	459·24	32·97	137·90	10·97	16·79	14,39·80
October "	629·08	67·78	78·73	492·43	28·97	123·37	10·60	17·61	14,48·57
November "	638·47	61·71	84·35	497·87	27·38	110·46	9·63	17·62	14,47·49
December "	600·47	60·44	82·78	418·79	28·65	118·93	8·77	19·73	13,38·55
January 1884	573·92	66·96	76·78	331·54	24·06	119·16	8·72	9·77	12,10·91
February "	565·38	62·15	76·72	341·02	23·35	137·94	8·97	10·04	12,25·58
March "	593·58	51·61	75·52	358·47	29·62	136·92	9·08	20·85	12,75·65
Average of last 12 figures	612·93	69·21	76·70	390·18	29·99	139·22	10·44	10·03	13,38·69
" of 1882-83	715·64	84·16	78·45	459·02	32·38	134·73	13·69	...	15,18·07
" of 1881-82	643·82	72·20	81·32	369·69	33·31	134·76	15·36	...	13,50·46

9. On these the following remarks are offered :—

First, for Calcutta, I show for the last three years the figures of the net circulation (in lakhs of rupees), excluding the Reserve Treasury of Government—

Last day of	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Last day of	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
April	580	554	576	October	556	627	539
May	566	540	574	November	531	535	575
June	569	546	548	December	533	549	555
July	590	523	569	January	536	656	552
August	527	538	547	February	543	603	536
September	591	557	520	March	549	586	552

The experience of 1879-80 and 1880-81 seemed to establish the fact of a low range of circulation from April to September, and a sudden increase at the opening of the cold weather and a rapid diminution in February, as the normal state of the circulation in Calcutta. The figures of the year under report show the maximum in April and November but with little variation throughout the year.

The figures from April to September are above those of last year, and there was no great rise in October or succeeding months resembling in this respect 1881-82. Some years must, however, elapse before any very useful lessons can be drawn from these phenomena.

10. The same figures for Bombay and Madras are :—

Month.	Bombay.		Madras.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
April	344	330	126	130
May	406	334	116	121
June	394	311	117	111
July	389	338	105	106
August	388	331	108	106
September	457	351	110	106
October	450	373	112	110
November	399	381	111	108
December	323	344	117	116
January	400	316	127	117
February	386	319	123	122
March	345	332	123	118

There is a steady decrease in each month both in Madras and Bombay. In both the net decrease is chiefly on the aggregate of notes for 500, 1,000, 10,000 Rupees, whilst in the 5 and 10-rupee notes circulation there is an increase : thus, so far as we examine the returns under each set of relations, they all show that the falling-off occurs among the notes of the highest denominations, and that so far as the general public is concerned there is no decrease. In Bombay this year the maximum fell in November and the minimum in June. Last year the maximum was in September and the minimum in December. In Madras in both years the maximum was in the last quarter and the minimum in July—September.

11. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the "gross circulation" (see paragraph 5) in the head circles of notes not exceeding ₹100 each :—

Last day of	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April	303·71	167·83	89·24	312·05	175·48	89·91
May	298·80	178·14	82·37	303·20	175·50	84·48
June	293·74	169·21	87·79	291·99	172·49	78·72
July	295·62	174·26	74·70	291·36	175·86	75·15
August	284·22	170·93	75·98	293·09	176·80	74·62
September	280·91	173·60	74·81	294·90	179·34	77·14
October	296·24	176·84	75·40	308·07	182·72	77·85
November	289·61	178·62	79·68	302·78	181·18	76·84
December	291·58	172·77	83·43	308·10	177·41	83·13
January	305·36	168·67	86·29	313·67	168·27	86·50
February	318·09	174·47	86·61	312·51	169·00	91·39
March	322·67	179·00	89·06	307·74	171·33	89·75

These figures accentuate the tendency noted in the two preceding paragraphs.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

12. The following statement analyses the outstandings on 31st December 1883 by years of issue.

As explained in former reports, the amount thus shown is necessarily much greater than the circulation of the date in question, as it includes, among other things, balances of notes held in the currency offices themselves for issue to the public.

Outstandings of Notes.

Calendar year of issue.	Amount issued in official years.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1882.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1883.
	₹	₹	₹
1862	6,72,55,500	3,38,530	3,35,090
1863	4,72,01,000	1,07,520	1,06,970
1864	4,53,00,110	1,15,970	1,11,790
1865	10,10,04,920	99,790	97,110
1866	26,80,12,150	1,16,570	1,13,560
1867	33,06,49,710	1,07,710	90,330
1868	44,00,73,020	1,65,040	1,46,050
1869	49,34,48,480	1,73,260	1,54,330
1870	56,63,62,620	2,92,060	2,61,710
1871	62,25,21,200	3,03,350	2,52,440
1872	57,39,09,525	3,43,285	3,02,085
1873	61,69,24,575	4,35,805	3,43,275
1874	68,25,78,760	6,69,395	5,79,770
1875	62,69,70,815	9,06,555	7,80,775
1876	78,77,51,185	8,36,540	6,38,345
1877	99,52,50,980	14,19,185	10,24,035
1878	86,09,06,930	19,21,180	14,33,445
1879	81,51,93,855	36,14,155	23,64,880
1880	85,23,94,490	93,84,600	53,06,290
1881	71,68,22,915	2,21,53,165	85,02,690
1882	73,71,65,755	14,84,03,280	2,53,02,415
1883	67,02,69,925	.....	12,26,63,845
		19,19,06,945	17,09,11,230

THE RESERVE.

13. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1883 was as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Silver Coin—						
At Calcutta	1,15,91,239	4	6			
„ Allahabad	20,44,400	0	0			
„ Lahore	87,03,630	0	0			
„ Bombay	2,19,06,637	11	3			
„ Kurrachee	38,55,235	0	0			
„ Madras	96,64,200	0	0			
„ Calicut	4,22,190	0	0			
„ Rangoon	21,67,325	0	0			
				6,03,54,856	15	9
Small Silver Coin—						
At Bombay	3,10,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	9,500	0	0			
„ Madras	7,00,000	0	0			
				10,19,500	0	0
Silver Bullion—						
At Calcutta	21,72,965	11	6			
„ Bombay	40,18,087	4	9			
				61,91,053	0	3
Invested in Government Securities				6,00,00,000	0	0
Total agreeing with the net circulation				12,75,65,410	0	0

14. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held as follows:—

	1st half.	2nd half.
CALCUTTA	Sept. 29, 1883	March 31, 1884
Allahabad	„ 29, „	„ 31, „
Lahore	„ 28, „	„ 25, „
BOMBAY	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Kurrachee	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
MADRAS	Oct. 1, „	„ 31, „
Calicut	„ 31, „	„ 31, „
RANGOON	Sept. 28, „	„ 31, „

Orders have again issued to hold these half-yearly verifications on the 30th September and 31st March in each year, and without special report and permission the verification should not be made on any other days unless these dates happen to fall on a Sunday or gazetted holiday, when the previous day should be taken as the day for verification.

INVESTMENT.

15. The amount of the invested reserve is the maximum of six crores, which is in my personal custody in the form of certificates of book debt of the Public Debt Office.

	R
No. 59 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43	5,00,00,000
„ 72 „ „ „	1,00,00,000
„ 115 „ „ „	20,21,700
„ 166 of 4½ per cent. Loan (Transfer), 1879	5,00,000
	6,25,21,700

The book value of the whole investment, that is the actual price at which it has been purchased, is six crores of rupees, and taking the two loans together is at R95·96 per cent.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

16. On account of the profits of circulation R25,03,368 have been realised and paid into the Treasury as interest on R6,25,21,700 invested.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

17. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI:—

	R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1883		14,98,49,685
ISSUES—		
a. Over the Counter	72,74,80,830	
b. At Agencies	1,09,35,275	
c. In remittance transactions	3,18,53,820	
		67,02,69,925
TOTAL		82,01,19,610

RECEIPTS—	R	R
d. Over the Counter	54,27,92,400	
e. At Agencies	25,18,800	
f. From Currency Circles	7,44,48,910	
g. In remittance transactions . . .	6,95,41,980	
		68,93,02,090
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31, 1884 (*vide* paragraph 5)		13,08,17,520

EXPLANATIONS.

a and *d*—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *e*—These are exchange transactions with treasuries, as the agencies do not deal direct with the public, but only enable the treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1883, to March 15th, 1884, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g*—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

COMPARISON.	Issues. R	Receipts. R
1883-84	67,02,69,925	68,93,02,090
1882-83	73,71,65,755	73,16,24,485
1881-82	71,68,22,915	71,06,97,175
1880-81	85,23,94,490	84,04,84,390

18. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and agencies during the year were as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues . . .	895,643	3,840,919	482,756	395,252	814,748	135,158	243,341	20,557	6,828,374	67,02,69,925
Receipts . . .	838,740	3,789,496	499,114	399,609	835,662	137,735	247,577	21,724	6,769,657	68,93,02,090
More issues . .	56,903	51,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,326	7,98,745
Receipts . . .	...	...	16,358	4,357	20,914	2,577	4,236	1,167	49,609	1,98,30,910

The same movement as noticed in last year's report goes on, the decrease in the issue of 20-rupee notes and increase in the lower denominations. This table again confirms the remarks made in paragraphs 9-11 that the gross decrease in the circulation is due to a decrease in the highest values which are only held as certificates of their reserves by the Banks.

19. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each head office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus :—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
At Calcutta . .	11,877	12,595	13,480	12,112	13,275	14,116	6,925	8,661	9,667
„ Bombay . .	4,625	5,009	5,668	5,111	5,475	5,311	3,113	3,170	3,271
„ Madras . .	1,897	2,036	2,157	1,960	2,036	2,170	1,559	1,749	1,848
„ Rangoon . .	...	...	157	...	...	84	...	...	6

These figures show the steady increase in the work of the Calcutta Currency Office, a matter which has attracted my attention, and regarding which a separate report will be made. A separate report will also be made on the subject of cancellations, which appear to be far more than is necessary and to cause undue expense and trouble.

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

20. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st	...	47,85,610
Received over the counter	7,29,65,410	...
From other Circles	85,62,400	...
At Agencies	27,200	...
		8,15,55,010
TOTAL .		8,63,40,620
Remitted to the circles concerned		8,30,88,510
Balance held on March 31st		32,52,110
TOTAL .		8,63,40,620

21. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total, as just mentioned, of R7,29,65,410.

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1883-84.

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cocanada.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
CASHED BY	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	...	(c) 1,03,67,415	(c) 1,18,15,525	1,65,49,650	2,430	4,005	3,64,445	16,00,755	36,040	11,120	26,59,815	4,34,11,200
Allahabad .	42,46,445	...	6,71,415	8,04,280	180	965	38,265	2,30,615	5,775	70	220	59,97,630
Lahore .	13,70,710	4,17,085	...	3,31,935	670	1,215	3,97,195	2,66,185	3,580	5	505	27,89,085
Bombay .	32,00,680	14,44,570	34,99,475	...	...	...	(c) 15,24,555	21,38,515	2,41,000	3,570	18,460	1,20,70,825
Kurrachee .	9,425	3,285	72,780	44,265	...	...	...	2,735	120	...	25	1,32,635
Madras .	2,97,075	24,385	30,765	35,63,335	100	100	13,705	...	(c) 25,90,695	...	3,500	65,23,660
Calicut .	5,645	145	255	9,82,205	...	...	6,825	10,44,700	...	300	...	20,40,075
Rangoon .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
	91,29,980	1,22,56,885	1,60,90,215	2,22,75,670	3,380	6,285	23,44,990	52,83,205	28,77,210	15,065	26,82,525	7,29,65,410

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the foreign notes are legally encashable.

22. The comparison for three years is as follows :—

NOTES CASHED AT	1881-82. R	1882-83. R	1883-84. R
Calcutta	4,96,15,610	5,83,52,770	4,34,11,200
Allahabad	1,47,67,030	1,86,70,685	59,97,630
Lahore	16,57,705	52,56,945	27,89,085
Bombay	1,95,33,625	95,97,840	1,20,70,825
Kurrachee	14,970	2,50,935	1,32,635
Madras	79,39,725	95,03,890	65,23,660
Calicut	23,09,210	32,82,735	20,40,075
Rangoon	...	...	300
	9,58,37,875	10,49,15,800	7,29,65,410

23. Thus, under the requirements of the law, the amount of notes issued by each sub-circle and cashed at its head office were in

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	4,11,89,990	4,11,08,575	2,21,82,940
Bombay	86,64 445	22,49,755	15,24,555
Madras	51,28,345	67,93,050	25,90,675
	5,49,82,780	5,01,51,380	2,62,98,170

The withdrawal of the permission to cash foreign notes at Allahabad and Lahore, referred to in paragraph 28 of last year's report, has reduced the value of these notes by two-thirds in Allahabad and one-half in Lahore. Those received have come through payments made on behalf of Government dues, or through the Railways. The Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad writes: "It will be observed that the value of these notes (foreign circle notes) is less by more than two-thirds than the value of foreign circle notes cashed during the year 1882-83. The encashment of foreign circle notes presented by Banks and the public ceased on the 11th April 1883, up to which date about six lakhs of such notes had been cashed."

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

24. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII):—

	Coin.			Small Coin.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Balance, April 1st, 1883 . .	8,12,99,483	2	10	12,93,800	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter . . .	11,80,76,030	0	0			
From small coin account .	11,26,210	0	0			
At Agencies	1,40,33,375	0	0			
In remittance transactions .	5,39,70,752	0	0			
From Treasury on account of Mint certificates . . .	956	12	4			
From coin account . . .	...			8,51,910	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	18,72,07,323	12	4	8,51,910	0	0
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	26,85,06,806	15	2	21,45,710	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter . . .	13,79,64,095	0	0			
At Agencies	1,61,48,900	0	0			
In remittance transactions .	5,30,03,736	8	0			
For Bullion and for melting fees	1,83,274	5	9			
To small coin account . .	8,51,910	0	0			
In purchase of securities . .	34	1	8			
To coin account . . .	....			11,26,210	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES .	20,81,51,949	15	5	11,26,210	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31ST, 1884 (see paragraph 13) . . .	6,03,54,856	15	9	10,19,500	0	0

	Receipts.	Issues.
	₹	₹
Comparison, 1883-84	18,72,07,323	20,81,51,949
1882-83	21,06,14,305	19,87,21,373
1881-82	19,99,91,984	20,26,68,389

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

25. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the mints for re-coinage :—

	Balance, April 1.	Receipts from the Public.	Remitted to Mints.	Balance.
India Treasuries	22	1,16	92	46
Central Provinces	23	28	23	28
Burmah	8	3	11	0
Assam	7	6	0	13
Bengal	70	35	85	20
North-Western Provinces	9,89	20,33	20,40	9,82
Punjab	6,11	16,41	14,57	7,95
Madras	89	4,27	4,68	48
Bombay	28	1,76	1,83	21
TOTAL	18,47	44,65	43,59	19,53

The remittances of these coins to the mints amount to just half of the figure of last year, but the accumulation is steady in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and shows no sign of abatement.

26. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1883 :—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the calendar year 1883.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause.			
		R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R
Government of India	3	1,105	122	206	44	324	10	11	5	570	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	14	424	35	...	...	36	2	...	...	85	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	...	338	2	...	1	666	1	1	...	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	6	1	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	22	...	1	9	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	2,080	117	...	...	920	135	48	72	1,926	153	4	8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	43	66,449	1,431	...	...	547	14	8	4	8,512	258	88	7	...	...	...	...
Punjab	23	9,882	2,352	...	...	306	4	...	...	10,766	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	75,389	78,418	6,595	3,347	612	68	29	19	1,13,309	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	26	63,314	1,969	993	5,200	759	36	48	5	21,79,440	90	292	1,508	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		2,18,682	84,446	7,794	8,592	4,335	270	145	105	23,15,432	708	385	1,532	...	...	...	...

27. In 1875 it was considered advisable to collect data for an enquiry into the subject of the rate of absorption of the silver coinage in British India, and we have since then endeavoured to ascertain each year the proportion of the several issues of Government rupees from 1835, in actual circulation in different parts of the country. Our plan has been to ask each Collector or district officer to have 2,000 rupees of his treasury balance sorted according to the several issues, taking care that the bag or bags selected for examination are such as are made up of small sums received in current collections, or are received from one of the rural tahsíl or talúk treasuries, in order that they may represent as fairly as possible the description of coin in current use in the district. The result of this examination has now been collected for the ten years from 1875 to 1884.

28. It was in view of this enquiry that arrangements were made in 1874 to stamp the year of coinage on the rupees in order to separate the issues of each year, and this has since been regularly done. Between the years 1835 and 1874 four descriptions of rupees were issued from the Indian Mints, namely, (1) the William IV; (2) the Victoria 1840, first issue, which are of rather greater diameter than the earlier and later issues, and have the words "Victoria Queen" close together; (3) the Victoria 1840, second issue, with a diameter of 1·2 inch and the words "Victoria Queen" on either side of Her Majesty's head; and (4) the Victoria 1862. I have been able to ascertain the numbers of rupees of each of the above descriptions coined in the Indian Mints, except in regard to Madras, where it cannot be stated exactly how much of the coin issued between the years 1841-42 and 1861-62 appertain to the first and second issues respectively. I am informed, however, that the new dies were introduced in Calcutta in 1850-51, and in the absence of more precise data the same year may be taken to divide the Madras rupees between the two issues. It is also deserving of note here that, in the interval between 1835-36 and 1841-42, there appears to have been no silver coinage in Madras, the bullion purchased having been sent to the Calcutta Mint for coinage. The coins examined at the district treasuries have been sorted according to the several issues mentioned above.

29. I now present the following statements, which show what materials have been collected in pursuance of this enquiry. The first is a statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints between the years 1835 and 1883 inclusive. The second shows the proportion of the several issues of Government rupees in actual circulation as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government treasury in British India. The third statement affords the same information as the second, but gives it separately for each province and for each of the three years 1875, 1880, and 1884. I do not propose to review these figures at present, my object in producing them being rather to show what we are doing, and to elicit suggestions as to the particular points on which information is required.

30. Statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1883:—

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria 1840—1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840—2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
" 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
" 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
" 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
" 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
" 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
TOTAL	1,12,45,37,799	10,76,07,305	1,32,49,77,854	2,55,71,22,958

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in year, of a bag containing ₹2,000

	William IV.	Victoria 1840, 1st Issue.	Victoria 1840, 2nd Issue.	Victoria 1862.	Victoria 1874.	Victoria 1875.	Victoria 1876.
1875	117	227	635	962	38	21	...
1876	103	251	620	944	36	41	5
1877	103	219	594	892	40	65	59
1878	106	180	509	760	35	54	59
1879	78	172	489	733	32	51	61
1880	64	151	449	720	31	52	57
1881	65	149	430	685	29	44	53
1882	62	143	414	678	28	44	52
1883	61	156	388	662	26	40	48
1884	55	141	375	610	23	36	47

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000

	William. IV.	Victoria 1840, 1st Issue.	Victoria 1840, 2nd Issue.	Victoria 1862.	Victoria 1874.	Victoria 1875.	Victoria 1876.	Victoria 1877.
								IN
1875	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...	...
1880	70	161	489	831	23	51	58	125
1884	49	159	293	555	15	37	50	156
								CENTRAL
1875	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...
1880	23	97	412	862	31	69	100	225
1884	21	74	351	707	27	48	71	147
								BRITISH
1875	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...
1880	29	88	317	655	62	103	39	353
1884	27	94	234	446	27	47	30	174
								ASS
1875	164	254	646	924	12	...	...	...
1880	108	223	431	743	31	32	28	270
1884	77	143	396	608	29	30	29	243
								BEN
1875	133	223	655	954	23	12	...	...
1880	87	146	435	637	41	54	56	302
1884	72	150	379	597	27	38	40	215
								NORTH-WESTERN
1875	184	332	761	716	6	1	...	...
1880	101	222	558	628	23	37	48	172
1884	98	220	486	614	18	30	43	158
								PUN
1875	201	410	872	516	1	...	...	...
1880	86	219	554	435	12	12	31	189
1884	82	203	474	459	14	18	44	169
								MAD
1875	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...	...
1880	53	144	537	927	18	46	71	87
1884	43	162	491	845	21	38	61	101
								BOM
1875	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	...	...
1880	21	60	306	763	33	62	81	152
1884	25	65	270	660	24	42	58	115

British India in the years 1875 to 1884, as ascertained by the examination, each in every Government Treasury.

Victoria 1877.	Victoria 1878.	Victoria 1879.	Victoria 1880.	Victoria 1881.	Victoria 1882.	Victoria 1883.	Victoria 1884.	Portuguese.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
28	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,000
227	70	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	2,000
229	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	2,000
189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	2,000
182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	1	2,000
164	113	114	107	17	144	26	27	1	2,000

Province in the years 1875, 1880, and 1884, as ascertained by the examination, each in every Government Treasury.

Victoria 1878.	Victoria 1879.	Victoria 1880.	Victoria 1881.	Victoria 1882.	Victoria 1883.	Victoria 1884.	Portuguese.	Ulwar.	Surat and Arcot.	TOTAL.
DIA.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
125	166	154	23	199	13	5	...	1	...	2,000
PROVINCES.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
99	73	133	15	141	31	62	...	...	...	2,000
BURMA.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
108	83	138	59	405	43	85	...	...	...	2,000
AM.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
125	65	52	25	159	14	5	...	...	...	2,000
GAL.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
133	72	69	14	121	43	30	...	...	...	2,000
PROVINCES AND OUDH.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
128	78	4	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	2,000
111	107	48	2	34	21	10	...	...	...	2,000
JAB.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
146	294	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
146	277	94	1	14	2	1	Before 1835. 2	—	...	2,000
RAS.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
71	42	69	4	39	9	2	2	...	...	2,000
BAY.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
96	140	204	11	184	59	40	7	...	...	2,000

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

31. The receipts and issues of small coinage at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.		Issues.		Net Issues.	
	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.
Half Rupees	2,83,179	8	10,98,465	0	8,15,285	8
Quarter Rupees	2,04,406	0	11,42,059	12	9,37,653	12
One-eighth Rupees	1,31,066	4	7,77,996	8	6,46,930	4
Copper	1,030	0	47,658	10	46,628	10
TOTAL	6,19,681	12	30,66,179	14	24,46,498	2
TOTAL, 1882-83	2,02,725	0	25,69,944	0	23,67,219	0

BULLION.

32. The following figures show the operations of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act, that is the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay, for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of bullion on April 1st, 1883	13,72,008	6	1	10,98,817	8	9
Receipts of bullion at 979 per mille—						
April 1883	11,19,146	14	0	8,87,105	13	9
May "	3,37,544	8	0	22,91,814	12	7
June "	6,32,046	6	0	7,73,418	3	5
July "	10,48,913	14	0	19,96,447	9	5
August "	1,69,968	6	0	13,19,508	3	0
September "	13,60,174	4	0	27,36,595	13	3
October "	11,95,776	11	0	40,82,316	15	6
November "	9,41,705	15	0	24,97,977	15	11
December "	1,27,099	7	0	7,80,214	3	3
January 1884	2,377	12	0	1,87,002	7	1
February "	1,758	12	0	23,11,680	12	11
March "	19,92,663	12	0	41,69,186	2	6
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	89,29,176	9	0	2,40,33,269	0	7
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Currency Reserve	7,466	5	11	19,251	14	3
TOTAL RECEIPTS	89,36,642	14	11	2,40,52,520	14	10
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	1,03,08,651	5	0	2,51,51,338	7	7
Mint certificates realized from Treasury	81,35,685	9	6	2,11,33,251	2	10
Balance of bullion on 31st March 1884 (see para. 13)	21,72,965	11	6	40,18,087	4	9

33. The receipts for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	R	R	R
1879-80	2,06,60,058	7,24,62,050	9,31,22,111
1880-81	56,21,217	2,55,86,599	3,12,07,816
1881-82	59,87,643	1,53,84,809	2,13,72,452
1882-83	79,40,334	4,25,24,213	5,04,64,547
1883-84	89,36,643	2,40,52,521	3,29,89,164

The fluctuations are entirely governed by the supply of bills and the rates obtained for them by the Secretary of State. The highest importations of bullion were during the last quarter of the year. There were some remittances of silver to Allahabad to make up for the depletion of the current stock due to the withdrawal of shroff-marked coin, and to relieve the plethora in Bombay. This has been accomplished during the year, and there are now no greater accumulations than are necessary to provide for what is now the custom to send shipments of specie direct to Rangoon for the rice season. The flow of bullion is still steady to Bombay, and but little reaches Calcutta, so that it is necessary to make use of every opportunity to get actual specie to the Calcutta side. The demands of the Banks therefore for Burma are met by direct shipments to Rangoon instead of payment from our local reserve, which would have at once to be replenished by land-carriage from Bombay.

34. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is shown in the following monthly figures :—

Thousands of Rupees.

	Receipts at the Mint of Bullion on account of the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of Bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its Reserve.			Balance of Bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificates, payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
April 1883 . .	11,44	9,75	21,19	12,10	...	...	17,45	13,64	31,09
May „ . .	3,45	23,85	27,30	3,53	16,92	20,45	12,81	9,74	22,55
June „ . .	9,01	6,53	15,54	9,85	7,48	17,33	12,90	15,04	27,94
July „ . .	8,17	21,82	29,99	20,35	20,14	40,49	13,05	10,82	23,87
August „ . .	1,71	13,81	15,52	22,06	9,39	31,45	13,83	19,23	33,06
September „ . .	13,89	27,89	41,78	35,66	32,80	68,46	13,96	4,78	18,74
October „ . .	12,22	40,00	52,22	47,62	37,19	84,81	14,18	9,76	23,94
November „ . .	9,63	25,51	35,14	57,06	30,99	88,05	14,66	9,73	24,39
December „ . .	1,28	7,96	9,24	23,43	25,94	49,37	58,07	20,83	78,90
January 1884 . .	2	1,9	1,93	11,27	24,27	35,54	48,46	10,47	58,93
February „ . .	2	25,16	25,18	4,32	26,22	30,54	27,75	3,58	31,33
March „ . .	20,44	41,04	61,48	21,73	40,18	61,91	17,35	6,74	24,09

AGENCIES.

35. The following are the transactions at the Agencies :—

	No. of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle . . .	11	3,76,000	3,96,000
Ditto Allahabad Circle . . .	5	2,39,600	2,28,000
Ditto Lahore Circle . . .	11	92,29,000	4,27,000
Ditto Bombay Circle . . .	2	5,39,075	9,35,500
Ditto Madras Circle . . .	2	5,51,600	5,32,300
	31	1,09,35,275	25,18,800

36. The following are the Agencies enumerated in the above figures :—

Calcutta Circle.	Allahabad Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Bombay Circle.	Madras Circle.
1. Backergunge.	1. Fyzabad.	1. Amritsur.	1. Nagpore.	1. Coconada.
2. Cachar.	2. Meerut.	2. Ferozepore.	2. Akola.	2. Vizagapatam.
3. Darjeeling.	3. Moradabad.	3. Kohat.		
4. Dacca.	4. Roorkee.	4. Mooltan.		
5. Hazareebagh.	5. Agra.	5. Peshawar.		
6. Lohardugga.		6. Rawal Pindi.		
7. Moorshedabad.		7. Simla.		
8. Rajshahye.		8. Umballa.		
9. Sarun.		9. Bannu.		
10. Shillong.		10. Jhelam.		
11. Sylhet.		11. Dera Ismail Khan.		

Bhagalpur, Patna, Champaran, and Monghyr were reduced during the year in Bengal. Agra was added in the North-Western Provinces, but Fyzabad, Moradabad, and Roorkee were closed during the year.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

37. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

	Nature of loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Half-Notes.	Lost by post	37	126	63	47	118	5	7	...	403	26,355
	Lost accidentally	26	54	39	26	79	14	8	...	246	25,650
	Mutilated	5	41	11	5	20	2	3	...	87	6,905
		68	221	113	78	217	21	18	...	736	58,910
Whole Notes.	Lost by post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutilated	4	9	7	8	11	...	...	...	39	1,750
		4	9	7	8	...	...	...	...	39	1,750
	Mismatched notes	1	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	11	575
	Total, 1883	73	233	122	86	233	21	18	...	786	61,235
	" 1881-82	122	268	153	77	193	16	12	...	841	49,500
		224	493	309	170	278	36	15	...	1,525	81,530

38. The diminution in the annual amount still continues; but as only in a very few cases indeed is an application for payment refused, it cannot be laid to the fault of the new rules which work well and satisfactorily, and place on record all that is necessary to be known regarding any note on which a claim is made and accepted.

FORGERY AND FRAUD.

39. The forged twenty-rupee notes referred to in paragraphs 46—51 of last year's Report continue to be presented, and a large number that had not been presented was surrendered to the Police, but it is not yet known where or by whom the forgeries were perpetrated. The notes are of the $\frac{0}{87}$, Calcutta series, and are fairly well executed, and would certainly pass in the hurry of ordinary business with persons not well acquainted with Currency notes.

The total number presented up to date is as follows :—

Calcutta.

No.	Date of Presentation.
$\frac{0}{87}$80722	August 2 1882
80681	" 2 "
80659	" 3 "
80676	" 4 "
80684	" 7 "
80694	" 10 "
80721	" 12 "
80691	October 9 "
80675	" 10 "
80680	November "
80823	March 8 1883
80669	May 3 "
80673	November 26 "
80671	" 28 "
80674	December 12 "
80650	June 12 1884

Bombay.

No.	Date of Presentation.
$\frac{0}{87}$80657	April 5. 1883
80648	" 17 "
80660	June 2 1884
80637	July 6 "

40. When this series of forgeries was first detected, a warning was issued on the 2nd August 1882 to the public, which, as reported last year, was followed by a singular panic, the Currency Office being crowded daily with persons offering twenty-rupee notes for exchange. Seven of these forgeries were discovered in August 1882; two in October and one in November 1882, and five during 1883. The history of all has been traced as far as some firm or other of native brokers or merchants, who state that, owing to the smallness of the value, they kept no record of the person from whom they received the note, or of the person to whom they delivered it. This practice follows our own, and to it is no doubt due the attempts now made to place in circulation forged notes of the lower denominations, as detection is so much more difficult.

41. The effect of these forgeries on the circulation of twenty-rupee notes of the Calcutta Circle, and on the circulation of those of lower denominations, is still very marked:—

Calcutta Circle.			Five-rupee Notes. Value.	Ten-rupee Notes. Value.	Twenty-rupee Notes. Value.
			R	R	R
Circulation,	March	31, 1882	13,31,015	93,22,520	67,63,720
,,	August	31, 1882	11,62,200	97,63,350	35,82,940
,,	December	31, 1882	11,59,490	1,16,88,340	20,41,520
,,	March	31, 1883	13,23,865	1,34,20,210	17,62,460
,,	August	31, 1883	11,47,840	1,28,71,460	14,51,760
,,	December	31, 1883	12,18,580	1,36,82,010	14,22,140

42. A forged note for R100 ($\frac{M}{2\,2}$ 75436) was also presented at the Bombay Currency Office for encashment, and was detected. It apparently belongs to the work of a gang of forgers who were prosecuted to conviction in 1877.

43. Four forged notes for R5 each, numbered $\frac{P}{52}$ 68068, $\frac{P}{52}$ 6968, $\frac{P}{52}$ 69860, and $\frac{P}{52}$ 69800, were found in the possession of a man at Bussirhaut, in the 24-Pergunnahs. These seem to have been done a good deal by hand and were on the whole clumsy imitations not likely to deceive.

44. A forged note for five rupees ($\frac{P}{52}$ 6680) was presented by a Marwari on the 7th March 1884, and is apparently connected with the preceding and a series of similar forgeries in the Baraset district. The execution is clumsy, the medallion being thick and coarse and the printing in the body very rough. The paper appears to be letter paper, and there were only four instead of the usual five figures.

45. Another forged note for five rupees ($\frac{P}{52}$ 69806) was presented at the Calcutta Currency Office, and actually paid on the 9th April 1884, but the forgery was at once detected and the money recovered. Though the holder was prosecuted and acquitted of guilty intent, the employés of the Currency Office concerned have been punished for their gross carelessness in admitting at all such a palpable forgery. This case properly belongs to next year's report.

46. On the 8th November 1883, a forged note for ten rupees of the Calcutta Circle ($\frac{P}{6\,9}$ 71751) was presented and shows a very skilful imitation. The paper is of a similar texture to that used by the Bank of England, and the medallions and devices are very cleanly imitated. But the printing in the body "I promise to pay, &c.," together with the serial letters and numbers, are rough and coarse.

47. In November 1883, Bhojraj of Tappal, in the Aligarh district, was found in possession of a hand-drawn imitation of a currency note of the Nagpur Circle for ₹100, and was charged with the offence of having it in his possession with the intention of fraudulently or dishonestly using it as genuine. Bhojraj was acquitted of the fraudulent intent by the Sessions Judge, and the note was sent to me. It is a very coarse imitation by hand, without a signature, and without any attempt at copying the engraved lines in any portion of it, and could not take in any one that had ever seen a genuine note.

48. One cannot help suspecting, in the cases that come before me for payment on halves of notes, that some are those of persons who obtain halves of mismatched notes and claim on both as parts of separate notes. A case of this sort has been prosecuted to conviction in September 1883. Sayyid Jafar Husain of Rai Bareli, and Ata Husain of Lucknow, were prosecuted in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Rai Bareli, for presenting a mismatched note $\frac{D}{14}$40987 and $\frac{D}{14}$40988 and claiming value on both halves, and were, on conviction under sections 417, 109, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

49. A case similar to the preceding was noticed at paragraph 53 of last year's report as having occurred in Bombay. The particulars of this case belong to this year. On the 2nd November 1882, Shiulal Atmaram presented a mismatched note, No. $\frac{M}{60}\frac{44107}{44169}$, with a declaration in the usual form as to how the note had come into his possession. He stated that he had received it in the course of business on the 27th October 1882. As there was at that time no counter-claim, the claim was simply registered. On the 8th February 1883, one Ghulam Husain Hasan Ali presented the two corresponding halves of the above notes, and at first claimed payment on a single note only. He subsequently, however, in his declaration stated that he was originally the proprietor of the two entire notes, that they were received by his firm in the course of business at Surat, that they were divided for the purpose of remittance, and that he therefore claimed payment of value on both halves; further, that the two missing halves were lost by him about 1st December 1882. This was of course impossible, as the other halves of the notes were on that date in possession of the Currency Office, and had been so since 2nd November 1882. During the year Borah Ghulam Husain Hasan Ali has been convicted of fraud and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. As remarked in the previous paragraph, I cannot but think that more cases of this kind must crop up, as our rules and practice are too lenient in this respect.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

50. The following is the detail of silver remittances :—

	₹
Allahabad to Calcutta	40,39,845
Lahore to Calcutta	14,57,475
Kurrachee to Bombay	8,000
Bombay to Kurrachee	15,30,000
Bombay to Calcutta	1,25,00,000
Bombay to Rangoon	15,00,000

51. The Allahabad remittance comprised twenty lakhs of current coin, and the remainder in shroff-marked coin sent for recoinage to the Mint.

52. The remittances from Lahore and Kurrachee were wholly in shroff-marked coin sent for recoinage. Bombay furnished Kurrachee in return with a remittance to replenish its reserve.

53. The Bombay remittances to Calcutta and Rangoon were made to equalise the silver reserves of the Currency, which were in great excess in Bombay owing to the frequent importations of bullion by the Banks in Bombay, and were in deficit in Calcutta by being drawn on for commercial purposes.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

54. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1881-82, 1882-83, and 1883-84 have been as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	R	R	R
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	8,00,32,905	7,07,94,540	7,43,06,260
Do. from the public in exchange for silver	3,21,81,910	3,33,44,155	3,49,36,510
Do. from the public for other notes	32,39,375	17,92,155	18,17,815
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,54,54,190	10,59,30,850	11,10,60,585
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	3,31,34,065	3,25,26,280	3,41,97,260
Do. to the public in exchange for silver	2,91,08,445	3,22,30,285	3,46,51,510
Do. to the public for other notes	32,39,375	17,92,155	18,17,815
TOTAL ISSUES	6,54,81,885	6,65,48,720	7,06,66,585

55. The total transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Government of India	172	256	286
Central Provinces	45	36	39
British Burmah	9	7	10
Assam	51	62	57
Bengal	484	536	530
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	173	160	191
Punjab	328	209	243
Madras	268	267	272
Bombay	258	174	178
Hyderabad	21	18	11
	1,809	1,725	1,817

56. Statement IV classifies the Treasuries of the Government of India as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	155	163	170
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	30.	24	30
Where notes were not usually cashable	20	20	23
TOTAL	205	207	223

57. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances which in each province was held in the form of currency notes. The state of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affects the comparisons in this statement.

Including Reserve Treasuries the proportion of balances held in notes are—

	1883.	1882.
Calcutta Circle	34	51
Bombay "	48	66
Madras "	11	14

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

	1883. Balance in		1882. Balance in		Proportion of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1883.	1882.
Calcutta Circle	43,83	152,04	38,68	96,34	22	29
Bombay "	12,52	94,77	10,27	90,32	12	10
Madras "	7,02	82,54	9,68	76,73	8	11

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

58. The receipts and expenditure of the Department are given in Statement III, and require no remarks.

STATEMENTS.

No.

Statement of the Value of Government Currency Notes in

Date.	Calcutta. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calcutta. Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Allahabad. Value of Notes in circulation.	Allahabad. Monthly increase + or decrease —.
	R	R	R	R
March 1883	7,51,09,095	. . . .	81,72,210	. . . .
April "	6,35,97,565	— 1,15,11,530	65,81,545	—15,90,665
May "	6,08,27,080	— 27,70,485	61,95,410	— 3,86,135
June "	6,19 73,400	+ 11,46,320	81,71,225	+19.75,815
July "	6,36,58,690	+ 16,85,290	*90,78,790	+ 9,07,565
August "	6,25,40,810	— 11,17,880	81,44,300	— 9,34,490
September "	6,28,29,815	+ 2,89,005	78,15,845	— 3,28,455
October "	6,29,07,860	+ 78,045	67,78,305	—10,37,540
November "	*6,38,46,720	+ 9,38,860	61,71,105	— 6,07,200
December "	6,00,46,575	— 38,00,145	60,44,240	— 1,26,865
January 1884	5,73,92,020	— 26,54,555	66,95,560	+ 6,51,320
February "	†5,65,37,655	— 8,54,365	62,15,365	— 4,80,195
March "	5,93,58,550	+ 28,20,895	†51,60,660	—10,54,705
Total	73,55,16,740	. . . .	8,30,52,350	. . . .
				Average for each
1862-63	2,42,30,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
1863-64	2,49,50,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
1864-65	2,80,55,141	. . . .	11,39,468	. . . .
1865-66	2,90,43,282	. . . .	25,61,730	. . . .
1866-67	2,83,91,438	. . . .	25,93,184	. . . .
1867-68	2,93,11,382	. . . .	32,48,513	. . . .
1868 69	3,96,45,643	. . . .	33,74,186	. . . .
1869-70	4,14,57,428	. . . .	30,97,881	. . . .
1870-71	3,50,93,392	. . . .	41,34,122	. . . .
1871-72	4,30,33,469	. . . .	36,60,324	. . . .
1872-73	4,78,04,952	. . . .	52,18,260	. . . .
1873-74	4,70,29,742	. . . .	73,86,899	. . . .
1874-75	4,84,38,619	. . . .	62,57,664	. . . .
1875-76	4,93,96,846	. . . .	69,97,957	. . . .
1876-77	4,99,71,204	. . . .	72,07,479	. . . .
1877-78	6,13,25,010	. . . .	54,65,639	. . . .
1878-79	6,43,65,560	. . . .	63,73,527	. . . .
1879-80	6,26,55,985	. . . .	47,91,777	. . . .
1880-81	6,54,05,717	. . . .	53,48,142	. . . .
1881-82	6,43,82,370	. . . .	72,19,658	. . . .
1882-83	7,15,64,195	. . . .	84,15,813	. . . .
1883-84	6,12,93,062	. . . .	69,21,029	. . . .
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1883-84, as compared with 1882-83	—1,02,71,133	. . . .	—14,94,784	. . . .
Percentage on average circulation, 1882-83	— 14·352	. . . .	— 177 62	. . . .

Date.	Madras.	Madras.	Calicut.	Calicut.
March 1883	1,51,25,690	. . . .	8,68,070	. . . .
April "	1,54,03,660	+ 2,77,970	12,09,935	+ 3,41,865
May "	*1,69,08,530	+15,04,870	10,54,110	— 1,55,825
June "	1,60,96,395	— 8,12,135	11,97,450	+ 1,43,340
July "	1,54,39,655	— 6,56,740	*12,52,135	+ 54,685
August "	1,47,47,510	— 6,92,145	11,37,980	— 1,14,155
September "	1,37,89,600	— 9,57,910	10,97,335	— 40,645
October "	1,23,36,985	—14,52,615	10,60,345	— 36,990
November "	†1,10,46,510	—12,90,475	9,63,205	— 97,140
December "	1,18,92,655	+ 8,46,145	8,76,590	— 86,615
January 1884	1,19,16,485	+ 23,830	†8,71,730	— 4,860
February "	1,37,94,175	+18,77,690	8,97,255	+ 25,525
March "	1,36,91,670	— 1,02,505	9,07,825	+ 10,570
Total	16,70,63,830	. . . .	1,25,25,895	. . . .
				Average for each
1862-63	41,35,714	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
1863-64	66,50,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
1864-65	61,81,761	. . . .	61,755	. . . .
1865-66	63,07,003	. . . .	4,21,160	. . . .
1866-67	67,97,750	. . . .	5,54,549	. . . .
1867-68	62,19,398	. . . .	5,56,109	. . . .
1868-69	71,21,806	. . . .	8,16,466	. . . .
1869-70	73,46,017	. . . .	7,70,240	. . . .
1870-71	87,56,321	. . . .	8,63,419	. . . .
1871-72	1,10,63,042	. . . .	11,96,533	. . . .
1872-73	1,07,03,116	. . . .	18,10,467	. . . .
1873-74	1,22,14,342	. . . .	22,08,618	. . . .
1874-75	99,92,176	. . . .	21,48,859	. . . .
1875-76	1,28,83,331	. . . .	25,38,768	. . . .
1876-77	1,36,59,999	. . . .	20,86,198	. . . .
1877-78	1,67,54,482	. . . .	21,89,267	. . . .
1878-79	1,52,45,985	. . . .	17,66,917	. . . .
1879-80	1,29,92,638	. . . .	18,00,536	. . . .
1880-81	1,35,26,580	. . . .	14,78,377	. . . .
1881-82	1,34,77,339	. . . .	15,35,584	. . . .
1882-83	1,34,72,861	. . . .	13,69,536	. . . .
1883-84	1,39,21,985	. . . .	10,43,825	. . . .
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1883-84, as compared with 1882-83	+ 4,49,124	. . . .	— 3,25,711	. . . .
Percentage on average circulation, 1882-83	+ 3·333	. . . .	— 23·782	. . . .

*Highest.

I.

circulation throughout India during 1883-84 and previous years.

Lahore.		Bombay.		Kurrachee.	
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.
R	R	R	R	R	R
73,11,475	. . . .	3,53,53,245	. . . .	31,24,290	. . . .
74,26,760	+ 1,15,285	3,61,84,775	+ 8,31,530	30,83,145	— 41,145
77,21,465	+ 2,94,705	3,54,04,095	— 7,80,680	28,22,985	—2,60,160
73,53,140	— 3,68,325	†3,18,93,030	—35,11,065	34,19,930	+5,96,945
†72,37,230	— 1,15,910	3,50,14,525	+31,21,495	*36,86,500	+2,66,570
72,63,440	+ 26,210	3,97,78,080	+47,63,555	34,71,395	—2,15,105
75,47,330	+ 2,83,890	4,59,24,300	+61,46,220	32,96,570	—1,74,825
78,72,630	+ 3,25,300	4,92,43,040	+33,18,740	28,97,075	—3,99,495
*84,34,855	+ 5,62,225	*4,97,86,655	+ 5,43,615	27,38,145	—1,58,930
82,77,860	— 1,56,995	4,18,79,110	—79,07,545	28,65,150	+1,27,005
76,77,985	— 5,99,875	3,31,53,910	—87,25,200	24,06,395	—4,58,755
76,72,125	— 5,860	3,41,02,010	+ 9,48,100	†23,35,480	— 70,915
75,52,350	— 1,19,775	3,58,47,240	+17,45,230	29,62,015	+6,26,535
9,20,37,170	. . . .	46,82,10,770	. . . .	3,59,84,785	. . . .
year from 1862-63.					
. . . .	. . . .	1,58,28,571	. . . .	. . . .	
. . . .	. . . .	2,07,25,000	. . . .	. . . .	
7,81,033	. . . .	3,26,00,958	. . . .	. . . .	
29,51,182	. . . .	3,50,64,905	. . . .	9,08,721	
25,00,558	. . . .	4,80,41,935	. . . .	10,13,765	
24,05,652	. . . .	4,95,18,959	. . . .	15,90,835	
25,81,546	. . . .	4,59,48,670	. . . .	19,67,010	
22,52,897	. . . .	4,92,93,254	. . . .	24,73,060	
26,74,301	. . . .	4,43,51,094	. . . .	22,59,591	
52,34,625	. . . .	4,77,36,435	. . . .	22,33,014	
47,59,828	. . . .	5,63,13,434	. . . .	20,30,310	
47,77,161	. . . .	3,56,37,322	. . . .	21,97,823	
53,43,460	. . . .	3,27,94,374	. . . .	17,28,919	
66,21,276	. . . .	3,33,00,831	. . . .	17,87,612	
62,40,332	. . . .	3,54,10,793	. . . .	18,40,533	
54,70,648	. . . .	3,90,98,730	. . . .	21,98,696	
48,60,418	. . . .	3,67,78,984	. . . .	25,13,693	
65,49,450	. . . .	3,65,20,379	. . . .	26,72,268	
92,54,536	. . . .	3,81,54,498	. . . .	34,61,504	
81,32,364	. . . .	3,69,68,543	. . . .	33,30,384	
78,45,178	. . . .	4,59,01,757	. . . .	32,37,773	
76,69,764	. . . .	3,90,17,564	. . . .	29,98,733	
—1,75,414	. . . .	—68,84,193	. . . .	— 2,39,040	
— 2,236	. . . .	— 14,998	. . . .	— 7,383	

Rangoon.		Total.	
. . . .	. . . .	14,50,64,075	
. . . .	. . . .	13,34,87,385	— 1,15,76,690
. . . .	. . . .	13,09,33,675	— 25,53,710
. . . .	. . . .	13,01,04,570	— 8,29,105
. . . .	. . . .	13,53,67,525	+ 52,62,955
†7,99,135	. . . .	13,78,82,650	+ 25,15,125
16,79,360	+ 8,80,225	14,39,80,155	+ 60,97,505
17,60,575	+ 81,215	14,48,56,815	+ 8,76,660
17,61,640	+ 1,065	14,47,48,835	— 1,07,980
19,72,505	+ 2,10,865	13,38,54,685	— 1,08,94,150
9,77,015	— 9,95,490	†12,10,91,100	— 1,27,63,585
10,04,215	+ 27,200	12,25,58,280	+ 14,67,180
*20,85,100	+10,80,885	12,75,65,410	+ 50,07,130
1,20,39,545	. . . .	1,60,64,31,085	
year from 1862-63.			
. . . .	. . . .	4,41,94,385	
. . . .	. . . .	5,23,25,000	
. . . .	. . . .	6,88,20,116	
. . . .	. . . .	7,72,57,983	
. . . .	. . . .	8,98,03,179	
. . . .	. . . .	9,28,50,848	
. . . .	. . . .	10,14,55,327	
. . . .	. . . .	10,66,90,777	
. . . .	. . . .	9,81,32,240	
. . . .	. . . .	11,41,57,442	
. . . .	. . . .	12,86,40,367	
. . . .	. . . .	11,14,51,907	
. . . .	. . . .	10,67,04,071	
. . . .	. . . .	11,35,26,621	
. . . .	. . . .	11,64,16,538	
. . . .	. . . .	13,25,02,472	
. . . .	. . . .	13,19,05,084	
. . . .	. . . .	12,79,83,033	
. . . .	. . . .	13,66,29,354	
. . . .	. . . .	13,50,46,242	
. . . .	. . . .	15,18,07,113	
10,03,295	. . . .	13,38,69,257	
+10,03,295	. . . .	— 1,79,37,856	
. . . .	. . . .	— 11,816	

† Lower.

No.

Statement of Notes Issued,

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued	485,114	24,25,570	2,642,482	2,64,24,820	158,221	31,64,420	172,222
Allahabad	"	15,609	78,045	30,020	3,00,200	23,125	4,62,500	20,083
Lahore	"	10,374	51,870	65,104	6,51,040	40,329	8,06,580	27,437
Bombay	"	274,968	13,74,840	892,760	89,27,600	134,645	26,92,900	91,230
Kurrachee	"	3,813	19,065	20,782	2,07,820	8,323	1,66,460	3,624
Madras	"	81,389	4,06,945	165,911	16,59,110	105,460	21,09,200	70,325
Calicut	"	14,067	70,335	14,052	1,40,520	8,227	1,64,540	7,806
Rangoon	"	10,309	51,545	9,808	98,080	4,426	88,520	2,525
Total		895,643	44,78,215	3,840,919	3,84,09,190	482,756	96,55,120	395,252
Percentage on Total Issues		13·12	·67	56·25	5·73	7·07	1·44	5·79
Calcutta	Notes received	445,872	22,29,360	2,611,709	2,61,17,090	175,290	35,05,800	175,539
Allahabad	"	16,775	83,875	29,523	2,95,230	22,814	4,56,280	19,227
Lahore	"	12,793	63,965	58,531	5,85,310	40,657	8,13,140	28,481
Bombay	"	257,266	12,86,330	885,013	88,50,130	135,686	27,13,720	94,485
Kurrachee	"	4,681	23,405	21,954	2,19,540	10,207	2,04,140	4,376
Madras	"	81,486	4,07,430	163,995	16,39,950	103,682	20,73,640	69,143
Calicut	"	12,653	63,265	13,592	1,35,920	8,396	1,67,920	6,972
Rangoon	"	7,214	36,070	5,179	51,790	2,382	47,640	1,386
Total		838,740	41,93,700	3,789,496	3,78,94,960	499,114	99,82,280	399,609
Percentage on Total Receipts		12·39	·60	55·98	5·50	7·37	1·45	5·90
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	332,580	16,62,900	1,726,283	1,72,62,830	124,956	24,99,120	123,247
Allahabad	"	10,449	52,245	17,995	1,79,950	14,372	2,87,440	13,427
Lahore	"	11,393	56,965	47,191	4,71,910	31,932	6,38,640	26,509
Bombay	"	189,767	9,48,835	514,580	51,45,800	96,855	19,37,100	69,434
Kurrachee	"	4,602	23,010	19,935	1,99,350	9,475	1,89,500	4,277
Madras	"	72,450	3,62,250	145,898	14,58,980	88,929	17,78,580	57,766
Calicut	"	11,807	59,035	12,525	1,25,250	7,575	1,51,500	5,758
Rangoon	"	589	2,945	726	7,260	599	11,980	311
Total		633,637	31,68,185	2,485,133	2,48,51,330	374,693	74,93,860	300,729
Percentage on Total Cancellation		13·45	·75	52·76	5·91	7·96	1·78	6·38
Percentage on Total Cancellation on Receipts		75·54		65·58		75·07		75·26

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes Issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,925

II.

Received, and Cancelled during 1883-84.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
86,11,100	380,058	3,80,05,800	73,544	3,67,72,000	139,535	13,95,35,000	5,789	5,78,90,000	4,056,965	31,28,28,710
10,04,150	28,262	28,26,200	4,582	22,91,000	9,356	93,56,000	642	64,20,000	131,679	2,27,38,095
13,71,850	30,938	30,93,800	11,146	55,73,000	13,347	1,33,47,000	431	43,10,000	199,106	2,92,05,140
45,61,500	188,210	1,88,21,000	15,406	77,03,000	56,443	5,64,43,000	10,872	10,87,20,000	1,664,534	20,92,43,840
1,81,200	6,724	6,72,400	1,032	5,16,000	4,474	44,74,000	11	1,10,000	48,783	63,46,945
35,16,250	167,409	1,67,40,900	28,320	1,41,60,000	19,423	1,94,23,000	1,863	1,86,30,000	640,100	7,66,45,405
3,90,300	10,611	10,61,100	728	3,64,000	486	4,86,000	209	20,90,000	56,186	47,66,795
1,26,250	2,536	2,53,600	400	2,00,000	277	2,77,000	740	74,00,000	31,021	84,94,995
1,97,62,600	814,748	8,14,74,800	135,158	6,75,79,000	243,341	24,33,41,000	20,557	20,55,70,000	6,828,374	67,02,69,925
. . . .	11·93	. . . .	1·98	. . . .	3·56	. . . .	·30	. . . .	100	. . . .
2·95	. .	12·16	. . .	10·08	. .	36·30	. .	30·67	. . .	100
87,76,950	394,957	3,94,95,700	75,138	3,75,69,000	142,116	14,21,16,000	6,909	6,90,90,000	4,027,530	32,88,99,900
9,61,350	27,600	27,60,000	5,694	28,47,000	10,406	1,04,06,000	794	79,40,000	132,833	2,57,49,735
14,24,050	31,663	31,66,300	10,835	54,17,500	13,175	1,31,75,000	378	37,80,000	196,513	2,84,25,265
47,24,250	195,704	1,95,70,400	15,331	76,65,500	57,163	5,71,63,000	10,844	10,84,40,000	1,651,492	21,04,13,330
2,18,800	7,282	7,28,200	1,166	5,83,000	4,527	45,27,000	11	1,10,000	54,204	66,14,085
34,57,150	167,842	1,67,84,200	28,724	1,43,62,000	19,571	1,95,71,000	1,984	1,98,40,000	636,427	7,81,35,370
3,48,600	9,262	9,26,200	662	3,31,000	497	4,97,000	219	21,90,000	52,253	46,59,905
69,300	1,352	1,35,200	185	92,500	122	1,22,000	585	58,50,000	18,405	64,04,500
1,99,80,450	835,662	8,35,66,200	137,735	6,88,67,500	247,577	24,75,77,000	21,724	21,72,40,000	6,769,657	68,93,02,090
. . . .	12·34	. . . .	2·04	. . . .	3·66	. . . .	·32	. . . .	100	. . . .
2·90	. .	12·12	. . .	9·99	. .	35·92	. .	31·52	. . .	100
61,62,350	290,632	2,90,63,200	55,096	2,75,48,000	118,711	11,87,11,000	3,003	3,00,30,000	2,774,508	23,29,39,400
6,71,350	19,922	19,92,200	4,347	21,73,500	4,681	46,81,000	473	47,30,000	85,666	1,47,67,685
13,25,450	30,875	30,87,500	10,276	51,38,000	10,176	1,01,76,000	143	14,30,000	168,495	2,23,24,465
34,71,700	121,313	1,21,31,300	11,465	57,32,500	33,154	3,31,54,000	2,082	2,08,20,000	1,038,650	8,33,41,235
2,13,850	6,634	6,63,400	1,033	5,16,500	2,485	24,85,000	10	1,00,000	48,451	43,90,610
28,88,300	146,429	1,46,42,900	20,600	1,03,00,000	11,899	1,18,99,000	1,309	1,30,90,000	545,280	5,64,20,010
2,87,900	7,699	7,69,900	415	2,07,500	235	2,35,000	149	14,90,000	46,163	33,26,085
15,550	466	46,600	80	40,000	25	25,000	280	28,00,000	3,076	29,49,335
1,50,36,450	623,970	6,23,97,000	103,312	5,16,56,000	181,366	18,13,66,000	7,449	7,44,90,000	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
. . . .	13·25	. . . .	2·19	. . . .	3·85	. . . .	·16	. . . .	100	. . . .
3·58	. .	14·84	. . .	12·29	. .	43·13	. .	17·72	. . .	100
. . . .	74·67	. . . .	75·00	. . . .	73·25	. . . .	34·29	. . . .	69·58	·61

from 1861-62 to 1883-84.

Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	. . .	. . .
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,954,017	71,06,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the

	Calcutta.			Allahabad.			Lahore.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.									
1883-84. Interest realized on Government Securities	12,21,128	5	10	1,11,462	0	0	1,56,313	0	0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.									
Miscellaneous	38	12	9	30	4	0	.	.	.
Premium realized on Bills	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	0	0
	12,21,167	2	7	1,11,492	4	0	1,56,363	0	0
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries	19,400	0	0	.	.	.	3,520	0	0
Establishment	60,844	0	8	10,641	11	11	9,340	13	6
Temporary Establishment	10,215	4	9	764	8	0	.	.	.
Charges for Remittance	334	4	6	5,600	3	9	.	.	.
Stationery	2,500	13	3	10	7	0	.	.	.
Printing Charges	1,190	1	3	332	7	3	235	3	0
Service Telegrams	275	13	0	17	2	0	105	4	0
Purchase of Service Stamps	463	3	6	285	0	0	265	12	0
House Lighting, Police and Water-rate	4,500	0	0	.	.	.	104	7	0
Cost of Note forms	1,07,007	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
One-third freight on Europe Stores	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pensions and Gratuities	8,552	5	4	54	7	2	.	.	.
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	597	0	0	.	.	.	68	6	2
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	28	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Contingencies	5,585	4	1	815	14	6	601	15	11
Travelling Allowances	47	8	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dead Stock cost of Office Furniture	1,847	2	6	30	13	0	725	3	3
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1883-84	2,23,388	9	8	18,552	10	7	14,967	0	10
PROFIT	9,97,778	8	11	92,939	9	5	1,41,395	15	2

ABST

	Calcutta.			Allahabad.			Lahore.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.									
1861-62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1862-63	1,52,316	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
1863-64	3,27,731	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
1864-65	9,69,318	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
1865-66	6,05,285	1	8	46,281	6	0	31,484	2	0
1866-67	6,91,286	13	6	49,784	0	0	31,517	0	0
1867-68	5,32,863	9	9	45,617	9	4	28,944	4	9
1868-69	5,81,265	0	9	49,442	8	3	37,827	13	5
1869-70	6,50,288	12	3	48,310	9	8	35,133	4	11
1870-71	5,36,277	7	6	62,787	2	7	40,616	1	1
1871-72	5,38,378	2	9	45,512	7	6	65,087	5	3
1872-73	8,91,423	8	3	96,879	10	9	88,368	10	6
1873-74	10,04,194	6	0	1,56,749	4	0	1,01,370	14	0
1874-75	11,87,241	11	6	89,036	0	0	1,10,593	7	3
1875-76	10,92,800	4	6	1,13,676	0	0	1,28,291	10	9
1876-77	10,74,581	8	0	1,09,322	0	0	1,34,781	10	0
1877-78	11,80,679	7	8	1,12,726	0	0	1,11,997	10	9
1878-79	12,35,775	6	10	85,487	2	0	94,621	11	0
1879-80	13,93,856	3	11	99,873	6	0	1,31,198	12	3
1880-81	12,55,051	0	0	89,304	0	0	1,69,020	0	0
1881-82	12,65,842	12	2	85,948	4	0	1,55,632	3	6
1882-83	12,99,622	0	0	1,11,111	10	0	1,24,487	8	6
1883-84	12,21,167	2	7	1,11,492	4	0	1,56,363	0	0
TOTAL	1,96,87,246	11	5	16,09,341	4	1	17,77,337	1	11
DISBURSEMENTS.									
1861-62	2,639	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
1862-63	3,06,205	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
1863-64	1,40,049	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
1864-65	34,145	8	6	20,329	12	2	17,539	13	0
1865-66	4,00,080	5	2	17,824	12	9	21,500	13	3
1866-67	5,27,735	4	11	13,488	3	2	16,999	6	3
1867-68	90,086	0	0	17,230	12	10	20,862	13	7
1868-69	5,71,781	12	9	14,792	14	4	15,285	6	4
1869-70	99,909	12	7	14,991	8	11	16,687	14	6
1870-71	1,30,679	3	7	15,505	1	4	13,726	6	9
1871-72	1,02,321	6	2	14,457	12	6	19,870	1	1
1872-73	1,27,751	14	3	20,576	5	10	11,243	6	6
1873-74	1,65,462	14	5	51,683	12	7	14,189	4	7
1874-75	1,36,395	6	10	21,920	7	4	22,072	3	8
1875-76	1,26,771	7	8	44,446	5	4	13,937	10	8
1876-77	1,47,884	0	11	19,322	1	0	10,443	14	9
1877-78	1,82,693	11	4	13,346	14	3	18,445	5	1
1878-79	2,38,041	12	0	16,616	9	5	14,376	5	0
1879-80	1,41,472	1	5	14,744	12	3	15,044	15	6
1880-81	1,21,867	0	0	14,910	0	0	14,851	0	0
1881-82	1,48,717	0	3	21,755	1	10	17,482	14	9
1882-83	2,61,461	7	4	19,251	9	5	14,632	14	8
1883-84	2,23,388	9	8	18,552	10	7	14,967	0	10
TOTAL	44,27,540	11	6	4,05,747	7	10	3,24,159	10	9
PROFIT	1,52,59,705	15	11	12,03,593	12	3	14,53,177	7	2

III.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1883-84.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
6,88,841 0 0	50,443 0 0	2,38,588 0 0	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,02,863 5 10
206 15 1	3 12 0	257 11 10	. . . .	. . . .	537 7 8
4,687 8 0	. . . .	218 12 0	. . . .	. . . .	4,906 4 0
40 0 0	. . . .	460 0 0	. . . .	. . . .	550 0 0
6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
13,042 4 0	1,200 0 0	. . . .	1,200 0 0	. . . .	38,362 4 0
49,376 7 2	4,319 0 0	18,087 0 11	3,252 0 0	7,877 2 7	1,63,738 4 9
1,411 8 1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	15 0 0	12,406 4 10
29,786 15 0	553 2 0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	36,274 9 3
595 2 7	. . . .	276 13 1	. . . .	. . . .	3,383 3 11
959 10 4	. . . .	541 1 0	. . . .	. . . .	3,258 6 10
283 8 0	33 2 0	66 13 0	51 13 0	71 8 0	904 15 0
450 0 0	70 1 6	180 13 0	72 5 0	11 5 0	1,798 8 0
48 0 0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4,652 7 0
. . . .	. . . .	24,798 8 0	998 11 4	. . . .	1,32,804 12 8
2 14 2	. . . .	4 3 1	. . . .	. . . .	7 1 3
418 2 11	. . . .	2,074 1 8	. . . .	. . . .	11,099 1 1
417 1 5	. . . .	313 13 11	. . . .	. . . .	1,396 5 6
. . . .	. . . .	10 10 0	. . . .	1,800 0 0	1,838 13 6
1,603 12 7	111 7 3	1,716 2 1	68 4 10	539 14 3	11,042 11 6
301 2 0	48 8 0	180 11 8	. . . .	. . . .	577 13 8
237 4 4	. . . .	1,197 5 5	. . . .	323 6 6	4,361 3 0
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
5,94,841 10 6	44,111 7 3	1,90,076 7 0	13,184 13 10	6,621 11 8	20,80,950 3 9

RACT.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,52,316 10 2
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3,27,731 5 4
5,11,746 13 6	. . . .	1,73,913 14 10	. . . .	. . . .	16,54,979 0 8
8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,917 2 10	3,268 2 0	. . . .	16,78,391 10 6
7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	. . . .	16,62,849 10 11
5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	. . . .	13,45,815 4 8
6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	. . . .	14,86,972 11 8
7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	. . . .	16,67,871 9 0
6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	. . . .	14,93,867 10 9
5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	. . . .	14,25,965 7 11
10,45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	. . . .	23,92,227 6 4
7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	. . . .	23,71,584 0 6
6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	. . . .	23,69,994 8 1
6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	. . . .	23,67,517 14 5
7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	. . . .	23,68,799 4 8
6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	. . . .	24,49,647 12 3
6,52,369 0 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	. . . .	23,95,495 12 2
7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	. . . .	27,96,825 10 1
6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	. . . .	25,14,818 0 0
6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	. . . .	25,02,999 15 0
6,82,831 3 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	. . . .	25,02,565 4 4
6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
1,40,68,378 9 2	7,40,030 0 7	40,67,588 8 0	4,70,911 7 9	17,260 0 0	4,24,38,093 10 11
2,494 10 0	. . . .	751 9 3	. . . .	. . . .	5,885 5 10
1,73,996 6 6	. . . .	50,610 10 1	. . . .	. . . .	5,30,812 8 10
1,66,720 11 11	. . . .	58,638 9 6	. . . .	. . . .	3,65,408 10 4
2,61,955 7 8	. . . .	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	. . . .	3,96,594 6 11
3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	. . . .	8,45,092 5 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	. . . .	9,92,303 2 9
1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	. . . .	3,09,306 6 7
1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	. . . .	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	. . . .	2,89,860 3 4
1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	. . . .	3,36,231 1 7
1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	. . . .	2,85,394 9 5
99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	. . . .	3,13,515 6 5
1,64,282 3 4	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	. . . .	4,55,976 2 0
1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	. . . .	3,89,843 9 8
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	. . . .	3,35,327 11 2
86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	. . . .	3,13,656 14 9
2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	. . . .	4,84,992 15 5
1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	. . . .	5,18,910 3 4
1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	. . . .	3,23,801 13 1
82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	. . . .	2,78,136 0 0
78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	. . . .	3,24,762 10 11
83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	. . . .	4,25,304 11 4
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
33,12,115 11 3	1,46,114 4 10	9,61,726 11 0	1,21,919 10 8	10,638 4 4	97,09,962 8 2
1,07,56,262 13 11	5,93,915 11 9	31,05,861 13 0	3,48,991 13 1	6,621 11 8	3,27,28,131 2 9

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		INDIA.			
Ajmere. Coorg. Gwalior. Indore. Sambhur.	Beluchistan. Bhopal. Nowgong (Bundelkhand).	Hyderabad. Katmandoo.	5	3	2
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Balaghat. Betul. Bhandara. Belaspur. Chanda. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Sambalpur.	Chindwara. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha.		12	5	...
		BRITISH BURMA.			
Kyouk Phyoo. Sandoway. Bassein. Maoobeng. Tharrawaddy. Henzadah. Prome. Mergui. Tavoy.	Thayetmyo. Shoagyeen. Tounghoo. Pegu.		9	4	...
		ASSAM.			
Nil	*Nil.*	Cachar. Darrang. Garo Hills. Goalpara. Kamrup. Khasi Hills. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Nowgong. Sibsagar. Sylhet.	...	...	12
		BENGAL.			
Burdwan. Bankura. Beerbhoom. Midnapur. Hooghly. Howrah. 24-Perganas. Jessore. Khulna. Dinagepur. Rajshahi.	Rungpur. Balasore. Nuddea. Moorshedabad. Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.			
		Carried over	11	5	1
		Carried over	26	12	14

No. IV—*continued.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes—continued.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		Brought forward .	26	12	14
		BENGAL—*continued.*			
Bogra.		Brought forward .	11	5	1
Pubna.					
Dacca.					
Furreedpore.					
Bakargunge.					
Mymensing.					
Tippara.					
Chittagong.					
Noakhalli.					
Patna.					
Gya.					
Shahabad.					
Mozufferpore.					
Durbhunga.					
Sarun.					
Champaran.					
Monghyr.					
Bhagalpore.					
Purnea.					
Nya Doomka.					
Maldah.					
Pooree.					
Hazaribagh.					
Lohardugga.					
Manbhoom.					
Singhbhoom.					
Cuttack.			38	5	1
		N.-W. P. AND OUDH.			
Agra.	Allahabad.	Dehra Dun.			
Azamgarh.	Bareilly.	Aligarh.			
Ballia.	Banares.	Almora.			
Banda.	Cawnpore.				
Baraich.	Etawah.				
Bara Banki.	Moradabad.				
Bijnor.	Shahjahanpur.				
Budaon.	Sitapur.				
Bulandshahar.	Unao.				
Busti.					
Etah.					
Farukhabad.					
Fatehpur.					
Fyzabad.					
Ghazipur.					
Gorakpur.					
Gonda.					
Hamirpur.					
Hurdoi.					
Jhansi.					
Jalaun.					
Jounpur.					
Kheri.					
Lalitpur.					
Lucknow.					
Meerut.					
Muzuffarnuggur.					
Mirzapur.					
Mainpuri.					
Muthra.		Carried over .	30	9	3
		Carried over .	64	17	15

No. IV—*continued.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes—continued.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		Brought forward .	64	17	15
		N.-W. P. AND OUDH—*continued.*			
Pilibbit.		Brought forward .	30	9	3
Partabgarh.					
Rae Bareli.					
Roorki.					
Saharanpur.					
Sultanpur.			36	9	3
		PUNJAB.			
Amritsar.					
Bannu.					
Dera Ghazi Khan.					
Dera Ismail Khan.					
Ferozepore.					
Gujranwalla.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur.					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur.					
Hazara.					
Jhang.					
Jhelam.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnab.					
Ludhiana.					
Mooltan.					
Montgomery.					
Muzuffargarh.					
Peshwar.					
Rawalpindi.					
Rohtak.					
Sirsa.					
Sealkote.					
Shapur.					
Simla.					
Umballa.			30	...	..
		MADRAS.			
Ganjam.	Coimbatore.	Kistna.			
Vizagapatam.	Malabar.	Bangalore.			
Godavari.	South Canara.	Nilgiris.			
Nellore.					
Kurnool.					
Bellary.					
Anuntapur.					
Cuddapah.					
Chingleput.					
North Arcot.					
South Arcot.					
Salem.					
Trichinopoly.					
Tanjore.					
Madura.					
Tinnevelly.					
Travancore.					
			17	3	3
		Carried over .	147	29	21

No. IV—*continued.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes—continued.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		Brought forward .	147	29	21
		BOMBAY.			
Ahmednagar.	Dharwar.	Kaladgi.			
Belgaum.		Kutch.			
Colaba.					
Hyderabad.					
Kaira.					
Kanara.					
Khandesh.					
Nasik.					
Ratnagiri.					
Satara.					
Shikarpur.					
Sholapur.					
Surat.					
Thana.					
Kathiawar.					
Aden.					
Baroda.			17	1	2
		HYDERABAD.			
Akola.					
Amraoti.					
Bassim.					
Buldana.					
Ellichpur.					
Wun.			6	...	...
		TOTAL .	170	30	23
		TOTAL OF A. B. C. .	223		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1883.

	Denomination of Notes.									Total.		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000	R10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.		Dec. 1883.	Dec. 1882.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	66,615	3,30,620	1,04,120	4,48,500	12,86,800	4,76,500	9,72,000	39,30,000	12,83,010	88,98,165	1,70,47,590	2,59,45,755	34	51
Allahabad	29,530	48,450	74,100	1,57,500	2,68,100	1,57,000	1,28,000	...	9,81,455	18,44,135	1,36,73,450	1,55,17,585	12	10
Lahore	17,690	1,10,020	95,660	1,26,800	1,81,800	2,59,000	6,24,000	3,80,000	2,76,845	20,71,815	80,32,213	1,01,04,028	20	19
Bombay	25,395	1,22,980	80,360	1,55,400	3,32,800	1,44,000	3,12,000	74,50,000	81,870	87,04,805	94,77,344	1,81,82,149	48	66
Kurrachee	19,140	58,570	44,880	70,050	1,56,600	1,02,000	5,10,000	...	23,420	9,84,660	41,73,557	51,58,217	19	57
Madras	20,085	59,960	62,620	1,56,550	4,29,600	94,500	44,000	10,000	1,60,380	10,37,695	85,08,217	95,45,912	11	14
Calicut	3,845	7,380	14,460	27,450	57,000	11,000	17,000	...	82,915	2,21,050	21,31,799	23,52,849	9	24
Central India	4,170	17,500	13,060	34,150	1,21,300	48,000	43,000	...	30,280	3,11,460	33,59,405	36,70,865	8	9
British Burma	3,960	10,210	13,100	16,850	15,700	38,000	42,000	5,50,000	11,405	7,01,225	41,06,932	48,08,157	15	8
	1,90,430	7,65,690	5,02,360	11,93,250	28,49,700	13,30,000	26,92,000	1,23,20,000	29,31,580	2,47,75,010	7,05,10,507	9,52,85,517	26	37
Presidency Banks Head Offices.														
Bank of Bengal	20,670	1,67,730	35,100	1,07,750	4,01,900	2,64,000	18,86,000	10,50,000	18,20,020	57,53,170	81,17,940	1,38,71,110	41	87
Do. of Bombay . . .	31,890	86,830	1,31,260	1,81,650	4,65,400	3,54,000	10,36,000	26,60,000	4,225	49,51,255	3,36,160	52,87,415	94	37
Do. of Madras	8,195	17,960	37,940	49,300	1,42,000	2,19,500	1,36,000	20,000	26,490	6,57,385	9,62,718	16,20,103	40	22
	60,755	2,72,520	2,04,300	3,38,700	10,09,300	8,37,500	30,58,000	37,30,000	18,50,735	1,13,61,810	94,16,818	2,07,78,628	55	59

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1883	7,59,87,385	87,60,925	82,35,995	3,72,67,845	32,85,220	1,53,97,015	9,15,300	...	14,98,49,685
ISSUES.									
Over the counter	30,62,67,110	1,93,49,495	1,99,76,140	19,18,85,545	57,46,945	7,32,93,805	47,66,795	61,94,995	62,74,80,830
At Agencies	3,76,000	2,39,600	92,29,000	5,39,075	...	5,51,600	...	...	1,09,35,275
In remittance transactions	61,85,600	31,49,000	...	1,68,19,220	6,00,000	28,00,000	...	23,00,000	3,18,53,820
Total Issues	31,28,28,710	2,27,38,095	2,92,05,140	20,92,43,840	63,46,945	7,66,45,405	47,66,795	84,94,995	67,02,69,925
Total of Balance and Issues	38,88,16,095	3,14,99,020	3,74,41,135	24,65,11,685	96,32,165	9,20,42,420	56,82,095	84,94,995	82,01,19,610
RECEIPTS.									
Over the counter	28,79,09,000	1,32,64,760	1,24,47,050	15,27,01,305	35,64,230	6,73,28,855	18,49,830	37,27,370	54,27,92,400
At Agencies	3,96,000	2,28,000	4,27,000	9,35,500	...	5,32,300	...	...	25,18,800
From other Currency Circles	94,50,625	1,22,56,975	1,55,51,215	2,38,98,820	24,49,855	53,54,215	28,10,075	26,77,130	7,44,48,910
In remittance transactions	3,11,44,275	...	...	3,28,77,705	6,00,000	49,20,000	...	...	6,95,41,980
Total Receipts	32,88,99,900	2,57,49,735	2,84,25,265	21,04,13,330	66,14,085	7,81,35,370	46,59,905	64,04,500	68,93,02,090
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1884	5,99,16,195	57,49,285	90,15,870	3,60,98,355	30,18,080	1,39,07,050	10,22,190	20,90,495	13,08,17,520

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p
Balance on 1st April 1883	1,22,01,675 11 7	99,36,540 0 0	1,24,19,100 0 0	3,46,78,402 7 3	29,54,855 0 0	87,93,610 0 0	3,15,300 0 0	...	8,12,99,483 2 10
Receipts—Over the Counter	*1,91,03,595 0 0	93,80,365 0 0	1,60,10,640 0 0	4,95,74,330 0 0	35,94,710 0 0	1,20,33,065 0 0	25,02,675 0 0	58,76,650 0 0	11,80,76,030 0 0
„ From Small Coin Account	...	...	...	8,40,000 0 0	32,210 0 0	2,54,000 0 0	...	...	11,26,210 0 0
„ At Agencies	3,45,000 0 0	3,89,600 0 0	1,24,79,000 0 0	5,13,575 0 0	...	3,06,200 0 0	...	...	1,40,33,375 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	3,70,97,320 0 0	7,80,000 0 0	1,24,52,000 0 0	11,432 0 0	15,00,000 0 0	6,30,000 0 0	...	15,00,000 0 0	5,39,70,752 0 0
„ For Mint Certificates	410 9 6	...	...	546 2 10	...	...	...	...	956 12 4
„ By Sale of Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts	5,65,46,325 9 6	1,05,49,965 0 0	4,09,41,640 0 0	5,09,39,883 2 10	51,26,920 0 0	1,32,23,265 0 0	25,02,675 0 0	73,76,650 0 0	18,72,07,323 12 4
Total of Balance and Receipts	6,87,48,001 5 1	2,04,86,505 0 0	5,33,60,740 0 0	8,56,18,285 10 1	80,81,775 0 0	2,20,16,875 0 0	28,17,975 0 0	73,76,650 0 0	26,85,06,806 15 2
Issues—Over the Counter	5,29,09,195 0 0	98,44,260 0 0	1,12,70,635 0 0	4,53,18,490 0 0	15,14,630 0 0	1,20,71,775 0 0	16,25,785 0 0	34,09,325 0 0	13,79,64,095 0 0
„ At Agencies	5,65,000 0 0	11,58,000 0 0	1,32,79,000 0 0	9,10,000 0 0	...	2,36,900 0 0	...	...	1,61,48,900 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	35,00,000 0 0	74,39,845 0 0	2,01,07,475 0 0	1,67,08,416 8 0	26,78,000 0 0	...	7,70,000 0 0	18,00,000 0 0	5,30,03,736 8 0
„ For Bullion delivered and for Melting Fees	1,82,532 14 11	...	...	741 6 10	...	...	...	...	1,83,274 5 9
„ To Small Coin Account	...	...	...	7,74,000 0 0	33,910 0 0	44,000 0 0	...	...	8,51,910 0 0
„ In purchase of Securities	34 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 1 8
Total Issues	5,71,56,762 0 7	1,84,42,105 0 0	4,46,57,110 0 0	6,37,11,647 14 10	42,26,540 0 0	1,23,52,675 0 0	23,95,785 0 0	52,09,325 0 0	20,81,51,949 15 5
Balance of Coin, March 31st, 1884	1,15,91,239 4 6	20,44,400 0 0	87,03,630 0 0	2,19,06,637 11 3	38,55,235 0 0	96,64,200 0 0	4,22,190 0 0	21,67,325 0 0	6,03,54,856 15

* This includes 1,600, money realized on account of notes twice paid, see H. C. No. 121, dated 30th July 1883.

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month. (In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
April	4,10	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35
May	4,13	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09
June	4,21	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01
July	4,26	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54
August	4,28	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79
September	4,29	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40
October	4,58	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49
November	4,49	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47
December	4,52	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39
January	4,56	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11
February	4,71	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26
March	4,93	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76
Average	4,42	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,82	9,28	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,38
Net Imports of Silver	12,55	12,80	10,08	18,67	6,96	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,64	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	...	...
Net Amount borrowed in India	...	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	1,16	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	...	...
Currency Investment on 31st March	67	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00
Profits of Paper Currency Department	—4	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India, in Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Vizagapatam.	Trichinopoly.	Total.
1872.												
January	510·74	36·59	69·33	498·35	10·99	15·43	44·94	100·15	12·25	3·66	5·62	1308·11
February	512·58	38·31	64·76	487·59	7·04	15·89	20·63	99·45	13·62	3·39	5·64	1268·96
March	529·28	39·33	69·77	529·99	7·52	16·67	17·38	82·46	15·53	3·42	5·40	1316·79
April	520·70	33·29	55·62	568·93	12·75	16·62	16·98	84·15	16·80	3·35	4·28	1333·52
May	511·56	30·99	50·70	583·94	13·20	25·79	16·19	89·56	17·90	4·62	4·74	1349·23
June	512·37	31·45	48·09	563·70	20·08	34·65	16·69	98·00	15·68	4·66	5·39	1350·80
July	501·43	38·95	43·86	572·19	20·56	28·67	14·76	100·28	16·23	4·48	5·74	1347·21
August	473·58	42·55	50·39	554·74	21·44	30·38	20·61	100·99	16·58	5·00	6·04	1322·36
September	483·33	47·71	55·70	543·28	21·73	32·69	19·57	100·97	19·19	6·57	4·53	1335·31
October	491·36	53·24	47·40	485·48	22·37	42·12	27·66	99·67	20·63	5·40	4·42*	1299·80
November	471·59	61·19	49·18	529·08	19·27	44·96	26·23	105·20	19·36	Coconada 3·76	...	1329·86
December	444·51	68·26	43·59	519·88	19·29	43·70	20·38	106·60	19·96	4·34	...	1287·55
1873.												
January	450·53	70·71	43·92	468·89	5·53	35·13	17·59	100·59	18·60	4·07	...	1215·61
February	433·16	60·43	45·64	432·48	5·99	25·27	23·15	104·14	17·69	4·04	...	1152·03
March	445·41	87·38	37·03	368·22	4·49	19·96	23·78	103·37	18·58	5·24	...	1113·50
April	446·47	58·63	34·06	354·93	21·80	21·54	31·17	105·94	20·17	5·91	...	1100·66
May	454·59	60·51	51·23	349·10	22·78	19·57	29·70	103·16	23·21	6·67	...	1120·56
June	458·56	89·83	56·43	326·15	27·11	31·41	29·64	136·53	19·92	7·31	...	1182·93
July	457·93	83·16	58·46	316·29	37·44	41·28	21·52	151·27	20·60	7·08	...	1195·08
August	469·20	75·93	57·71	336·56	29·17	41·62	19·19	146·92	20·78	7·79	...	1204·92
September	486·53	74·99	54·23	341·70	31·53	38·67	19·51	130·87	21·68	8·92	...	1208·67
October	490·06	92·85	48·35	328·00	36·09	44·25	23·95	113·54	22·10	6·39	...	1205·63
November	495·31	87·32	45·63	305·01	32·35	45·38	26·91	100·39	27·13	7·78	...	1173·25
December	472·28	96·64	43·41	261·91	29·58	29·95	18·98	105·13	25·11	8·03	...	1091·07
1874.												
January	461·46	80·01	42·46	237·33	5·16	24·96	16·51	100·11	22·90	6·94	...	997·88
February	469·07	43·75	41·43	228·64	11·51	32·88	13·93	98·64	21·89	6·76	...	968·55
March	482·06	42·75	39·81	217·61	5·86	11·17	12·67	85·71	19·48	7·81	...	924·97
April	467·11	34·00	42·20	244·95	5·42	8·43	14·29	75·94	19·73	15·30	...	927·43
May	465·25	38·05	43·20	305·08	5·56	9·64	13·58	77·46	21·91	16·64	...	996·43
June	474·52	38·05	46·86	303·15	8·01	11·95	19·72	79·77	19·00	14·42	...	1015·49
July	538·74	43·71	46·58	294·71	6·72	15·57	17·42	77·71	19·27	12·91	...	1073·38
August	487·40	68·53	54·74	315·95	6·90	17·14	17·46	87·39	19·16	12·74	...	1087·45
September	451·82	71·29	56·34	319·65	8·45	16·56	17·60	86·36	20·09	11·76	...	1059·98
October	452·05	85·43	54·20	319·37	16·48	18·72	20·68	86·71	22·50	12·07	...	1088·26
November	460·83	80·23	59·17	329·13	17·10	15·07	17·23	91·68	23·56	7·87	...	1101·90
December	474·84	82·22	57·52	321·89	15·77	11·05	19·27	93·40	22·47	9·64	...	1108·12
1875.												
January	515·76	80·88	59·90	293·87	7·44	9·37	16·72	92·71	21·93	11·06	...	1109·69
February	505·51	67·84	59·29	304·31	5·80	19·84	16·70	95·94	22·73	14·65	...	1112·67
March	518·75	60·63	61·16	307·33	7·30	11·47	16·73	94·96	25·43	19·85	...	1123·64
April	484·64	49·01	57·79	290·27	13·18	10·65	20·12	100·39	25·52	23·82	...	1075·44
May	481·44	56·06	61·80	308·91	6·72	15·52	18·23	104·78	25·76	26·53	...	1105·79
June	488·88	64·26	58·01	309·15	12·31	16·70	17·78	107·57	25·16	28·62	...	1128·51
July	476·19	70·69	64·85	294·26	14·44	17·72	18·19	109·11	24·23	28·26	...	1117·99
August	488·57	70·70	71·11	279·20	14·03	24·73	17·10	100·07	25·44	28·21	...	1119·21
September	511·88	71·73	87·04	302·15	13·74	25·27	15·67	98·91	25·84	24·49	...	1176·76
October	510·63	81·36	79·85	330·68	15·09	27·34	17·86	95·37	23·96	21·45	...	1203·63
November	513·05	82·70	75·35	301·77	15·47	27·46	18·79	89·88	25·22	19·35	...	1169·08
December	494·77	76·16	60·23	297·53	15·39	18·94	19·03	92·38	27·42	19·70	...	1121·58
1876.												
January	511·47	76·75	60·04	329·15	12·53	19·24	17·76	101·61	24·07	24·35	...	1177·01
February	495·87	70·92	55·30	291·47	11·80	14·11	17·63	115·33	26·00	29·67	...	1128·15
March	470·17	69·36	63·12	281·20	7·29	10·51	16·29	120·64	25·96	35·40	...	1099·99
April	451·89	67·88	61·38	271·98	9·11	9·67	17·87	119·50	26·36	37·50	...	1073·19
May	438·33	72·20	63·65	283·49	9·31	10·76	18·94	113·12	24·71	35·83	...	1070·38
June	495·78	76·56	65·59	301·36	11·17	15·44	19·19	113·88	23·76	33·80	...	1158·58
July	478·89	76·81	64·85	315·20	15·22	15·18	17·16	113·47	23·96	33·03	...	1153·81
August	480·24	90·20	68·27	360·07	16·34	15·94	16·32	103·77	18·82	20·96	...	1190·98
September	504·96	83·19	69·87	320·46	18·68	18·31	17·40	102·22	24·62	15·44	...	1175·20
October	494·29	75·81	62·14	316·42	18·43	17·65	17·09	113·36	21·07	8·78	...	1145·07
November	494·07	72·86	62·68	354·73	12·21	15·04	18·96	133·62	20·42	8·45	...	1193·07
December	506·17	76·02	56·07	375·15	5·47	13·41	20·23	119·46	17·32	7·86	...	1197·19
1877.												
January	566·48	70·48	55·24	374·25	5·24	9·00	20·54	114·65	16·12	11·88	...	1243·62
February	540·01	58·18	63·99	356·84	5·26	13·94	20·32	116·56	17·02	14·91	...	1207·07
March	545·36	44·66	55·05	323·06	5·55	9·80	17·09	119·80	16·11	25·25	...	1161·78
April	478·19	49·57	57·43	323·54	5·17	8·00	14·39	134·44	18·79	23·48	...	1113·05
May	525·68	45·67	63·74	323·81	4·92	8·53	17·64	118·03	23·21	23·23	...	1154·52
June	576·24	47·88	57·41	361·03	16·08	10·86	19·33	138·65	21·12	18·79	...	1267·43
July	537·81	49·49	62·11	394·50	13·44	12·47	22·13	160·56	24·68	7·96	...	1285·20
August	531·67	60·06	60·67	325·86	7·89	10·34	24·92	154·87	29·90	8·69	...	1214·91
September	627·76	45·74	58·93	256·74	12·12	10·47	26·05	167·87	24·76	8·68	...	1239·17
October	584·24	63·42	58·48	344·45	14·11	10·27	24·72	184·54	25·16	9·36	...	1318·78
November	702·65	57·51	52·09	425·02	8·13	8·60	24·84	164·62	21·52	9·16	...	1474·21
December	705·61	57·55	46·18	482·45	4·11	6·28	22·04	149·91	18·09	12·35	...	1504·62
1878.												
January	730·40	62·42	46·16	498·15	4·10	6·93	22·88	152·96	21·24	18·28	...	1563·56
February	674·52	58·42	45·35	393·53	15·28	7·48	22·64	146·03	18·85	25·16	...	1407·31
March	684·18	58·10	47·86	344·71	5·57	6·70	22·19	144·27	15·34	28·51	...	1357·47
April	661·95	60·64	53·34	319·65	12·74	7·16	25·26	142·22	14·19	32·77	...	1329·94
May	641·18	74·61	46·31	326·39	12·25	11·03	23·26	141·89	12·84	19·31	...	1309·12
June	700·55	82·62	45·83	305·11	15·17	17·84	22·27	161·27	16·60	19·36	...	1386·68
July	724·76	77·81	43·50	304·94	16·65	25·57	22·97	146·45	20·70	23·64	...	1407·03
August	712·25	84·32	47·74	333·00	19·58	24·33	21·89	131·46	20·55	32·23	...	1427·40
September	629·05	73·60	63·01	386·22	22·65	23·32	22·23	131·91	21·63	32·40	...	1406·06
October	630·69	58·21	49·79	391·58	23·31	20·30	27·47	117·99	20·24	30·61	...	1370·23
November	618·11	38·83	47·19	411·34	23·30	19·89	30·60	106·21	19·21	31·16	...	1345·91
December	612·58	49·49	45·09	332·50	22·58	17·91	30·64	111·34	18·18	28·26	...	1268·61

* Trichinopoly circulation incorporated with that of Madras from November 1872.

No. IX—*concld.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India, in Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1879.												
January	584·38	66·74	45·82	324·49	5·97	11·70	25·37	113·35	16·58	20·51	...	1214·97
February	643·83	51·16	48·53	282·91	5·92	11·07	26·59	111·98	16·31	21·92	...	1220·25
March	564·48	46·73	47·04	295·90	18·44	10·59	23·03	111·66	14·93	9·51	...	1142·36
April	537·92	47·99	48·59	318·62	7·71	10·92	20·06	109·36	17·63	8·31	...	1127·14
May	515·22	40·05	53·73	326·76	8·77	13·27	22·92	108·89	17·47	9·99	...	1117·12
June	555·94	52·00	69·30	309·18	19·98	19·58	23·86	105·95	17·32	8·95	...	1182·11
July	614·42	50·52	63·51	282·47	23·63	27·78	25·55	108·76	17·78	9·72	...	1224·19
August	660·47	48·92	68·04	264·58	26·74	28·11	26·59	121·88	19·68	9·01	...	1274·05
September	709·09	51·81	67·20	272·23	27·44	26·95	25·88	125·07	18·71	8·55	...	1332·98
October	701·04	36·76	65·63	301·33	27·85	26·31	27·90	137·70	25·99	8·37	...	1358·11
November	677·27	51·02	71·77	331·74	27·99	24·08	32·10	121·03	21·53	16·18	...	1374·75
December	667·84	49·16	70·79	368·55	27·60	20·60	28·55	118·68	18·69	9·25	...	1379·76
1880.												
January	710·12	50·71	64·83	391·22	14·99	16·05	26·24	123·32	14·11	11·29	...	1422·93
February	602·25	45·87	68·25	403·66	12·91	14·14	29·81	123·43	13·91	13·91	...	1328·19
March	567·08	50·14	74·24	333·07	11·93	12·63	31·15	123·99	13·19	17·41	...	1235·77
April	598·41	46·61	86·22	323·67	11·98	13·21	34·66	145·32	13·91	14·49	...	1288·52
May	594·13	45·59	84·26	338·32	14·69	23·53	29·12	149·72	14·72	15·55	...	1309·70
June	629·69	43·45	82·70	333·88	25·50	29·18	33·25	157·40	13·67	15·26	...	1364·03
July	642·81	43·01	78·98	346·46	28·26	30·96	33·79	156·02	14·45	16·40	...	1391·18
August	588·13	47·81	145·98	347·94	30·07	30·06	32·19	124·76	14·62	13·33	...	1374·94
September	626·31	50·78	86·64	355·86	29·72	29·44	35·05	103·03	16·43	13·60	...	1346·92
October	665·63	41·89	97·03	333·13	29·80	28·92	37·91	95·98	17·95	7·13	...	1355·43
November	747·71	52·26	94·69	332·28	29·81	32·15	38·26	98·53	17·12	6·95	...	1449·80
December	745·92	59·04	88·18	324·99	28·52	29·00	39·38	101·13	14·32	7·20	...	1437·68
1881.												
January	698·62	73·09	85·04	356·17	18·65	15·70	33·55	113·80	10·69	6·82	...	1412·13
February	654·75	71·46	94·25	299·09	16·98	15·64	33·81	116·60	11·69	10·70	...	1324·97
March	656·54	66·76	86·52	313·50	17·07	14·26	34·35	119·55	17·78	13·84	...	1340·17
April	597·25	49·02	96·02	309·53	17·27	13·62	33·63	136·16	16·06	17·02	...	1285·58
May	600·41	40·61	97·82	337·84	22·48	16·15	31·74	122·14	15·54	16·26	...	1300·99
June	639·19	51·34	91·85	365·36	22·46	19·72	34·13	113·29	17·27	17·42	...	1372·03
July	652·70	47·24	88·84	372·35	22·31	23·46	39·32	125·06	14·59	18·40	...	1404·27
August	673·68	67·38	77·80	397·17	9·73	15·63	31·66	128·87	12·67	7·96	...	1422·55
September	628·25	84·45	78·62	371·16	5·35	11·31	34·42	123·20	13·48	4·54	...	1354·77
October	639·25	68·82	74·08	377·93	4·54	8·44	32·40	118·97	11·35	3·33	...	1339·11
November	630·20	83·43	74·16	334·52	3·24	7·30	32·69	121·92	17·09	2·91	...	1307·46
December	635·57	82·04	75·23	322·32	2·57	4·60	40·07	129·42	20·12	2·79	...	1314·75
1882.												
January	654·53	98·69	74·11	337·68	2·07	3·17	30·44	119·08	16·90	2·45	...	1339·13
February	686·80	106·76	73·41	320·31	1·77	2·71	28·41	135·62	16·02	2·36	...	1374·16
March	688·04	86·58	73·95	345·89	1·64	2·62	30·73	146·04	13·17	2·07	...	1390·70
April	687·23	57·53	80·16	389·37	...	...	34·88	154·73	16·09	...	...	1419·99
May	672·87	61·98	77·01	452·00	...	...	34·15	156·43	12·81	...	...	1467·25
June	680·98	81·94	71·82	457·64	...	...	29·93	150·36	18·44	...	...	1491·11
July	691·22	93·22	74·59	475·13	...	...	29·15	143·61	21·96	...	...	1528·88
August	721·29	82·59	90·82	464·64	...	...	30·33	126·09	13·09	...	...	1528·85
September	693·16	79·83	96·16	490·15	...	...	31·42	117·35	19·85	...	...	1527·92
October	690·97	89·14	107·04	531·56	...	...	32·83	116·16	14·09	...	...	1581·79
November	759·74	81·35	69·97	560·14	...	...	28·34	110·86	15·04	...	...	1625·44
December	789·40	96·74	70·98	491·83	...	...	37·72	120·65	8·82	...	...	1616·14
1883.												
January	748·75	103·89	65·41	442·89	...	...	35·76	132·41	7·69	...	...	1536·80
February	701·01	99·95	64·35	399·34	...	...	32·77	136·83	7·78	...	...	1442·03
March	751·09	81·72	73·12	353·53	...	...	31·24	151·26	8·68	...	...	1450·64
April	635·97	65·81	74·27	361·85	...	...	30·83	154·04	12·10	...	...	1334·87
May	608·27	61·95	77·21	354·04	...	...	28·23	169·09	10·54	...	...	1309·33
June	619·73	81·71	73·53	318·93	...	...	34·20	160·96	11·98	...	...	1301·04
July	636·59	90·79	72·37	350·14	...	...	36·86	154·40	12·52	...	...	1353·67
August	625·41	81·44	72·63	397·78	...	...	34·71	147·48	11·38	...	Rangoon. 7·99	1378·82
September	628·30	78·16	75·47	459·24	...	...	32·97	137·90	10·97	...	16·79	1439·80
October	629·08	67·78	78·73	492·43	...	...	28·97	123·37	10·60	...	17·61	1448·57
November	638·47	61·71	84·35	497·87	...	...	27·38	110·46	9·63	...	17·62	1447·49
December	600·47	60·44	82·78	418·79	...	...	28·65	118·93	8·77	...	19·72	1338·55
1884.												
January	573·92	66·96	76·78	331·54	...	...	24·06	119·16	8·72	...	9·77	1210·91
February	565·38	62·15	76·72	341·02	...	...	23·36	137·94	8·97	...	10·04	1225·58
March	593·58	51·61	75·52	358·47	...	...	29·62	136·92	9·08	...	20·85	1275·65

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE, 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JULY 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1120, 1121, 1156, 1157, 1200, 1201, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208 AND 1209 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th JULY, 9th AND 23rd AUGUST 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average Wages per Month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average Wages per Month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.
Mysore.	**2nd half of June 1884.**																																						
	Bangalore	11 3	11 8	11 7	12 3	12 12	12 12	10 5	9 15	9 14	11 5	11 0	10 15	24 0	24 0	27 12	...	...	...	35 0	35 9	31 7	25 6	26 7	29 12	84 0	84 0	84 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	4 to 8	5 to 7	13-2 to 22-8
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	13 0	12 12	11 11	14 8	15 12	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	37 2	28 0	28 0	31 15	156 0	156 0	172 6	11 4	12 4	13 8	11 0	12 0	13 3	5 0	5 0	15 0
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	40 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0	6 0	12 to 15
	Mysore	10 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	10 8	12 14	12 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	75 0	10 8	10 0	8 12	10 4	9 12	8 8	7 8	6 0	15 0
	Shimoga	12 10	12 10	14 11	14 11	14 11	16 13	12 10	12 10	11 9	16 13	16 13	15 12	29 6	29 3	34 10	...	...	...	37 4	36 12	32 1	27 5	27 5	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	29 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	22-8 to 30-0
	1st half of July 1884.																																						
	Bangalore	11 14	11 3	11 11	12 13	12 3	12 13	10 8	10 5	9 13	11 8	11 5	11 0	...	24 0	21 7	...	...	...	35 5	35 0	30 13	25 5	25 6	29 15	84 0	84 0	84 0	12 8	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 2	13 0	13 0	12 14	16 0	14 8	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	37 2	28 0	28 0	31 15	168 0	156 0	172 6	12 4	11 4	13 8	12 0	11 0	13 3	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	48 0	39 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 8	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 8	12 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	75 0	9 8	10 8	8 8	9 0	10 4	8 4	...	...	...
	Shimoga	13 10	12 10	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	12 10	12 10	11 9	17 14	16 13	16 13	29 6	29 6	35 11	...	...	...	37 4	37 4	34 11	27 5	27 5	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
	2nd half of July 1884.																																						
Bay.	Bombay	10 9	10 14	10 0	18 0	18 2	21 13	7 8	7 8	7 12	9 2	9 12	13 1	16 3	16 9	17 0	13 9	13 13	13 9	11 5	12 0	12 2	15 12	16 11	15 1	62 6	62 6	58 3	12 9	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad	14 8	13 8	12 0	23 8	22 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	21 8	19 8	17 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	11 7	24 10	24 10	22 13	8 14	8 14	10 0	11 7	11 7	13 5	20 0	20 0	17 12	18 0	18 0	14 8	19 8	19 8	...	16 8	16 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Surat	13 10	10 5	11 8	14 13	11 5	12 5	7 7	7 5	7 8	8 5	8 3	8 7	14 3	14 3	19 1	13 10	13 2	14 1	...	...	...	14 13	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 10	13 9	13 9	...	...	...
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 4¼	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 12	12 12	11 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 14	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	10 10	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 14	12 14	18 10	12 13	12 13	15 0	13 5	13 5	25 11	15 10	15 10	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 0	15 3	15 3	14 5	13 5	13 5	13 4	...	...	...
	Colába (Alibág)	7 8	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	18 12	14 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 10	10 12	10 12	10 13	20 6	20 6	16 14	17 10	17 10	14 4	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	15 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 12	13 12	14 14	...	...	...
	Násik	17 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 7	10 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	22 6	14 8	14 8	15 5	20 11	20 11	20 11	21 0	21 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 10	15 10	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 5	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	15 4	16 0	13 14	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 6	10 0	10 6	11 13	17 0	18 1	22 6	15 12	15 12	17 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 11	18 6	79 5	79 5	79 12	14 2	14 4	13 9	14 0	14 0	13 7	...	...	...
	Poona	12 10	13 13	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 3	9 3	11 0	15 4	16 5	20 11	13 13	13 13	16 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	19 9	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	14 11	13 10	13 6	14 7	13 6	...	...	...
	Sholápur	15 6	16 5	15 6	...	...	...	9 15	10 0	11 7	10 13	10 13	12 6	17 4	17 4	29 5	17 14	18 6	23 14	...	...	...	25 5	26 0	21 0	71 0	64 0	75 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 12	19 12	19 8	17 0	17 0	15 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	11 12	11 12	10 12	27 0	26 0	29 0	25 8	25 0	27 5	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 6¼	11 1¼	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 30th JUNE 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal.													On the Bári Doáb Canal the supply was sufficient for requirements. There is a decrease of 2,731 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
1st Division	4·9	4·91	3,073·60	1,757	. .	. . .	Gurdáspur	14,428	3·2	4·7	Cotton	19,047	
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·4		729	. .	. . .	Amritsar	27,979	3·5	2·0	Rice	8,485	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·5	3·2		559	. .	. . .	Lahore	33,428	1·5	2·3	Sugarcane	9,890	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	267	. .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Others	38,413	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·60	3,312	. .	. . .	. . . . .	75,835	. .	. .	. . . . .	75,835	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,856·59	. .	. . .	. . . . .	78,566	. .	. .	. . . . .	78,566	
Western Jumna Canal.													On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 22,962 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. General rainfall during the latter half of the month has prevented any excessive demand for canal water.
Karnál Division	4·33	4·38	2,546	90	. .	502,914 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 30,208 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	1,618	4·75	5·44	Cotton	39,893	
Delhi do.	5·70	5·70		749	. .		Karnál	20,749	3·91	5·64	Rice	7,247	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·26		1,044	. .		Delhi	28,248	3·70	7·40	Sugarcane	50,421	
Do. Balla Head	8·80	5·86		203	. .		Rohtak	31,332	2·63	7·28	Others	31,496	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	510	. .		Hissar	25,771	1·50	4·80	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jínd	20,652	2·40	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	6	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	681	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	2,596	. .	502,914	. . . . .	129,057	. .	. .	. . . . .	129,057	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,914	. .	546,703	. . . . .	106,095	. .	. .	. . . . .	106,095	
Sirhind Canal.													
Main Line	8·0	4·04	4,500	1,250	. .	. . .	Ferozepore	1,340	1·3	2·4	Cotton	302	
3rd Division, Combined Branch	6·4	3·93	1,500								Rice	1	
4th „ mile 43rd Abohar Branch	6·0	4·65		896	. .	. . .	Faridkot	315	. .	. .	Sugarcane	1	
5th „ Feeders	7·5	3·31	1,500	354	. .	. . .	Sirsa	331	1·33	5·3	Others	1,682	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	. . .	1,250	. .	. . .	. . . . .	1,986	. .	. .	. . . . .	1,986	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Inundation Canals.													On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 100,165 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is due to the favorable state of the rivers.
Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Lahore	5,050	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Montgomery	12,500	1·49	0·90		. . .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mooltan	167,222	0·46	1·1		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Dera Gházi Khan	66,466	0·90	0·13		. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	124,720	. .	1·9		. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	375,958	. .	. .	. . . . .	375,958	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	275,793	. .	. .	. . . . .	275,793	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	206,878	. .	. .	. . . . .	206,878	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	184,661	. .	. .	. . . . .	184,661	

J. E. CATTON,

Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1883-84.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1882-83 AND 1883-84 IN THE CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1883-84. Total acres.	Kharif, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Increase.	Kharif, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Decrease.	Rabi, 1883-84. Total acres.	Rabi, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Increase.	Rabi, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Decrease.	Whole Year, 1883-84. Total acres.	Whole Year, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Increase.	Whole Year, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1883-84.	Rainfall. 1882-83.	Rainfall. 1883-84.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1883-84.	Remarks.
Western Jumna Canal.																	
Umballa	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	3,524*	726	. .	1,009	215	. .	4,533	941	. .	+26·20	45·4	31·2	—31·3	
Karnál	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	47,325	8,230	. .	56,315	8,375	. .	103,640	16,605	. .	+19·08	23·0	16·7†	—27·4	
Delhi	643,515	804,933	525,676	37,618	3,318	. .	59,067	28,294	. .	96,685	31,612	. .	+48·58	27·3	13·8	—49·5	
Rohtak	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	39,640	4,110	. .	59,848	19,619	. .	99,488	23,729	. .	+31·32	14·4	12·5	—13·2	
Hissar	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	41,201	7,282	. .	48,536	2,482	. .	89,737	9,764	. .	+12·21	19·5	9·1	—53·3	
Jind	251,231	. . .	. . .	32,597	5,710	. .	45,252	9,779	. .	77,849	15,489	. .	+24·84	24·7	9·8	—60·3	
Bikáner	. . .	. . .	. . .	418	194	. .	76	. .	151	494	43	. .	+ 9·53	. .	. .	. .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	3,642,422	7,408,550	4,225,668	202,323	29,570	. .	270,103	68,764	151	472,426	98,183	. .	+26·24	. .	. .	. .	
Bári Doáb Canal.																	
Gurdáspur	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	19,310	691	. .	15,173	3,960	. .	34,483	4,651	. .	+15·59	25·8	22·8	—11·2	
Amritsar	893,266	1,006,798	766,773	63,088	10,563	. .	94,747	12,417	. .	157,835	22,980	. .	+17·04	40·8	35·4	—13·2	
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	78,529	3,203	. .	120,013	6,411	. .	198,542	9,614	. .	+ 5·09	41·6	25·3	—39·2	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	2,641,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	160,927	14,457	. .	229,933	22,788	. . . .	390,860	37,245	. .	+10·53	. .	. .	. .	
Total Perennial Canals	6,283,489	11,918,214	7,013,592	363,250	44,027	. .	500,036	91,552	151	863,286	135,428	. .	+18·61	. .	. .	. .	

* Includes 948 acres irrigated in Kalsia State, which were shown separately against that State in Statements Nos. I and II for Kharif, 1883-84.

† Superintending Engineer explains that in the half-yearly return for kharif, 1883, the rainfall in Karnal District for May 1883 was, by clerical error, shown as 1·64 instead of 1·14, and the total for the half-year as 15·69 instead of 15·17; hence the cause of difference in the total rainfall between the half-yearly and annual statements.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE "RABI" SEASON, 1883-84 (1st OCTOBER to 31st MARCH).

No. 27241. of 1884, dated Allahabad, the 26th July 1884.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

READ—

Statements A18, B18, and C18, showing irrigation operations for rabi, 1883-84, of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The failure of the cold-weather rains caused a great demand for canal water. The area irrigated, 1,471,927 acres, is again the largest on record, having exceeded the previous *maximum* (of 1882-83) by 237,701 acres; whilst the assessments under occupiers' rate amount to R31,16,061, or an increase of R5,08,919.

2. Table I. shows in detail the acreage irrigated during the last four years:—

TABLE I.

CANAL.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	642,324	475,747	520,465	627,872
Lower Ganges	116,250	426,633	406,902	450,143
Agra	105,378	96,106	103,624	171,864
Eastern Jumna	128,408	150,689	142,030	159,400
Dún	6,867	8,138	9,448	8,983
Rohilkhand	29,985	48,544	46,844	46,918
Bijnor	2,041	2,137	3,207	4,802
Hamírpur tanks	442	1,300	1,111	1,285
Jhánsi tanks	945	529	595	660
TOTAL	1,032,010	1,209,823	1,234,226	1,471,927

The chief increase is on the Upper Ganges Canal, which shows an excess of 107,407 acres over the area attained in 1882-83. The area irrigated on this canal, *viz.*, 627,872 acres, is within 15,000 acres of the amount watered in 1880-81, previous to the transfer of the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches to the Lower Ganges Canal, thus showing the greater economy in the distribution of water.

On the Lower Ganges Canal there is an increase of 43,241 acres over the returns of the previous year, which, however, were 19,731 acres less than in 1881-82. The old Divisions, *viz.*, the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches, show a total of 211,908 acres, or an increase of 7,604 acres.

On the new Divisions, *viz.*, Narora, Mainpuri, and Bhognipur, there has been an increase of 35,637 acres. The irrigation on these Divisions is still undeveloped, and there is no doubt that in time the area irrigated on the Lower Ganges Canal will at least equal that now obtained on the Upper Ganges.

The large increase of 68,240 acres on the Agra Canal is due not only to the season, but also to the extension of the distributary system which took

place last year. The result is the more satisfactory, as the increase has occurred at a time when the river Jumna fell lower than ever known before; and the scanty supply in the canal had to be eked out with the assistance of Ganges water, which was given without detriment to the irrigation depending on the canals taking out from that river.

The increase, over the previous year, on the Eastern Jumna Canal is 17,370 acres; whilst the minor irrigation works, *viz.*, the Dún and Rohilkhand Canals and the Bundelkhand tanks, remain at their normal figures. On the Bijnor Canals there has been a marked increase during the last two years, due chiefly to the remodelling works undertaken in 1881-82.

3. Table II. gives the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last six "rabi" seasons:—

TABLE II.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Other crops.	Pulses.	Poppy and other drugs.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901	15,371	1,075,952
1879-80	482,703	210,959	83,861	33,401	15,104	844,330
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	55,222	18,309	1,082,010
1881-82	726,332	261,602	102,549	77,238	18,203	1,209,823
1882-83	727,740	266,604	146,662	76,349	16,871	1,234,226
1883-84	824,607	292,028	221,280	116,967	17,045	1,471,927

The area under wheat and barley alone amounted to 1,116,635 acres, and 116,967 acres of pulses were watered, or about 50,000 acres more than the average. Poppy and other drugs remained at about the usual figure of 17,000 acres; whilst other crops watered rose from 146,662 to 221,280 acres.

4. Table III. shows the percentage of wheat to the total area irrigated on each canal:—

TABLE III.

Canals.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	
					Area.	Percentage of wheat to whole area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Upper Ganges . . .	194,083	228,773	321,868	342,663	397,041	63
Terminal Divisions . .	101,356	113,237	122,135	87,831	232,057	51
Lower Ganges . . .	15,078	45,282	87,974	88,099		
Agra	11,767	27,431	28,206	27,392	29,360	17
Eastern Jumna . . .	122,506	111,274	131,891	121,965	136,819	86
Rohilkhand	29,979	13,120	26,549	32,496	18,109	38

The small amount of 29,360 acres under wheat cultivation on the Agra Canal is noteworthy.

The acreage of inferior grains and pulses on this canal is 76,979, and of gram 34,774 acres, or a total of nearly four times the area under wheat; whilst that under barley is 24,035 acres, or nearly the same as wheat—a remarkable contrast to the areas cultivated on other canals. As irrigation is extended superior crops will, as elsewhere, be sown and the present slovenly style of cultivation improved.

5. Table IV compares the assessments under occupiers' rate with those of the three preceding years:—

TABLE IV.

CANALS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Rate per acre, 1883-84.
	R	R	R	R	
Upper Ganges	7,61,523	10,21,817	11,22,533	13,50,062	2·15
Terminal Divisions	4,67,609	} 8,56,183	8,62,631	9,58,406	2·12
Lower Ganges	2,62,339				
Agra	2,86,736	2,59,530	2,85,152	4,31,973	2·51
Eastern Jumna	2,71,905	3,17,217	2,94,760	3,30,847	2·07
Rohilkhand	11,581	28,043	25,586	26,669	0·57
Bijnor	2,037	2,069	3,114	4,794	0.99
Dun	8,281	9,379	10,526	10,093	1·12
Bundelkhand tanks	1,606	3,046	2,840	3,217	1·65
TOTAL	21,09,061	25,39,377	26,07,142	31,16,061	2·11

The rate per acre is R2·11, or the same as last year. In 1881-82 it was R2·09.

6. These figures show very satisfactory economical results, and are decidedly creditable to the administration of the canals.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India; that it be circulated to other Governments and to Local Departments; and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.*

By order, &c.,

J. G. FORBES, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*

Joint-Secy., P. W. D., Irrgn. Br., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. A 18.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FAṢL RABI 1883-84.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zilla.	Area in acres.	Cultivable acres.	Areas irrigated.		1883-84, as compared with 1882-83.		Rainfall for six months, October to March, 1883-84.													
			Rabi, 1882-83.	Rabi, 1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1882-83.	1883-84.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Saharanpur	1,421,696	803,520	54,807	61,848	7,041	. . .	. .	. .	. .	·8	. .	·1	3·6	. .	. .	·8	1·9	·4	5·5	2·1
Muzaffarnagar	1,059,904	652,672	102,272	127,541	25,269	. . .	. .	. .	. .	·5	. .	. .	8·5	. .	·1	·1	1·5	·3	5·1	·9
Meerut	1,522,688	1,068,800	193,443	247,881	54,438	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·5	. .	. .	. .	1·0	·3	3·5	·3
Bulandshahr	1,225,536	830,464	140,444	166,413	25,969	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·8	. .	. .	. .	1·0	. .	3·8	. .
Aligarh	1,251,392	889,088	118,141	126,416	8,275	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·8	·1	. .	. .	·5	. .	3·3	·1
Muttra	929,728	670,784	39,777	63,851	24,074	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·8	·2	. .	. .	·1	. .	2·9	·2
Agra	1,183,872	747,776	31,074	49,174	18,100	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·4	. .
Etah	1,112,832	680,512	73,520	83,939	10,419	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·3	. .	. .	. .	·2	. .	2·5	. .
Mainpuri	1,086,208	605,888	109,989	117,069	7,080	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·3	. .	. .	. .	·6	. .	2·9	. .
Farukhabad	1,100,032	620,544	47,221	51,301	4,080	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·4	. .	. .	. .	·3	. .	1·7	. .
Etáwah	1,083,904	561,216	109,280	119,437	10,157	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·9	. .	. .	. .	·6	. .	2·5	. .
Cawnpore	1,516,800	872,896	118,045	133,237	15,192	. . .	·7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3·1	. .	·1	. .	1·1	. .	5·0	. .
Delhi	805,120	525,440	304	808	504	. . .	·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·8	. .	. .	. .	1·6	. .	3·5	·1
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	34.704	60,364	25,660	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	·8	. .	. .	. .	1·2	. .	2·0	·1
Dehra Dún	763,520	67,712	9,448	8,983	. . .	465	·2	. .	·2	1·3	. .	. .	4·8	. .	. .	·6	1·2	·6	6·4	2·5
Bijnor	1,195,328	613,312	3,207	4,802	1,595	. . .	·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·3	. .	. .	. .	1·0	·6	3·6	·6
Tarái	600,192	176,512	3,470	2,232	. . .	1,238	·3	. .	. .	·1	. .	. .	4·1	. .	. .	. .	1·1	. .	5·5	·1
Pilibhít	877,824	389,376	8,085	6,136	. . .	1,949	·1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4·0	. .	. .	. .	1·4	. .	5·5	. .
Bareilly	1,033,152	721,472	35,289	38,550	3,261	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·7	. .	. .	. .	1·7	. .	4·4	. .
Jhánsi	1,002,752	411,584	595	660	65	. . .	. .	·3	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·4	·2	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·4	·5
Hamírpur	1,464,640	826,048	1,111	1,285	174	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·8	. .	·1	. .	·1	. .	2·0	. .
Total	23,477,440	13,728,896	1,234,226	1,471,927	241,353	3,652														
				Net increase		237,701														

Dated Allahabad, the 26th July 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. B 18.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FASL RABI, 1883-84.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal zilas.

Nature of Crop.	Sahárunpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Futehgarh.	Etáwah.	Cawnpur.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Philibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.
Gardens and Orchards	859	860	3,048	2,305	1,605	602	785	777	657	172	630	1,002	4	259	392	25	18	38	382	1	17	14,428
Sugarcane	15	44	110	115	9	1	3	. .	5	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	93	. .	2	24	. .	. .	422
Cereals — Wheat	54,335	104,784	174,475	107,270	65,125	9,157	12,512	47,535	66,789	26,581	62,550	55,243	86	8,835	6,901	3,929	958	2,513	14,638	163	228	824,607
Cereals — Barley	1,945	7,182	33,948	20,711	22,359	8,444	6,968	13,914	31,331	16,960	43,760	68,750	106	8,717	325	200	227	776	5,006	. .	399	292,028
Cereals — Oats	354	1	589	210	30	3	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	517	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,705
Cereals — Chena	. .	. .	. .	31	237	3	10	70	131	. .	. .	. .	. .	39	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	521
Other grains	568	1,062	4,427	12,811	31,110	27,153	20,640	17,915	10,544	3,068	1,134	2,398	444	29,245	. .	428	877	2,465	15,503	205	474	182,471
Pulses — Gram	1,608	4,149	5,794	4,099	2,560	16,953	4,694	1,257	873	120	2,561	1,323	168	13,186	119	114	44	166	956	265	157	61,166
Pulses — Peas	24	6,597	15,341	10,224	40	2	960	. .	416	56	1,735	1,470	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	65	319	. .	. .	37,249
Pulses — Arhar	. .	. .	58	99	9	3	230	44	28	9	12	39	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	238	. .	. .	775
Pulses — Masur	703	1,292	5,583	6,984	1,762	4	. .	612	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	209	. .	12	52	542	12	. .	17,777
Fodder crops	59	631	3,222	151	31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	. .	. .	4,109
Fibres, Cotton, &c.	9	337	1,020	341	904	436	2,158	225	147	37	6	100	. .	19	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,739
Dyes, Indigo, &c.	. .	106	36	957	. .	4	5	. .	. .	. .	2	67	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,177
Drugs, Opium, &c.	3	1	5	38	133	. .	3	523	3,542	3,902	6,102	2,337	. .	. .	230	. .	3	9	204	. .	10	17,045
Oil seeds	1,181	322	3	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	320	7	270	. .	. .	290	. .	93	44	723	. .	. .	3,269
Miscellaneous	185	173	222	60	502	1,086	206	1,067	2,606	76	937	238	. .	54	. .	13	. .	. .	. .	14	. .	7,439
Total Rabi, 1883-84	61,848	127,541	247,881	166,413	126,416	63,851	49,174	83,939	117,069	51,301	119,437	133,237	808	60,364	8,983	4,802	2,232	6,136	38,550	660	1,285	1,471,927
Total, 1882-83	54,807	102,272	193,443	140,444	118,141	39,777	31,074	73,520	109,989	47,221	109,280	118,045	304	34,704	9,448	3,207	3,470	8,085	35,289	595	1,111	1,234,226

Dated Allahabad, the 26th July 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. C 18.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FASL RABI, 1883-84.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor.	Dún Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	Total.						Jhánsi.	Hamirpur.	
Gardens and Orchards	399	1,030	1,078	2,058	2,412	6,977	50	340	1,057	792	196	2,435	2,538	1,605	438	25	392	1	17	14,428
Sugarcane	37	14	50	176	. .	277	. .	5	. .	. .	1	6	16	4	26	93	. .	. .	. .	422
Cereals — Wheat	51,596	74,695	92,102	93,805	84,843	397,041	27,984	42,930	38,751	85,099	37,293	232,057	136,819	29,360	18,109	3,929	6,901	163	228	824,607
Cereals — Barley	1,372	11,218	33,768	15,227	29,801	91,386	6,148	16,231	55,988	57,042	31,298	166,707	2,967	24,035	6,009	200	325	. .	399	292,028
Cereals — Oats	. .	77	440	314	3	834	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	354	. .	. .	. .	517	. .	. .	1,705
Cereals — Chena	. .	. .	. .	. .	450	450	. .	22	. .	. .	. .	22	. .	49	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	521
Other grains	325	347	1,796	9,058	53,664	65,190	4,512	8,335	3,884	1,757	9	18,497	1,853	76,979	18,845	828	. .	205	474	182,471
Pulses — Gram	3,535	1,593	2,718	5,365	2,146	15,357	481	230	169	1,268	3,187	5,335	3,879	34,774	1,166	114	119	265	157	61,166
Pulses — Peas	3,645	14,179	. .	7,860	. .	25,684	. .	. .	1,072	2,413	192	3,677	6,542	962	384	. .	. .	. .	. .	37,249
Pulses — Arhar	. .	36	50	73	20	179	40	24	43	12	. .	119	. .	233	244	. .	. .	. .	. .	775
Pulses — Masur	801	14,071	361	147	. .	15,380	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,556	14	606	. .	209	12	. .	17,777
Fodder crops	21	170	3,186	155	22	3,554	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	540	. .	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,109
Fibres, Cotton	25	109	790	151	1,361	2,436	. .	108	144	. .	. .	252	440	2,611	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,739
Dyes, Indigo	. .	943	132	19	. .	1,094	. .	. .	63	6	. .	69	5	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,177
Drugs, Opium	2	2	2	40	216	262	444	2,661	5,336	6,521	1,362	16,324	3	. .	216	. .	230	. .	10	17,045
Oilseeds	197	8	. .	. .	. .	205	. .	2	604	. .	. .	606	1,308	. .	860	. .	290	. .	. .	3,269
Miscellaneous	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,566	1,566	243	913	. .	2,210	671	4,037	580	1,229	. .	13	. .	14	. .	7,439
Total Rabi, 1883-84	61,955	118,492	136,473	134,448	176,504	627,872	39,902	71,801	107,111	157,120	74,209	450,143	159,400	171,864	46,918	4,802	8,983	660	1,285	1,471,927
Total, 1882-83	46,439	85,908	105,009	115,027	168,082	520,465	25,630	70,656	104,857	151,770	53,989	406,902	142,030	103,624	46,844	3,207	9,448	595	1,111	1,234,226

Dated Allahabad, the 26th July 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. A 18.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1883-84.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for years 1882-83 and 1883-84 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. Kharif, 1883-84. Total area.	Kharif, 1883-84. In comparison with kharif, 1882-83. Increase.	Kharif, 1883-84. In comparison with kharif, 1882-83. Decrease.	Rabi, 1883-84. Total area.	Rabi, 1883-84. In comparison with rabi, 1882-83. Increase.	Rabi, 1883-84. In comparison with rabi, 1882-83. Decrease.	Whole year, 1883-84. Total area.	Whole year, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Increase.	Whole year, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL. 1882-83.	RAINFALL. 1883-84.	RAINFALL. Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saháranpur	1,421,696	803,520	57,844	825	. . .	61,848	7,041	. . .	119,692	7,866	. . .	+6·5	42·1	16·1	—61·0
Muzaffarnagar	1,059,904	652,672	90,510	4,185	. . .	127,541	25,269	. . .	218,051	29,454	. . .	+13·5	33·8	18·2	—46·1
Meerut	1,522,688	1,068,800	151,134	14,073	. . .	247,881	54,438	. . .	399,015	68,511	. . .	+17·2	28·8	12·8	—55·5
Bulandshahr	1,225,536	830,464	103,291	14,349	. . .	166,413	25,969	. . .	269,704	40,318	. . .	+14·9	23·5	16·8	—20·0
Aligarh	1,251,392	889,088	72,327	15,871	. . .	126,416	8,275	. . .	198,743	24,146	. . .	+12·1	27·1	17·4	—35·8
Muttra	929,728	670,784	31,278	8,415	. . .	63,851	24,074	. . .	95,129	32,489	. . .	+34·1	28·3	13·8	—51·2
Agra	1,183,872	747,776	15,953	1,955	. . .	49,174	18,100	. . .	65,127	20,055	. . .	+30·7	28·5	16·6	—41·7
Etah	1,112,838	680,512	39,054	1,862	. . .	83,939	10,419	. . .	122,993	12,281	. . .	+9·9	36·5	18·5	—49·3
Mainpuri	1,086,208	605,888	54,923	6,332	. . .	117,069	7,080	. . .	171,992	13,412	. . .	+7·8	28·8	19·6	—31·9
Farukhabad	1,100,032	620,544	21,725	. . .	358	51,301	4,080	. . .	73,026	3,722	. . .	+5·1	25·1	15·3	—39·0
Etáwah	1,083,904	561,216	59,786	. . .	479	119,437	10,157	. . .	179,223	9,678	. . .	+5·4	26·8	18·0	—32·8
Cawnpore	1,516,800	872,896	54,126	1,728	. . .	133,237	15,192	. . .	187,363	16,920	. . .	+9·0	33·2	17·4	—47·9
Delhi	805,120	525,440	222	195	. . .	803	504	. . .	1,030	699	. . .	+6·2	26·4	13·7	—48·1
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	27,016	10,805	. . .	60,364	25,660	. . .	87,380	36,465	. . .	+41·7	15·9	16·8	+5·6
Dehra Dún	763,520	67,712	5,293	. . .	227	8,983	. . .	465	14,276	. . .	692	—4·8	57·6	37·1	—35·6
Bijnor	1,195,328	613,312	1,707	29	. . .	4,802	1,598	. . .	6,509	1,624	. . .	+24·9	40·2	21·2	—47·2
Tarái	600,192	176,512	3,545	. . .	204	2,232	. . .	1,238	5,777	. . .	1,442	—24·9	68·2	34·7	—49·1
Pilibhít	877,824	389,376	6,363	2,308	. . .	6,136	. . .	1,949	12,499	359	. . .	+2·8	51·0	25·1	—50·7
Bareilly	1,033,152	721,472	29,425	4,566	. . .	38,550	3,261	. . .	67,975	7,827	. . .	+11·5	51·3	14·0	—72·7
Jhánsi	1,002,752	411,584	55	13	. . .	660	65	. . .	715	78	. . .	+10·9	48·5	13·8	—71·5
Hamírpur	1,464,640	826,048	170	94	. . .	1,285	174	. . .	1,455	268	. . .	+18·4	33·0	25·5	—22·7
Total	23,477,440	13,728,896	825,747	87,605	1,268	1,471,927	241,353	3,652	2,297,674	326,172	2,134	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
			Net increase		86,337	Net increase		237,701	Net increase		324,038				

Dated Allahabad, the 26th July 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. B 18.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1883-84.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.
Gardens and Orchards	1,924	1,669	4,618	3,499	2,425	836	1,520	1,446	1,287	514	1,267	2,071	5	330	668	26	22	48	644	3	45	24,867
Sugarcane	16,124	41,462	61,835	5,412	624	770	1,125	1,444	2,952	2,247	5,718	5,553	. .	626	781	1,626	613	1,394	4,682	26	133	155,147
Cereals — Rice	30,212	21,736	10,561	270	463	1	18	932	2,342	581	2,167	897	. .	17	4,093	. .	2,928	4,906	24,302	9	8	106,443
Cereals — Bajra	27	78	70	291	99	375	202	191	427	8	128	32	2	465	. .	. .	. .	1	2	. .	. .	2,393
Cereals — Joar	30	. .	846	3,920	2,648	5,503	4,458	2,360	4,327	274	3,264	499	32	5,206	. .	. .	. .	4	6	. .	. .	33,377
Cereals — Maize	4,704	8,625	30,855	17,299	10,186	32	166	4,015	4,900	2,428	1,885	3,927	. .	53	3	. .	. .	8	15	. .	. .	89,101
Cereals — Wheat	54,335	104,784	174,475	107,270	65,125	9,157	12,512	47,535	66,789	26,581	62,550	55,243	86	8,835	6,901	3,929	958	2,513	14,638	163	228	824,607
Cereals — Barley	1,945	7,182	33,948	20,711	22,359	8,444	6,968	13,914	31,331	16,960	43,760	68,750	106	8,717	225	200	227	776	5,006	. .	399	292,028
Cereals — Oats	354	1	589	210	30	3	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	517	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,705
Cereals — Chena	. .	. .	. .	31	237	3	10	70	131	. .	. .	. .	. .	39	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	521
Other grains	1,037	1,684	4,621	12,950	31,217	27,258	20,692	18,387	12,214	3,253	3,134	2,485	444	29,277	. .	596	877	2,499	15,532	205	475	188,837
Pulses (kharif)	285	3,832	902	150	58	785	43	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	967	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,033
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	1,608	4,149	5,794	4,099	2,560	16,953	4,694	1,257	873	120	2,561	1,323	168	13,186	119	114	44	166	956	265	157	61,166
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	24	6,597	15,341	10,224	40	2	960	. .	416	56	1,735	1,470	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	65	319	. .	. .	37,249
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	. .	. .	58	99	9	3	230	44	28	9	12	39	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	238	. .	. .	775
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	703	1,292	5,583	6,984	1,762	4	. .	612	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	209	. .	12	52	542	12	. .	17,777
Fodder Crops	1,190	3,947	13,486	3,985	316	2	. .	53	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	. .	. .	22,994
Fibres, Cotton, &c.	1,476	5,516	16,091	18,817	10,158	15,234	5,856	3,354	2,593	254	640	270	70	13,889	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	8	. .	94,229
Dyes, Indigo, &c.	1,509	4,652	18,458	53,213	47,483	8,379	5,120	24,136	32,578	14,274	40,491	39,546	116	5,508	. .	. .	. .	. .	122	. .	. .	295,585
Drugs, Opium, &c.	93	34	64	61	139	. .	3	531	3,567	3,923	6,113	2,348	. .	. .	370	. .	3	12	219	. .	10	17,490
Oil-seeds	1,181	322	3	7	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	320	7	270	. .	. .	290	. .	93	44	723	. .	. .	3,269
Miscellaneous	931	494	817	202	805	1,385	550	2,701	5,227	1,224	1,791	2,640	1	255	. .	18	. .	5	11	24	. .	21,081
Total, 1883-84	119,692	218,051	399,015	269,704	198,743	95,129	65,127	122,993	171,992	73,026	179,223	187,363	1,030	87,380	14,276	6,509	5,777	12,499	67,975	715	1,455	2,297,674
Total, 1882-83	111,826	188,597	330,504	229,386	174,597	62,640	45,072	110,712	158,580	69,304	169,545	170,443	331	50,915	14,968	4,885	7,219	12,1[illegible]0	60,148	637	1,[illegible]7	1,973,636

Dated Allahabad, the 26th July 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. C 18.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1883-84.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Dún Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anúpshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	Total.						Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	
Gardens and Orchards	694	1,672	1,783	3,129	3,832	11,110	233	650	2,163	1,723	462	5,231	4,465	2,605	714	26	668	3	45	24,867
Sugarcane	23,692	20,318	34,995	4,848	1,641	85,494	609	1,380	4,949	8,599	1,329	16,866	41,032	2,500	6,689	1,626	781	26	133	155,147
Cereals — Rice	18,620	1,355	8,141	421	1,572	30,109	101	944	1,229	3,525	56	5,855	34,215	18	32,136	. .	4,093	9	8	106,443
Cereals — Bajra	75	145	...	260	122	602	107	346	3	248	24	728	25	1,035	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,393
Cereals — Joar	...	1,757	...	3,166	4,643	9,566	596	2,436	476	4,656	515	8,679	30	15,092	10	. .	. .	. .	. .	33,377
Cereals — Maize	1,539	9,534	14,095	15,804	14,301	55,273	915	3,203	6,195	3,262	110	13,685	19,972	145	23	. .	3	. .	. .	89,101
Cereals — Wheat	51,596	74,695	92,102	93,805	84,843	397,041	27,984	42,930	38,751	85,099	37,293	232,057	136,819	29,360	18,109	3,929	6,901	163	228	824,607
Cereals — Barley	1,372	11,218	33,768	15,227	29,801	91,386	6,148	16,231	55,988	57,042	31,298	166,707	2,967	24,035	6,009	200	325	. .	399	292,028
Cereals — Oats	. .	77	440	314	3	834	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	354	. .	. .	. .	517	. .	. .	1,705
Cereals — Chena	. .	. .	. .	. .	450	450	. .	22	. .	. .	. .	22	. .	49	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	521
Other grains	1,029	517	1,904	9,120	54,195	66,765	4,670	8,646	4,181	4,938	16	22,451	2,270	77,167	18,908	596	. .	205	475	188,837
Pulses (kharif)	1,674	1,363	1,915	27	63	5,042	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	196	1,795	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,033
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	3,535	1,593	2,718	5,365	2,146	15,357	481	230	169	1,268	187	5,335	3,879	34,774	1,166	114	119	265	157	61,166
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	3,645	14,179	. .	7,860	. .	25,684	. .	. .	1,072	2,413	192	3,677	6,542	962	384	. .	. .	. .	. .	37,249
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	. .	36	50	73	20	179	40	24	43	12	.	119	. .	233	244	. .	. .	. .	. .	775
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	801	14,071	361	147	. .	15,380	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	1,556	14	606	. .	209	12	. .	17,777
Fodder, Crops	1,285	1,016	10,620	4,110	25	18,056	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,923	. .	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	22,994
Fibres, Cotton, &c.	1,331	6,467	7,273	17,428	13,505	46,004	449	937	354	1,619	259	3,618	9,735	34,861	3	. .	. .	8	. .	94,229
Dyes, Indigo, &c.	1,048	21,955	10,308	41,568	60,018	134,997	10,048	25,067	34,236	46,199	21,659	137,209	4,674	18,583	122	. .	. .	. .	. .	295,585
Drugs, Opium, &c.	2	7	24	65	224	322	448	2,696	5,357	6,534	1,363	16,398	156	. .	234	. .	370	. .	10	17,490
Oil-seeds	197	8	. .	. .	. .	205	. .	2	604	. .	. .	606	1,308	. .	860	. .	290	. .	. .	3,269
Miscellaneous	. .	4	. .	77	2,053	2,134	1,703	2,945	1,644	4,567	3,718	14,577	2,240	2,072	16	18	. .	24	. .	21,081
Total year, 1883-84	112,135	182,987	220,497	222,914	273,457	1,011,990	54,532	108,689	157,414	231,704	101,481	653,820	277,358	245,300	86,251	6,509	14,276	715	1,455	2,297,674
Total, 1882-83	96,532	141,456	182,705	189,742	245,600	856,035	40,610	104,903	156,975	223,967	79,562	606,017	254,513	155,887	79,507	4,885	14,968	637	1,187	1,973,636

H. W. CONDUITT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

Dated Allahabad, 26th July 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th August 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 4th August 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd August 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 2nd August 1884. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th August 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th August 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd August 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd August 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
nd Aug. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	82,597	151	547	75,861	139	21,57,194	219	19,43,876	201	. . .	2,13,318
2nd ditto .	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi .	749	1,98,060	264	706	1,73,312	245	41,86,647	313	37,67,913	286	. . .	4,18,734
2nd ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,17,751	137	861	1,21,793	141	23,93,075	154	24,81,085	162	88,010	. . .
2nd ditto .	South Indian . .	655	69,749	106	654	82,043	125	14,27,958	121	15,89,811	137	1,61,853	. . .
2nd ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	4,20,566	290	1,450	3,70,502	256	1,34,30,564	513	1,32,01,253	512	. . .	2,29,311
2nd ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,03,400	441	461	1,16,645	253	43,69,558	527	45,79,287	561	2,09,729	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,723	10,92,123	231	4,679	9,40,156	201	2,79,64,996	329	2,75,63,225	330	. . .	4,01,771
	State.												
9th Aug. 1884	East Indian . .	1,509	8,52,236	565	1,509	6,71,221	445	1,85,49,028	683	1,49,00,558	557	. . .	36,48,470
2nd ditto .	Eastern Bengal(a) .	228	88,765	389	233	69,201	297	16,25,846	396	12,35,090	299	. . .	3,90,756
9th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,483	54	27	1,383	51	28,957	59	29,251	60	294	. . .
2nd ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	37,601	57	249	30,330	122	7,27,912	174	6,49,413	148	. . .	78,499
2nd ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	2,211	69	32	1,938	61	34,937	61	42,203	74	7,266	. . .
9th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	166	14,883	90	193	20,404	106	2,92,458	99	3,93,450	115	1,00,992	. . .
9th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	5,267	92	57	8,913	156	1,47,753	144	1,53,555	152	5,802	. . .
2nd ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	9,316	67	240	20,246	84	1,87,460	75	2,73,758	64	86,298	. . .
9th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	558	46	12	621	52	18,610	86	21,004	99	2,394	. . .
9th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,34,145	210	1,119	1,56,090	139	44,40,697	221	44,05,466	222	. . .	35,231
9th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	6,066	68	140	10,570	76	1,39,730	87	2,83,494	114	1,43,764	. . .
2nd ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	8,339	185	45	2,600	58	2,58,246	319	1,90,430	239	. . .	67,816
9th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	8,288	56	149	8,252	55	5,74,615	210	5,56,780	211	. . .	17,835
9th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	17,916	111	254	25,218	99	5,19,528	179	6,93,736	179	1,74,208	. . .
9th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	5,490	73	75	4,363	58	1,11,211	82	1,25,664	95	14,453	. . .
2nd ditto .	Punjab Northern .	421	56,977	135	447	58,963	132	11,11,949	147	10,29,249	130	. . .	82,700
2nd ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,32,897	201	660	1,13,650	172	28,07,837	236	25,71,612	220	. . .	2,36,225
2nd ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	66	4,306	65	. . .	. .	67,880	67	67,880	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,616	6,30,202	174	3,998	5,37,048	134	1,30,27,746	201	1,27,22,035	182	. . .	3,05,711
	Assisted Companies.												
2nd Aug. 1884	Bengal-Central . .	35	1,959	56	126	7,479	59	39,070	62	1,71,753	78	1,32,683	. . .
nd ditto .	Assam . . .	39	1,560	40	70	3,315	47	(b)4,499	41	63,817	58	59,318	. . .
th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	815	20	. . .	. .	30,915	43	30,915	. . .
nd ditto .	Bengal & N.-Western .	. .	. . .	. .	69	1,270	18	. . .	. .	(c)31,357	25	31,357	. . .
	TOTAL .	74	3,519	48	306	12,879	42	43,569	59	2,97,842	56	2,54,273	. . .
	Native States.												
2nd Aug. 1884	Bhavnagar-Goudal .	193	9,926	51	193	9,326	48	4,13,335	119	5,14,806	151	1,01,471	. . .
9th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	644	34	44	620	14	12,874	38	18,039	35	5,165	. . .
2nd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	13,999	116	121	14,174	117	2,80,798	129	3,56,587	167	75,789	. . .
26th July 1884	Mysore . . .	86	4,183	49	. .	(d)	. .	(e)88,788	61	(f)97,408	67	8,620	. .
	TOTAL .	419	28,752	69	(g)358	24,120	67	7,95,795	106	9,86,840	130	1,91,045	. .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,341	26,06,832	252	g10,850	21,85,424	201	6,03,81,134	326	5,64,70,500	292	. . .	39,10,634
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	2,81,25,371	152	2,69,57,791	139	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	3,22,55,763	174	2,95,12,709	153	. . .	27,43,054

(a) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 16th July to 4th August 1883.
(c) Total receipts from 2nd April to 2nd August 1884.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th July 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th July 1884.
(g) Exclusive of the mileage of the Mysore State Railway (86).

SIMLA,
The 23rd August 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1883-84.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.													
			Rabi, 1883-84.	Rabi, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.	
							1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1883-84.	188 83
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	1,009	794	215	...	...	...	1·5	...	0·2	...	...	3·8	...	...	0·5	1·5	2·2	5
Karnál	1,533,990	680,319	56,315	47,940	8,375	...	...	...	0·7	...	0·4	...	...	2·3	...	0·1	0·5	1·2	1·6	3·
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	59,848	40,229	19,619	...	0·1	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·4	0·8	0·8	1·5
Delhi	804,933	525,676	59,067	30,773	28,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	...	...	0·1	1·6	0·1	3·4
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,761	48,536	46,054	2,482	...	0·2	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	1·9	...	...	0·1	2·4	0·7	4·3
Jind	...	...	45,252	35,473	9,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	...	...	...	0·1	...	5·6
Bíkaner	...	...	76	227	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	7,408,550	4,225,668	270,103	201,490	68,764	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	15,173	11,213	3,960	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·7	2·94	1·2	0·15	1·9	1·65	4·1	4·7
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	94,747	82,330	12,417	...	...	...	1·2	...	0·1	...	0·3	3·30	1·3	..	0·9	0·30	3·8	3·6
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	120,013	113,602	6,411	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·3	...	0·4	2 90	1·5	0·10	0·6	0·30	3·4	3·3
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANALS	4,509,664	2,787,924	229,933	207,145	22,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	11,918,214	7,013,592	500,036	408,635	91,552	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated, 1883-84	500,036
Ditto 1882-83	408,635
Net increase	91,401

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bíkaner.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	TOTAL.
Wheat	496	40,318	47,871	47,823	31,201	31,517	...	10,343	68,390	97,922	3,76,381
Barley	71	2,766	162	26	2,585	565	...	186	494	679	7,534
Mixed Grain	35	2,912	3,526	8,424	4,921	3,941	64	427	1,211	2,307	32,768
Others	407	9,819	3,289	2,794	9,829	9,229	12	4,217	24,652	19,105	83,353
TOTAL RABI, 1883-84	1,009	56,315	59,848	59,067	48,536	45,252	76	15,173	94,747	1,20,013	5,00,036
TOTAL RABI, 1882-83	794	47,940	40,229	30,773	46,054	35,473	227	11,213	82,330	1,13,602	4,08,635

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			TOTAL.
	Karnál Division.	Hánsi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	
Wheat	10,147	87,044	1,02,535	1,99,726	35,261	1,41,394	1,76,655	3,76,381
Barley	1,145	4,895	135	6,175	290	1,069	1,359	7,534
Mixed Grain	202	11,792	16,829	28,823	858	3,087	3,945	32,768
Others	2,873	24,108	8,398	35,379	13,460	34,514	47,974	83,353
TOTAL RABI, 1883-84	14,367	1,27,839	1,27,897	2,70,103	49,869	1,80,064	2,29,933	5,00,036
TOTAL RABI, 1882-83	10,010	1,07,196	84,284	2,01,490	37,587	1,69,558	2,07,145	4,08,635

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint-Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 20th August, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

SETTLEMENT-OFFICERS' (PANJÁB) DECISIONS VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the validation of decisions passed by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb.

FUNCTIONS (LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, N. W. P.) VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to legalise the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Quinton and the Mover, with instructions to report in six weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Barkley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb be taken into consideration. He said :—

"When this Bill was introduced last year, I explained that it was required not so much to facilitate the development of local self-government in the towns of the Panjáb, the most important of which have possessed it in some measure since 1862, as to remove doubts as to the extent of the powers of municipal bodies which have arisen from the imperfections of the law under which they are at present constituted, and which have placed the committees in the unenviable position of not knowing accurately what they were legally competent to do, and have thus hampered their action in some cases in which, in the interests of the public, it would have been desirable to leave them greater scope. These defects were probably unavoidable when the existing law was passed, as there had not then been sufficient time to gain experience of the working of municipal institutions in the Panjáb to admit of the framing of anything approaching a complete Municipal Code, and much had therefore to be left to bye-laws to be made by the committees themselves, which can now be more satisfactorily provided for by substantive enactment.

"At the same time, as it was thought desirable to give municipal committees a more representative character and greater powers of initiative than they had hitherto possessed, the Bill dealt in greater detail than the existing law with the constitution of municipal bodies, and it also became necessary to state more fully the powers of control necessarily reserved to Government and its officers.

"Before proceeding to notice the principal changes which have been made in the Bill by the Select Committee, it may be convenient to attempt to give some idea of the number and size of the communities which at present have municipal institutions, and of the amount of the revenue which the municipalities have to administer. According to the census of 1881, the urban population of the province was upwards of 2,400,000, or more than one-eighth of the whole population, and inhabited 2,8 towns. The municipalities, however, were less numerous, as several cantonments and civil stations not included within municipal limits were classed as towns, and all places with a population of 5,000 or more inhabiting a compact group of houses were similarly classed, while many such places in the Panjáb are simply large agricultural villages with little or no non-agricultural population, except the persons occupied in supplying the ordinary wants of the residents of the village.

"When the census was taken, the number of municipalities in existence was 195, with a total population exceeding 2,000,000, though only 102 had a population exceeding 5,000. The latest returns, which are those for the year ending 31st March, 1883, give a total of 202 municipalities, with a population exceeding 2,100,000 and an income of about 28¼ lákhs of rupees. Ten years before there were only 125, with an income of 16¾ lákhs. More than one-ninth of the population of the province reside within municipal limits.

"Of the 202 municipalities in existence, only 46 have a population over 10,000. These have a total population of 1,374,658, with an income exceeding 22,82,000 rupees. Of these, again, only 12 have a population over 25,000, their total population being 835,555, and their income exceeding Rs. 15,69,000. Three of these are cities with a population varying from 130,000 to 173,000 and a total income of Rs. 9,69,000, or more than one-third of the entire municipal income of the province. These are the two imperial cities of Delhi and

'Lahore of Great Mogul,'

and Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, and the centre of the confederation known as the Khálsa, which, before Ranjít Singh reduced the country north-west of the Sutlej under the rule of one sovereign, was the sole bond of union of the Sikh people. Of these, Delhi is surpassed in size by but three inland cities in India, Haidarábád of the Dakhan, Lucknow

and Benares, and it is probably surpassed in trade by none; its commerce, including both exports and imports, being, according to the latest returns, over seven crores of rupees. Lahore resumed its place as the provincial capital under Ranjít Singh in 1798, and it continues to hold that place under our own Government. Amritsar, in addition to its religious importance in the eyes of the Sikhs, is, as a place of trade, second only to Delhi, and has large manufactures, especially in shawl wool, silk goods and embroidery. Besides these three cities, only three other municipalities in the province have an income exceeding one lákh of rupees. These are Pesháwar and Multán, both places of extensive trade, and Simla, in which this Council is now meeting. If we add the income of these three municipalities to that of the three great cities, we will find that six municipalities, with a population exceeding 616,000, have an income of over Rs. 14,19,000, which is more than half of the total municipal income of the province.

"It will thus be seen that, of the numerous municipalities now in existence, the great majority are in minor towns, and but a small number are in places of considerable importance. Eight, four of which are in the hills, are first class municipalities, and twenty are second class, the remainder belonging to the third class, which, as was stated when the Bill was introduced, it has not been thought necessary to continue; and the Local Government will therefore have to determine, with reference to each municipality of this class, whether it is fit to be constituted a municipality under the new law. The Select Committee has, therefore, thought it better, instead of repealing Act IV of 1873 and bringing the new law into force in all municipalities at once, and at the same time empowering the Local Government to withdraw any place from the operation of the Act, to require the Local Government, as soon as may be, to decide, as to each place where municipal institutions now exist, whether the provisions of the new Act are suited to that place, and, if they are, to declare it to be a municipality of the first or second class under the new Act. This is provided for by section 4, and, as section 171 empowers the Local Government to abolish any municipality, whether constituted under Act IV of 1873 or under the new Act, it will be able to put an end to any municipalities which it considers unfit to be brought under the new law. This change in the form of the Bill has made it necessary to empower the Local Government to continue in office for a term the members of the present committees when the new law is applied to any place which is now a municipality; and, for the same reason, we have found it necessary to declare, by section 12, the consequences which will follow when the new law is applied to such places, so as to provide for Act IV of 1873 ceasing to apply, and at the same time to maintain all existing rights and liabilities as if the committee under Act IV of 1873 continued in existence.

"In dealing with the constitution of committees we have not thought it necessary, in section 5, to retain the provision of the Bill requiring the sanction of the Governor General in Council to a direction of the Local Government substituting appointment for election for reasons affecting the public interests when no desire for a change has been expressed by the electors. Considering how numerous municipalities in the Panjáb are, and how small some of them are, it seemed better to leave it to the Local Government to decide whether circumstances exist which render a change in this respect desirable; and, as the Bill requires reasons to be given, and any person who is dissatisfied with the direction could lay his objections before the Government of India, no further check appeared to be required.

"In section 14, as the Local Government considered the approval by the Commissioner of the election of the president of a second class committee sufficient, we have altered the Bill accordingly, requiring the approval of the Local Government in the case of first class committees only. In other respects the changes made in the provisions of the Bill as to the constitution of committees have been aimed at assimilating them to the corresponding provisions of the Panjáb District Boards Act passed last year.

"In section 20, the Local Government desired that the concluding words of the proviso, relating to the transaction of business at adjourned meetings

whether a quorum is present or not, when the adjournment of the original meeting was due to a quorum not having attended, should be omitted, a report to the Local Government when a quorum was not present at the adjourned meeting being substituted. The Select Committee, however, considered the proposed substitute inconvenient, and that it was desirable to retain the provision in order to guard against the risk of combinations among members to obstruct business by absenting themselves from meetings.

"In the Bill as introduced, both the appointment and the removal of a paid secretary by a committee was made subject to the sanction of the Commissioner of the division. The majority of the Select Committee, however, were of opinion that it was not desirable to carry control over appointments to this length; and section 28 of the Bill as now modified therefore only requires the Commissioner's consent to the appointment, as secretary, of a person not being a member of committee, and to the rate of pay proposed to be allowed to the person so appointed. The powers of control given by the Bill as introduced over the appointment of other officers and servants have also been greatly restricted, but by section 30 the Commissioner is empowered to interfere to prevent the employment of unduly large or expensive establishments or the grant of excessive salaries, while section 29 makes appointments to offices requiring professional skill subject to rules to be made by the Local Government as to the qualification of the persons to be appointed.

"In section 36, requiring notice to be given before suing committees or their officers for their official acts, we have omitted as unnecessary the provisions of the Bill as introduced as to limitation of suits, which is sufficiently dealt with by the Limitation Act, and as to the effect of tender of amends, in regard to which the Courts should require no guidance from the legislature. In consequence of these omissions, we have been enabled to make the section general in its application, while in the Bill as introduced it was confined to suits for compensation for wrongful acts. I shall, however, have an amendment to propose to provide for a point which was brought to notice since the Report of the Select Committee was presented.

"In the chapter on taxation, the taxes which may be imposed for the general purposes of the Act are brought together in section 39, a schedule being added allowing a higher rate of tax on lands and buildings in the hill-stations of Simla, Dharmsála, Dalhousie and Murree than that which is fixed as the maximum elsewhere. This tax has hitherto been imposed only in these hill-stations and at Abbottábád in the Hazára district, and the practice has been to levy it upon the estimated gross annual rental of houses without making any deduction for repairs or insurance, or in hill-stations, where houses are usually let furnished, on account of the proportion of the rent estimated to be paid on account of the furniture. In the Bill as introduced a proviso was added to the explanation of 'annual value' expressly authorizing the continuance of this practice, unless, in the case of furnished houses, the Local Government should otherwise order; but the majority of the Select Committee, while agreeing that, in order to facilitate assessments, they should be calculated on the gross annual rental, no deduction being made for repairs or insurance, were of opinion that the proportion of the rent estimated to be payable on account of furniture should not be liable to taxation, and have therefore omitted the proviso and added to the explanation words making the sum for which a house might be expected to let unfurnished the value on which it should be liable to be taxed. I may say that, in the opinion of the Local Government, there is no sufficient reason for departing from the existing practice, and that I propose to move an amendment restoring in substance the proviso which has been omitted from the Bill.

"At the end of the Bill a special section applicable only to Simla has been added, saving the land-tax, which has been substituted for the ground-rent formerly charged by Government, and which is levied concurrently with a tax on the annual value of property.

"In sections 40 and 41 we have given special powers to impose a scavenging-tax and a water-tax as payments for services rendered to the occupiers of any

buildings or land, or for the construction and maintenance of works for the supply of water from which such occupiers may benefit.

"We have added provisions as to the time when new taxes shall come into operation, and have made other modifications of the provisions of the Bill on the subject of taxation, of which I need only say that they are sufficiently set forth in the Select Committee's report.

"In the chapter relating to the municipal fund and property we have brought together the provisions of the Bill as to the constitution, custody, investment and application of the municipal fund, and have added express provisions as to the vesting of municipal property and the management of public institutions maintained out of municipal funds. The Panjáb Municipal Act of 1873, unlike those in force in most other provinces, while, in section 10, it gives the municipal committee control over all property which may become vested in it, is silent as to what property vests in a municipal committee when constituted, and as to the manner in which property may be acquired by committees. As committees are now, by section 10 of the Bill, made bodies corporate, with power to acquire, hold and transfer property, and as property vesting in former committees for the purposes of the Act is transferred to the new committees by section 12, it appeared desirable to include in the Bill some specification of the property which should vest in these bodies. Section 71, which declares the property which is to belong to the committee, is, however, made subject to any special reservation which may be made by the Local Government, so as to enable that Government to retain any public property of the descriptions specified, situated within municipal limits, which it may not be thought desirable to allow the committees to become owners of. There are of course many public buildings within the limits of some of the larger municipalities which are held not for municipal but for Government purposes, and the effect of the section is that property of this nature, as well as any other public property of the descriptions specified which it is not desired to vest in a committee, would have to be reserved by order of Government. The orders given for this purpose will remove any doubt which may at present exist whether particular property belongs to the State or to the municipality. On this point also I propose to move an amendment which will render it unnecessary to reserve public buildings maintained for other than municipal purposes.

"Section 72 gives the administration of public institutions maintained out of municipal funds to the committee, but empowers the Local Government to give orders as to the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution. It will thus be possible for Government to lay down any regulations which may be necessary in regard to the management of schools, hospitals and other like institutions the management and control of which may be transferred to municipalities. As cases may arise in which committees may wish to be relieved of the charge of institutions or property, section 73 enables the committee, with the sanction of the Local Government, to transfer to Her Majesty any property which has vested in it under the preceding sections.

"In the chapter relating to municipal police the only new provision is section 78, which empowers the police to arrest persons committing offences against the Act or the rules made thereunder if their names and addresses cannot be ascertained, and requires them to give immediate information to the committee of the commission of such offences, and to assist members or officers of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

"It will no doubt have been observed that the Bill has grown very much in size since it was referred to the Select Committee, and this is in great measure due to the change which has been made in the form of the part of the Bill at which I have now arrived. Chapters VI and VII, consisting the one of 46 and the other of 19 sections, take the place of 14 sections of the original Bill and of four sections of the present law. I may now briefly state how this has come about. While the present Municipal Act empowered

committees to make rules for defining, prohibiting and abating certain nuisances, and for regulating the entry of their officers on private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances, the Act was silent as to many powers which are usually expressly conferred by law on municipal bodies. Some of these powers, which involved interference with rights of property and with the carrying on of particular trades, it was not thought advisable to leave to depend upon the authority of bye-laws made under the Act, and they were therefore expressly conferred in the Bill as introduced. But the Bill still contained a power to make rules prohibiting acts of the nature of nuisances, and regulating entry on private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances, and powers to issue injunctions and to make conditional orders for the removal of nuisances. With reference to this, Mr. Plowden, the Senior Judge of the Chief Court, had strongly urged upon the Local Government the desirability of specifying in detail in the Bill the acts and omissions not prohibited by the general law which should be punishable under the municipal law; and, in the letter of the Panjáb Government submitting the draft Bill to the Home Department, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor admitted the force of Mr. Plowden's arguments in favour of this course, and expressed his willingness to go further in the direction of expressly defining the authority of committees if circumstances admitted of this. When the Bill came to be considered in committee, it was thought desirable either to append a schedule of municipal offences, which could be made applicable wholly or in part to any municipality as local circumstances might render necessary, or to make such offences punishable by the Bill itself. It was ultimately decided to adopt the latter course, and accordingly these two chapters have been substituted for the provisions of the original Bill dealing with the same subject, one setting forth with some fullness the powers of committees for sanitary and other purposes, and the other providing for the punishment of certain offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

"In framing the sections comprised in these chapters the bye-laws at present in force in the principal municipalities were referred to, as well as the bye-laws adopted for the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces, and the detailed Municipal Acts in force in other provinces of British India; and, while we have omitted matters which appeared to be sufficiently dealt with by other laws, as, for instance, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Police Act of 1861, we have endeavoured to give in the Bill all powers which it seemed to be necessary or proper that Panjáb municipalities should possess, and to provide for the punishment of all offences partaking of the character of public nuisances which were not otherwise provided for by law.

"Some of the powers given may not be required in minor municipalities, and some of the offences constituted may not cause such injury to the public as to require to be made punishable in those municipalities; but, as by section 170 the Local Government is empowered to except any municipality from provisions of the Bill which it considers unsuited thereto, it will not be necessary that the whole of the provisions of these chapters should be brought into force in all municipalities.

"While we have thus been enabled to strike out the provisions of the Bill empowering municipalities to make rules as to nuisances and as to entry on property for the detection and abatement of nuisances, it has been necessary to continue the powers, given by the Bill as introduced, to make rules regulating other matters in the public interest, as no uniform rules which would suit all municipalities could be suggested. These powers are given by sections 119 and 120, and in the former of these sections the subjects with reference to which rules for the regulation of lodging-houses may be made are more fully stated than they were in the original Bill, and provision is made for making similar rules in regard to houses occupied by more than one family. Section 114 also provides, subject to an appeal, which is given by section 126, for prohibiting the use for human habitation of houses unfit to be so used. The want of powers like these has recently been much felt in Simla, and powers to regulate lodging-houses may also be found useful in places such as Amritsar and Thanesar, where the population is liable to be largely increased at particular seasons by the resort of pilgrims or the holding of large fairs.

"In regard to one matter which has hitherto been regulated by municipal bye-laws,—the cultivation of crops, use of manure or irrigation of land in such manner as to be injurious to health,—the Select Committee thought it better not to empower municipal committees to make rules; and in lieu of this power it has, in section 116, made provision for authorizing the Local Government, on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, to prohibit or regulate such cultivation, manuring or irrigation, compensation being allowed if the practice interfered with was of long standing.

"Though these chapters add a good deal to what was contained in the original Bill, the additions have been so largely of the nature of enacting rules which are at present contained in municipal bye-laws that it has not been thought necessary to republish the Bill with a view to further discussion.

"In the chapter on the subject of control little change has been made, but its provisions have in some respects been assimilated to those of the Panjáb District Boards Act, and the list of subjects on which the Local Government is empowered to make rules has been revised. In some of the papers which have been considered by us the powers of interference given by this chapter have been objected to as much too wide and as being likely to be abused, but there is no reason to think that Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners will be disposed to interfere under section 147, 148 or 149, unless such interference is necessary to protect the interests of the public; and, if any injudicious interference should take place, it can be corrected by the Local Government when the report required by section 150 is made. It is obviously necessary that some control should exist over the action of corporations charged with public duties, whether their members are elected or nominated, and there can be no more suitable agency for the purpose than the officers in charge of divisions or districts, who will be guided by their local knowledge and experience in determining whether the circumstances have arisen which would justify their interference under the powers given by law, and also whether a suggestion from them would not be likely to induce the committee itself to do what was required, in which case recourse to those powers would not be necessary. Though the existing law, while it gave very large powers of interference to the Local Government, gave no similar powers to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, there was not the same necessity as there is now for such powers being possessed by them when the Deputy Commissioner was president of every municipal committee in his district and the other members were in part officials subordinate to him, and in part, unless in a few of the largest municipalities, nominated on his recommendation. There appears to be no reason to think that committees who endeavour faithfully to discharge their duties to the public will find themselves hampered by the existence of these powers of control, or will have any reason to think that they are viewed with an unfriendly eye by the executive officers of Government with whom they are brought into contact.

"In conclusion, I may be allowed to express a hope that the Bill, after the pains that have been bestowed upon it by the Select Committee, will be found to put the law applicable to municipalities in the Panjáb in a clear and satisfactory form, and that, whatever defects in it may hereafter be brought to light by experience, they will not be such as to prevent it from working smoothly and efficiently."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"Of the various alterations made in this Bill by the Select Committee, there is only one to which I need refer on the present occasion, and that is the inclusion in the body of the Bill of certain powers and provisions which, under the Bill as at first introduced, were left to be given or made by rules or bye-laws. The question of how much should be put into the body of an Act of this kind, and how much power of regulating sanitary matters and suppressing nuisances should be left to be exercised by bye-laws, was discussed in connection with the recent Act for regulating municipalities in the North-Western Provinces; and, in the debate which took place on the passing of that Act, I said that, so far as my own opinion was concerned, I should be disposed to leave a reasonable amount of

in the event of litigation ensuing it introduces an additional element of expense, complication and delay. But the Panjáb officials who were consulted expressed a strong opinion that the requirement of notice would tend to promote the amicable settlement of differences, and accordingly I deferred to their opinion on this point. If, however, the requirement is retained, it certainly ought to be qualified by the exception which the English Courts have found it necessary to engraft on similar provisions in the English Statute-law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in the explanation of "annual value," in sub-section (2) of section 39, the words "and in the case of houses may be expected to let unfurnished" be omitted;

that after the words "Provided that" the words following be inserted:—

"(1) where in any municipality, or part of a municipality, houses are usually let furnished, it shall not be necessary to make any deduction from the estimated annual rent of a house in respect of so much of the estimated rent as would be payable for the use of such furniture as is usually supplied in the case of houses let furnished, unless it is shown that not less than one-fifth of the estimated rent would be payable in respect of such furniture, or such deduction is, by order of the Local Government, required to be made either generally or in any class of cases;"

and that the proviso following be numbered (2).

He said:—

"The object of this amendment, which only affects the hill-station municipalities, is to admit of the existing system of assessing the tax upon houses being maintained. While taxes upon buildings and lands are confined to a few municipalities, and therefore yield but a small portion of the municipal income of the province, they are an important source of income in hill-stations such as Simla; and, as in these stations it has been always the custom to let houses furnished without discriminating between the payment made for the use of the house and the payment made for the use of the furniture, the same considerations of convenience which have led to the house-tax being calculated upon the gross annual rent without making any deduction for repairs or insurance have also led to no deduction being made on the ground that the rent really includes a payment for furniture. If a uniform deduction were made, the result would obviously be the same as if the tax were assessed at a lower rate, and the effect of giving power to make no deduction will be the same as if the tax were to be assessed upon the net rental, but at a higher rate. If the deduction is to vary according as more or less of the rent is supposed to be paid on account of furniture, it will be necessary, not only to revise the assessment of every house in Simla, but to discover some standard of valuation by which to determine for what sum houses may reasonably be expected to let unfurnished. The most satisfactory standard obviously would be the rents found to be actually paid for unfurnished houses, but I believe I am right in saying that, if any houses in Simla have ever been let unfurnished, this has been a most exceptional occurrence. I do not know whether the houses taken as Government offices in recent years have been let unfurnished or with the usual furniture, but the demand for Government offices would tend to increase the rates of rent usually charged, the supply of houses to be let remaining the same, and the rents paid for them might therefore be considered not to afford a satisfactory standard by which to estimate rents generally.

"The result of the change made by the Select Committee will therefore be that, instead of estimates of rent being based on a comparison with actual rents as hitherto, the actual rent being accepted as the annual value in all ordinary cases, some deduction must be made from the actual rent where that is not itself exceptional; and this deduction, whether uniform or not, must be of a more or less arbitrary character, in default of any standard of the actual letting value of an unfurnished house being found. It must be a mere matter of opinion whether the deduction in any given case or in all cases should be five, ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. And the committee will be expected to solve this problem correctly for every house in Simla; for I apprehend that, in case of dispute, the burden of proof that the annual value assessed does not exceed the sum for which the house might be expected to let unfurnished must be borne by the committee.

"Another result will be to render a general re-assessment necessary at the very time when the committee will be engaged in considering what changes in its rules should be made before they are republished under the new Act; and still another result will be a reduction in the actual income of the committee of an unascertained amount, which may very probably necessitate proposals for fresh taxation, to enable it to meet its liabilities.

"There will thus be a considerable amount of inconvenience caused by the change in the existing law on this point which the Select Committee proposes to make; and I may add that the only objection to the provision of the original Bill maintaining the existing system, which has been received from any of the places where the house-tax exists, was made by a gentleman in the legal profession practising at Simla, who seemed to think that inequality of taxation must result between furnished and unfurnished houses or houses occupied by their owners. The answer to this is that, where the proviso will apply, houses are not ordinarily let unfurnished, and that the same standard would be applied to the valuation of houses occupied by the owners as if they were let furnished. It has been suggested that books, pictures and objects of art are included under the designation of furniture, but it is not likely that any other furniture would be included in the rents usually charged than such furniture as was necessary to the enjoyment of a house, and if, in any case, a higher rent is paid because a house contains objects not usually supplied by landlords, this case would be excluded by the terms of the amendment.

"Power is also proposed to be taken for the Local Government to order deductions for furniture, so that, if in any class of cases the rule was found to act harshly, this could be rectified by an order of Government prescribing such deductions as seemed proper. Another exception has been introduced, providing for cases in which it can be shown that not less than one-fifth of the rent is payable in respect of the furniture, but, I attach little importance to this, as I doubt whether this could be shown in any case in which the furniture would be taxable under the other provisions of the section. I have retained the exception mainly because it was suggested in Select Committee, and, if any one attaches more value to it than I do, it may be allowed to stand for what it is worth.

"The case of furnished apartments, which has once, I believe, been raised in Simla, is different from that of a furnished house. Whether under the rules now in force, or under the Bill, with the proposed amendment, it would be the house, and not the apartment, which would be liable to taxation upon the amount for which it might be expected to let.

"If it is said that the amendment is objectionable in principle as making what professes to be a house-tax include a tax upon furniture, I reply that furniture is not taxed apart from the house to which it belongs, and, so far as it is taxed at all, is taxed only as an accessory of the house. Furniture belonging to the tenant or hired by him from a third party is not taxed. The tax includes a tax on furniture only in the same sense in which, if the letting-value of the house was increased by its having a good garden, it might be said to include a tax upon roses or fruit. The present system has the advantages of simplicity and certainty, and in questions of taxation these advantages are at least as important as precision of nomenclature."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said :—

"As I was nominated a member of the Select Committee to which this Bill was originally referred, I think I ought not to give merely a silent vote on the question raised by the amendment of my hon'ble friend.

"I may say at once that, having been for many years of my life president of municipal committees, I approached the subject with a strong bias in favour of a measure which at first sight appeared so much to facilitate the assessment and collection of a house-tax. Nothing can be simpler than a fixed rate on the gross rentals of all classes of houses. The proposal had also in its favour to some extent the existing practice in several hill-stations, notably that in which we are now living.

"A closer examination of the subject has, however, led me to believe that the facility of assessment promised by the scheme put forward in the amendment could be achieved only by a disregard of sound economical principles, and the apparent simplification of the collection of the tax had not, I discovered, even the merit of success to recommend it, as in one of the papers printed relative to the Bill I found the Simla Municipal Committee asking that powers should be given to realize the large sum of Rs. 15,000 now due to them as arrears.

"The inconvenience likely to be caused by the disturbance of the existing practice in some places did not seem to me an argument of much weight. I have had some trying experiences of the necessity for readjusting municipal taxation; and although at first sight formidable obstacles to any change presented themselves, yet when the change became inevitable the obstacles gradually diminished in proportion and the new state of things turned out to be no worse than the old. Moreover, in framing a law of general application it is impossible to avoid altogether particular inconveniences.

"The amendment proposes to tax, under certain circumstances, chattels in the shape of the furniture of hired houses. If it had been made directly on section 39 (*a*), and thereby indicated clearly the intention to include among the species of property on which municipalities should be empowered to impose taxation, not merely houses and lands, but the furniture of hired houses, I cannot think that the claim would have been pressed. The unsuitability for taxation of property so perishable in its nature, so changeable in its value, and so easily made away with, has been generally accepted, and, so far as I am aware, the present proposal to treat it differently finds no precedent in the Indian Statute-book. The Municipal Acts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh authorize the imposition of taxes on lands and houses, and direct, some of them, that the estimated gross rental be assumed as the annual value for the purposes of taxation; but they nowhere lay down that the furniture of a house is one of the constituents of this annual value, or that the owner is to pay the tax on the income derived from his furniture as well as from his house.

"It may be said that this objection only applies in a degree which is practically unimportant to the scheme of the amendment, inasmuch as the latter proposes to tax only furniture which bears a certain proportionate value to the value of the house in which it happens to be, but that this is so does not affect the unsoundness of the principle on which the scheme rests; and only in case of extreme necessity are we justified in adopting unsound economical principles to any extent as a basis for legislation.

"The scheme, however, is open to an objection still more practical, for it is impossible that it should not give rise to inequalities in the incidence of the house-tax. No distinction is made by it between the assessment on an unfurnished and a furnished house bringing in the same rental, so long as the estimated rent payable for the use of the furniture is under one-fifth of the full rental. The owner of the latter house pays a tax not only on his house, but on his furniture, while the owner of the former pays on his house only. Similarly, the owner of the furnished house is placed at a disadvantage as compared with the man who derives an income from letting out furniture for hire. The latter pays no tax on the profits flowing from this source, while the owner of the furnished house is compelled to do so.

"Further, the proposed system will entail separate valuations for separate classes of persons, from which inequalities in the incidence of the tax must arise. One estimate will have to be made for the owner who lives in his own house and is content with scanty furniture, a second for an owner similarly housed whose tastes demand more luxurious appliances, a third for the landlord who has little concern for the comfort of his tenants, and a fourth for one of a more liberal disposition. These several classifications and estimates cannot result in uniformity of taxation, and annual valuations of furniture, if properly carried out, are not likely to create a feeling in favour of the visits of the tax-collector. If the valuations be not annual and be not carefully made, the

income of the municipality will suffer, and the reason for the proposal falls to the ground."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—

"I shall vote for the amendment, and, in explaining my reasons for doing so, I will not detain the Council at any length.

"Of course, we are all familiar with the fact that, in England, the practice is to tax the unfurnished house, and we all know the reasons, so that I need not here refer to them. They are those sound economical principles to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton has referred. There is perhaps the less reason to notice them, because I observe that the Select Committee has not been guided by those sound economical principles, and the English practice does not appear to have influenced them in framing the section now under consideration. Had the Committee considered those principles applicable to the case of Simla and other European settlements in the hills, in which alone I believe a house-tax is levied, I can hardly conceive they would, in complete disregard of them, have defined 'annual value' for purposes of taxation to be the 'gross annual rent', and have proceeded to tax that gross rental without any allowance for the cost of insurance, annual repairs and other similar outlay. Whatever may be said for or against taxing chattels, a tax on the rent of furniture is, after all, a tax on profits. But insurance and repairs are direct outlay, and a tax on a gross rental which includes these is, supposing the tax to fall on the landlord, a tax on expenditure which it is infinitely more difficult to justify than a tax on a furnished house.

"Speaking chiefly with reference to Simla, which is the hill-station I am best acquainted with, the principle of taxing the gross rental, without any deduction for insurance or for repairs or for furniture, seems to me the proper one to follow. By section 60 of the Bill, the house-tax is no doubt to be an owner's tax. But that simply means that the owner, and not the occupier, is liable to the municipality for the payment of it. The ultimate incidence of the tax is in no way affected; and it is notorious that the house-tax is, with hardly an exception, paid not by the owner, but by the tenant in addition to his rent. The all but universal arrangement is for the tenant to pay, say, Rs. 2,000 as rent, plus Rs. 200 house-tax at 10 per cent. Formerly the tax was 5 per cent., and when it was doubled, a year or two ago, the extra 5 per cent. was immediately thrown by the landlord upon the tenant. In the ordinary form of leases, of which I hold a copy in my hand, there is a formal clause binding the tenant to pay the house-tax over and above the rent. In hardly any case, therefore, does the tax fall upon the landlord at all. The only practical effect of the section of the Bill, if passed into law as it now stands, will be either that landlords will have to reduce proportionately the aggregate amount demanded from their tenants, or they will simply intercept a portion of the sum paid by tenants which in reality is the house-tax, and which should on all grounds, public and private, find its way into the municipal fund instead of sticking in the pockets of the landlord.

"Again, in 90 per cent. of the Simla houses, the furniture is of the most inferior and worthless description. In former days I was for many years a tenant in Simla under various landlords, and I had generally to relegate to the garret the bulk of the furniture supplied and put in furniture of my own. In nine cases out of ten there is no material difference between a furnished and an unfurnished house, and, as my hon'ble colleague Mr. Barkley has justly pointed out, there is no standard of what the rent of an unfurnished house should be. Why then put the committee to all the expense and trouble of trying to make a distinction in such matters without any appreciable difference but with all the chances of difference of opinion and dispute? Why for such a matter dislocate the arrangements which have hitherto prevailed between landlord and tenant? I can conceive no greater mischief than for the legislature to interfere in this way with the business customs of the community. There may of course be, and doubtless are, exceptional cases in which landlords supply a better class of furniture than usual; and there are cases in which owners occupy their own houses and furnish them both comfortably and ele-

gantly. For such exceptional cases the amendment provides. But it throws upon those who seek exemption the onus of claiming it and of establishing their right to it; and that, I venture to think, is the correct position.

"Lastly, the section as it now stands upsets without sufficient reason what has been the continuous practice ever since the municipality was established—a practice which on the whole has worked well and satisfactorily. I am quite aware that, owing to the wretched way in which the bye-laws under Act IV of 1873 were framed, and to the defects in the law generally, there have been cases of dispute and even of hardship in connection with the house-tax, which led at one time to representations on the part of certain house-proprietors against the taxation of furniture. But I do not believe there have been half a dozen cases arising out of the furniture question during all the years the house-tax has been in force. The causes out of which they arose have been removed, partly by the decisions of the Courts, partly by the revision of the bye-laws; and such imperfections as may still remain will, it is to be hoped, be gradually removed under the new law. This continuous practice, I say, has on the whole worked well. The municipal committee unanimously desire its retention. The community desire no change. I can see no reason why a tax which is customary, which is fair in itself, which is paid on the whole without objection, which is acceptable to the general body of the community, and which is unanimously preferred by the representatives of the inhabitants, should be made to give place to arrangements which hardly anybody asks for, which are in themselves inconsistent, which disorganise business customs, which throw needless difficulties upon the municipal committee, which lessen no one's burdens, and which intercept for the private benefit of the landlord part of a payment which is in reality a public tax and which ought to find its way into the public treasury.

"For these reasons I shall vote for the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope said:—"At the stage at which we have now arrived in discussing this question, it may, perhaps, be convenient that I should preface my remarks in opposition to this amendment by a very brief sketch of the way in which this question has arisen. In doing this I shall necessarily have to take the case of Simla, because, although I understand from the remarks of my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley, and other members of Council, and from other sources, that the circumstances of other hill-stations are much the same, still the present complication has arisen out of Simla, and Simla is the municipality with the working of which we are all best acquainted.

"By rules made under the Panjáb Municipal Act of 1873 it was permitted to levy a tax on "the annual rental of each inhabited dwelling-house." After the introduction of these rules, the municipality, in that rough and ready way of doing injustice which it would appear some people still so much admire, proceeded to establish the practice of taxing on the whole gross rental, inclusive of what was paid for furniture, whereas these rules allowed them to tax on the rental of the dwelling only. If they thought that the rental of an inhabited dwelling-house included all its contents, then I do not know what need have prevented them from levying a poll-tax on the inhabitants and calling that a house-tax. However, in those days, furniture was extremely scanty, and people in general were ignorant of the rights and equities of the case; they simply came up here for a short time to enjoy themselves, took a house on the best terms that they could make, and so matters jogged along. The Simla municipality, however, as the place expanded, gradually carried their procedure so far as to put assessments upon the rent obtained for furnished apartments. Furnished apartments having gradually become much more numerous in Simla, this proceeding attracted attention, and eventually one of the owners of such houses resisted the claim. As to the more strictly legal aspects of a claim of this kind, I propose to leave any exposition that may be necessary to my hon'ble colleague the Law Member. I would merely state here that the question having been referred to a distinguished lawyer at Calcutta, Mr. Evans, he advised that, in the first place, any such interpretation of the power to take a tax on the annual rental as to include furniture, &c., was entirely contrary to all custom and to

the usage followed in other well known localities, and that the contemplated assessments put upon gross rental was really a tax upon the ordinary profits of a lodging-house in addition to one on the estimated annual rental. Besides that, he pointed out that in other ways the rules and mode of procedure followed were *ultra vires* in the particular case, and I believe the municipality were consequently unable to recover the sums for which they made a claim.

"Foiled in this attempt to maintain their position in the face of advancing intelligence and civilization, the municipality proceeded in April last to put forth a new set of rules, with the sanction of the Local Government, containing provisions intended to get over the difficulty which they had already experienced. These rules contained an explanation that 'the words 'rental' and 'estimated rental' shall be deemed respectively to include also any sum paid, or agreed to be paid, or which might be expected to be paid, or to be agreed to be paid, directly or indirectly, on account of furniture, fittings (whether fixtures or not), furnishings and all other conveniences and benefits whatsoever intended to be enjoyed together with the house or other building.' I believe that the municipality are now endeavouring, although the middle of the year has passed over, to enforce these new rules; with what success I am not aware.

"At this stage, however, the matter came into the hands of the Select Committee. They found that in the original draft of the Bill laid before them provision was made for the inclusion of furniture in the taxation of houses.

"Part of section 34 provided that 'in municipalities where houses are usually let furnished it shall not be necessary in estimating the rental to make any deduction on account of the furniture unless the Local Government shall otherwise order.'

"After considerable discussion, a modified form of that provision was proposed, which very much corresponds with the amendment put forward by my hon'ble friend, namely, that a deduction shall not be made unless 'it is shown that not less than one-fifth of the estimated rent is in respect of the furniture.' The Select Committee carefully considered the original and the amended provisos, but have been unable to accept either of them, deeming them economically unsound and practically unworkable. It is this amended proviso, substantially, which my hon'ble friend now wishes to get the Council to re-insert.

"I should here like to refer to a statement of the hon'ble gentleman and to that of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with reference to one preliminary point. The hon'ble gentleman, if I rightly understood him, said, with reference to the difficulty of dealing with furniture when owners lived in their own houses, that of course the committee in assessing would only take such furniture into consideration 'as was necessary to the enjoyment of the house.' Well, if that be the standard which the committee are intended to adopt, then it seems to me that this amendment is altogether unnecessary, and we need not trouble ourselves with it at all; because it only applies to municipalities in which the houses are let furnished, and, if furniture is taken to mean such furniture as is 'necessary to the enjoyment of a house,' all I can say is that there is no house in Simla in which there is sufficient furniture provided for any enjoyment of the house at all. For that statement I take the support of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who argued that the houses in Simla are so exceedingly badly furnished that it was not worth the trouble of taking the furniture into consideration.

"However, to pass on to a more grave aspect of my objections, I would remark that this Council of course has the power to make this practice of taxing furniture legal; but I venture to say that it is beyond the power even of this Council to make such a provision either equitable or workable with tolerable smoothness.

"Taking, first, the equitable side of the question, it is perfectly evident that a house is a totally different kind of property from furniture. The moment we attempt to tax the two together, we drift into numerous anomalies and inequities. Why, for instance, should you take the moveables which are connected with a *house* and tax them, but not tax other moveables? On what

principle are you to tax the chairs and tables in a house and not the crockery and glassware? And why, if you were to tax the crockery and glass which belong to the husband, should you not tax the trinkets or other moveables which belong to the wife? Again, we all know that here most of our houses contain in the first place a certain amount of furniture belonging to the landlord, and a certain further amount added by the tenant; but on what possible principle can the furniture of the landlord be liable to a tax, and not the furniture of the tenant standing side by side with it in the same room? I will not go further into these inconsistencies, because they have already been to a certain extent referred to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton.

"Now, my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley seems to be conscious of this inequity; for he proposes that there shall be some limit of exemption, and this limit he puts at one-fifth. I must confess that I am extremely puzzled to make out in the amendment what sort of a deduction is to be given when this one-fifth has been reached: the difficulty of reaching it I shall notice separately. What deduction is to be made? Is there to be a deduction made of the excess of rental *over* one-fifth attributable to furniture, or when the proportion is found to reach the fifth is the deduction to be made for the entire furniture? I cannot make out which is intended, though I have thought a good deal over it. It would appear, however, that, whichever view you take, it does not very much improve the case. If we say, for instance, that on reaching the fifth you are to make a deduction of the whole of the furniture, then consider the injustice of letting off a person whose furniture is found to be, for instance, Rs. 2,050 in value, or Rs. 50 over the one-fifth, and refusing to exempt a person whose furniture was found to be worth Rs. 1,950; consider, moreover, the extreme likelihood of frauds being successfully perpetrated in connection with valuation, and so on. But if, on the other hand, you are going to make the exemption only on the excess amount, and also even if you draw any line at all, you are practically after all giving no such relief and exemption as the hon'ble member would appear to think desirable, because the houses as a rule do not, as far as I am able to say, have such furniture as would come up to the one-fifth. Supposing, for instance, that I take a house rented for Rs. 1,000 annually; the one-fifth of that would be Rs. 200. If we capitalize that at 10 per cent. (the difficulties of capitalization I will notice separately), we get Rs. 2,000. I do not think that there is any doubt that houses which let for only Rs. 1,000 a year do not usually have as much furniture in them as would be represented by Rs. 2,000. And in the same way, taking a house letting for Rs. 3,500 annually, it is improbable that there would be Rs. 7,000 worth of landlord's furniture in it. But perhaps, in answer to this argument, I may be asked—Why do you object to all this if it is such a small matter, and the maxim '*de minimis*,' &c., may be thrown at me. But my answer is that it is just in small cases that the greatest amount of hardship would occur. The lower you go down and the smaller the rent, the greater will be the amount of the tax taken without redress.

"The economic objections urged against the Select Committee's exclusion of furniture, as far as I recollect them, were only two. One was an objection drawn from the analogy of the course adopted by the Committee in the case of repairs. It was argued that, because the Committee refused to make a deduction on the gross annual value on account of repairs, they ought, in order to be consistent, to have followed the same course in this case and refused to make a deduction for furniture. But the essential difference is that a deduction for repairs is one the amount of which it is comparatively easy to ascertain in all cases. The matter is in fact so well ascertained in different parts of the world, especially in India, that there are some of our laws which contain a provision that 10 per cent. should be deducted on this account. If it had been possible similarly to ascertain with approximate accuracy the average value of the furniture usually let with houses in Simla, possibly the Committee might have taken another view of this question; but it is obvious that this is not the case. Another economic objection taken was with regard to the incidence of this taxation being on the tenant. As to that, I would simply say that to trace the incidence

of taxation in particular cases is a most difficult problem, and I should suppose that it would be exceedingly difficult to establish the position that, here in Simla, for instance, there were not some houses for which very high competition rents were paid, and others the reverse.

"Passing on to the practical difficulties presented by the amendment, I would merely state my belief, which I am glad to see has been put in a much clearer form by my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton than I now can put it, that the present amendment would involve endless disputes and difficulties. First of all it would be necessary to have in every disputed case a list of the landlord's furniture with a valuation of it, and in order to get this a considerable amount of inquisitorial procedure, and discrimination between the landlord's and tenant's furniture, would be necessary. Having got this list, it would next be necessary to compare the value with that of an imaginary standard of houses usually let furnished in Simla, because it is stated here that the deduction is to be 'of so much of the estimated rent as would be payable for the use of such furniture as is usually supplied in the case of houses let furnished.'. Therefore, the municipality must make a complete inquiry, and strike an average, and set up a standard in their own minds with which this list must be compared. My hon'ble friend advanced it as an objection against the Bill as it stands that it would be necessary to have some standard of valuation of furniture in order to make a fair exclusion of the furniture allowed for in the rental; but I think that it would be very much more difficult to establish such a standard as he desires for taxing furnished houses in Simla. Thirdly, having got at the whole of the furniture and its value, we arrive at a further difficulty, which is, at what rate are you going to put the capitalization? Is this furniture to be capitalized at a fixed annual rate—10 per cent., 15 per cent. or at what rate? Are you going to include in it insurance against destruction? What rate of interest is to be considered as giving a fair return on the investment? Other minor details will probably suggest themselves.

"In talking of the standard I omitted to say, how will it be possible, in trying to frame this standard, to treat all the different classes of houses that we find here—hotels, boarding-houses, schools, &c.? Are you going to take a hotel here and compare it with other hotels in Simla, or with hotels elsewhere, or with your own ideas of what the furniture of a hotel ought to be, or are you going to cut up the hotel in your mind into private suites and proceed to tax them accordingly? For my own part I cannot foresee the amount of dispute and difficulty which may arise out of this matter.

"There is another point I must notice, and that is, whether owners or tenants cannot contract themselves out of this provision of the amendment altogether. The municipality may have to deal with a contract, duly signed and registered, in which it is provided that so much is to be paid for the house and so much for the use of the furniture. Now, if people can contract themselves out of this amendment, then the putting it in is purely illusory. If, on the other hand, they cannot contract themselves out of it, then it appears to me we are asked to sanction an extraordinary interference with the right of private contract and arrangement.

"Another consideration is that such a provision as this is exceedingly impolitic and undesirable in the interests of the whole community, because it imposes a penalty on the good furnishing of houses. If the furniture is put in distinct from the rent, there will be a practical encouragement to landlords to invest a fair amount of capital in furniture, and they will have the assurance that they will be able to reap from that investment what would be a fair and reasonable profit, undisturbed by any whimsical and fanciful legislation.

"With regard to what fell from my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley as to the difficulties involved in carrying out the provision which the Bill as now before us proposes, I would contend that, so far from this Bill causing any special difficulties, it would cause the avoidance of difficulties. Why the municipality of Simla cannot in the course of the next two or three months make a revaluation of furnished houses, if called upon to do so, I am unable, notwith-

standing the objections brought forward, to perceive. When once the deduction has been made we shall hear no more of it, whereas in the other case, owing to the action of the municipality, we shall be liable to be perpetually involved in disputes, and to be constantly supplying funds to a very worthy branch of the professional community.

"In reply to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's final recommendation of the amendment, I have only to say that, if the present practice be customary, we are not called upon to continue bad customs. That the tax has been paid without objection by the people generally I simply attribute to the fact of the question never hitherto having been properly raised. I feel certain that, if, now that it has been properly raised, the Council were to allow the existing system to be continued, the difficulties arising from it would be numerous and intricate. Further, with regard to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's remark that the continuance of this system is desired unanimously by the representatives of the people, I would say that, to the best of the information at my disposal, it is not by any means unanimously desired by the members of the municipal committee, some of whom are strongly opposed to it. But perhaps that is hardly a point within the cognizance of this Council, or on which it is necessary to offer an opinion.

"In conclusion, I would urge that the amendment is economically unsound, that it is practically unworkable, that it is undesirable and prejudicial to the interests of the community, and I trust that the Council will reject it accordingly."

"The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—I must oppose this amendment. Its practical importance is trifling, for it affects only a small number of European houses in Simla and one or two other hill-stations; and, having regard to its very limited scope, I cannot help agreeing with my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton that the practical inconvenience likely to be caused by leaving the Bill in the form in which it was settled by the Select Committee has been enormously exaggerated. My own belief is that the insertion of the proviso moved as an amendment will produce far greater difficulties and complications than its omission, and that its chief use will be to provide food for the members of my own learned profession. The question which this amendment raises was considered very carefully by the Select Committee, and the conclusion to which the majority of us came was that, although we were very anxious—I may say extremely anxious—to meet the wishes of the Simla municipality on this and other points, yet after thrashing the question out we found that it was really impossible for us to do so. There is a very attractive simplicity about the practice of taxing a house on the rent actually paid for it, without regard to the consideration that part of the rent represents the hire of furniture; and I do not in the least blame the Simla municipal authorities for having adopted this practice under the circumstances with which they had to deal. But a practice of this kind belongs to a state of things which, to the regret of some, to the satisfaction of others, but by the admission of all, is passing away in the Panjáb and in other parts of India. It belongs essentially to what may be called the pre-legal age. It is one of the conditions of the existence of such a simple, rough and ready, easy-going practice that it should not be too minutely scrutinised, and, above all, that you should not attempt to formulate it. The moment you attempt to do that its imperfections start to the surface, and you find it impossible to overlook them. If you lay down a simple unvarying rule, you are at once struck with the unfairness which results from it; if, on the other hand, you attempt to introduce qualifications and exceptions, you leave gaps through which a lawyer of the most moderate intelligence can with the greatest ease drive a coach-and-six. The history of the practice here in Simla very well illustrates what I have been saying. For a long time the practice of making no distinction between the rent of furnished and of unfurnished houses for the purposes of taxation went on without much friction or objection. And the reason is not far to seek. It is that the furniture which is ordinarily supplied by landlords in what are called 'furnished houses' in Simla is apt to approach the infinitesimal. I very well remem-

ber that among the pieces of practical advice which my friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse gave me before I came out to India was this. 'Remember,' he said, 'that in Simla a furnished house means a house without furniture.' But, although this is the rule, I am bound to admit that there are exceptions, and I am glad to say that there are some Simla landlords who deal more liberally with their tenants in the matter of furniture; and the fact that the practice of taxing furniture supplied by landlords tends to check the growth of this liberal practice, and to keep down the standard of what a landlord ought to supply, is one of the reasons why I object to this amendment.

"Well, as I have I said, for these reasons the practice of taxing furniture went on for some time without much dispute or objection. At last a time came when the Simla municipal authorities—very unwisely as I think—proposed to tax a householder on what was obviously not rent in the ordinary sense, but the price paid for the kind of accommodation usually given in hotels. The attempt was naturally resisted, and very properly failed. Then the local authorities proceeded to draw up a set of elaborate rules, with any number of explanations and provisos, by which they attempted to cover the ordinary cases of what are facetiously called 'furnished houses,' and to exclude such cases as that of which I have been speaking. We had these rules before us in committee, and we were all of opinion that they would not work, and I do not believe that even the legal ingenuity of my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley would be able to frame a proviso which would work in the way in which his proviso is intended to work. I think I see a way of walking through his proviso, but I do not intend to disclose it at this moment. The fact is that, when you attempt to stray away from the broad high road of ordinary law in such matters as taxation, and strike out short cuts of your own, you are almost certain to land yourself either in a quagmire or in a labyrinth. Simla is not the only place in the world where taxes are levied on houses; Simla is not the only town in the world where houses are commonly let furnished. But I am not aware of any precedent either in English or in Anglo-Indian law for such a proviso as that embodied in my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley's amendment, and you may feel sure that a rule which has such obvious recommendations on the score of apparent simplicity would have been adopted elsewhere if a wider experience than is obtainable here had not shown that it was either objectionable or impracticable.

"The Lieutenant-Governor has told us that the course which we propose to adopt is inconsistent and illogical, and that, if we wish to follow the English practice, we should follow it more closely. I quite admit that, in order to be perfectly fair, we ought to follow the English precedent and require the tax to be levied not on the gross annual value but on the net annual value, after making deductions for repairs and insurance. Our reason for not doing so was this. We found that the simpler and ruder rule of taxing on the gross and not on the net annual value prevailed in Bengal and some other parts of India, and we thought that we might relieve our Simla friends from the obligation of being in advance of Calcutta in this repsect.

"If, however, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to propose that the assessment should be on the net annual value, I should be quite willing to support an amendment to that effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARKLEY said:—

"With reference to the remarks of my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton, I believe his objection to the amendment substantially is that it would lead to inequality of taxation. He put the case of unfurnished houses; but this case does not arise, as in the places where the amendment will apply the practice of letting houses unfurnished does not exist. Then he referred to the variety in the amount of furniture in different houses; but it is not proposed by the proviso to make the tax vary with the amount of furniture in a house. It is the rent which would be 'payable for the use of such furniture as is usually supplied in the case of houses let furnished' for which it proposes to allow no deduction, and the amount of furniture which a landlord is usually expected to supply when he lets his house as a furnished house is, in any given station, pretty well known.

"As regards the observation of my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, that the Simla municipal committee had included furniture in the tax levied on the letting value of houses as a rough and ready way of doing injustice, it is, I think, hardly fair to the committee to suggest that it aimed at doing injustice. Whatever may be thought of the extent to which the system of assessing on the full rent paid has been carried, this system is not an innovation but has prevailed ever since the house-tax was imposed, and there is no reason to think that the committee ever intended to demand anything more than what appeared to it to be a proper assessment under the circumstances." (MR. HOPE here said he was aware that the tax was from the first assessed on the rent of furnished houses, and did not mean to suggest that the committee had introduced a new system of assessing.) "As to furnished apartments, I have already pointed out that neither under the rules now in force nor under the Bill could the tax be assessed upon the rent paid for such apartments, and it is therefore unnecessary to consider them.

"As has already been shown in this debate, it would be as easy to base a charge of injustice upon no deduction being made on account of repairs and insurance as upon none being allowed for furniture; and, if the estimate of my hon'ble friend, that in most cases not more than two per cent. of the rent represents furniture, be correct, it can scarcely be said that the hardship of making no deduction is very great. My hon'ble friend the Legal Member has indeed quoted a remark made to him by Sir Arthur Hobhouse that a furnished house in Simla is to be understood as meaning a house without furniture. If we are to accept this as a correct statement of the case, there is no question before the Council.

"As regards the deduction allowed when one-fifth of the estimated rent is payable in respect of furniture, I have already said that I attach no importance to this. It was proposed in committee as a check which would exclude extreme cases, but the suggestion was not mine.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Hope again urged that the proviso would lead to frequent disputes, and that in case of dispute a valuation of the furniture would be necessary. He referred to what a house might be expected to let for furnished as an imaginary standard, but this implies that the rent at which an unfurnished house would let is well known, while the reverse is the case. Houses are ordinarily let with their furniture, and, unless it is alleged that something more than usual has been supplied and that the rent has been increased on this account, no question as to the amount of furniture in the house would arise. The imaginary standard in Simla which is likely to lead to disputes is the sum for which a house may be expected to let unfurnished. Supposing that, as suggested in any case, a deduction of two per cent. from the rent actually paid is proposed to be allowed, the owner may claim a deduction of 10 or 15 per cent., and it might not be found very easy to show that the house which he lets furnished for Rs. 1,000 would let unfurnished for even Rs. 800, in the absence of experience of what the demand for unfurnished houses is. It is for those who propose a change in the present system of assessment to show that it will work satisfactorily.

"When we start with the rent paid for furnished houses, no question of the possibility of capitalizing the value of the furniture could arise unless it was proposed to make a deduction on this account.

"As regards the power of contracting out of the proviso, no doubt, if landlords in general and tenants in general agreed that any charge made for furniture should be separated from the rent of the houses, the proviso would cease to apply, as houses would then cease as a rule to be let furnished. But no one contract would have this result. If the municipality were bound by the terms of the contract between landlord and tenant, they might agree that the rent of the house should be one rupee and that of the furniture one thousand rupees, and demand that the tax should be calculated upon the one rupee. But the tax is not upon the rent agreed upon, but upon the rent for which the property may reasonably be expected to let; and the committee would therefore be entitled, if the amendment passes, to estimate what the house would let for with the usual quantity of furniture.

"We have been told by my hon'ble friend the Legal Member that he thinks he sees a way of getting out of the proviso if accepted, but he has given us no hint of what it is. Of course, it is impossible to give any opinion beforehand as to what it may be possible for legal ingenuity to do, but, until the supposed way is pointed out, I can scarcely be expected to discuss the feasibility of passing along it."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I came into this room today with a very great desire, I confess, to support this amendment, because I understood that it met with the approval of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would always be my wish to agree with him, particularly upon a question not in itself of any great importance, in regard to a Bill relating entirely to his own province, and also because I understood it to be the wish of those who represent the community which is considered to be most immediately interested in the result of this motion. But, after listening with great care to the arguments brought forward on both sides,—and I may say that I do not intend to prolong this discussion by adding any arguments of my own,—the arguments against the amendment appear to me to be so strong that I cannot give it my support. It is with some reluctance that, for the reasons which I have stated, I have come to that conclusion; but it does seem to me that much practical inconvenience would arise out of the amendment, and that it is possible that a great number of legal questions would be raised upon it which would lead to great litigation. It appears to me also to be an amendment inconsistent with sound principles of taxation, and it must be borne in mind that, although this subject has been discussed this morning with especial reference to Simla, nevertheless the amendment is one of a general character which is to be applied to every municipality in the Panjáb which falls under the definition of a municipality in which houses are let furnished. I do not desire to raise any verbal arguments against the amendment, but I think a good deal of dispute might come out of that word 'usually' which occurs in it; and, looking at the matter as a whole, I am compelled to say that the arguments brought forward today against Mr. Barkley's proposal are such as to convince me that it would not be consistent with sound legislation to accept it; and therefore, so far as I am concerned, I shall be obliged to vote, though very reluctantly, against it."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that at the end of clause (*a*) of section 71 the following words be added:—

"which have been constructed or are maintained out of the municipal fund."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to limit the generality of the words 'public buildings of every description' in the description of the property which, unless specially reserved by the Local Government, is declared by the Bill to vest in municipal committees. While it is right that the public buildings required for the purposes of the Act should be vested in the committee, it is not difficult to give instances of public buildings which ought not to be so vested. As examples I may mention the Government College at Lahore, churches where the buildings are public property, post-offices and telegraph-offices, the public offices at Simla of the Government of India as well as of the Local Government, and official residences. As the section stands, it would be necessary that all such buildings should be specially reserved by the Local Government, and it would therefore be necessary for the Local Government, before declaring any place to be a municipality under the new law, to ascertain what public buildings it should order to be reserved. The amendment will obviate this, so far as public buildings are concerned, though special reservations will still have to be made in some other cases, such as the grand trunk road or other provincial high roads."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 72, for the words "municipal funds" the words "the municipal fund" be substituted. He

said :—"This amendment is merely formal, to bring the language of the section into harmony with that of section 67 and the remaining sections of Chapter IV."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—

"Before proceeding to make such few remarks as I have to offer generally upon the Bill, I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the consideration and kindness shown to me by the Select Committee in inviting me to attend their meetings informally and discuss with them various matters of principle on which at one time there threatened to be material difference of opinion. The result of these deliberations has been that a common understanding has been arrived at on most points of importance, and the Bill is presented in a form which, although I cannot say it is in all respects what the Local Government would have desired, can still be accepted as suitable, and in which I have not thought it necessary to move in this Council any amendment of importance in addition to the amendments which have been proposed by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Barkley.

"The chief difficulty I have all along felt in connection with the Bill arises from the vast variety of municipalities with which we have to deal, and the impossibility of applying uniform conditions to all of them. It is difficult for any one unacquainted with the history of municipal institutions in the Panjáb fully to appreciate the difference between this province and the other provinces of India. The system of municipal taxation and administration in the Panjáb is in reality founded upon the *chúngi* system inherited by us from the Sikhs. These *chúngi* collections were made by the Native Government in every considerable village and town in the province, and after annexation they were continued in most places by the executive orders of the British authorities, the proceeds being devoted in the first place to police, and then to municipal improvements under the management of the Magistrate assisted by a committee of the townsmen. As the country progressed under our administration and the necessity for legislation arose, these primitive local bodies were in due time converted into legally constituted municipalities under sundry Municipal Acts. Thus, in 1871-72, we find there were no fewer than 324 towns and places in the province in which municipal income was raised. Of these, two were constituted under the old Municipal Act, XXVI of 1850; 127 were constituted under Act XV of 1867; while 195 were minor towns in which the municipal income was raised under executive orders in accordance with previous custom. After Act IV of 1873 was passed, the circumstances of all these minor towns were inquired into; 69 of them were formally brought under the new Act, while in the remainder the municipal form of taxation was abandoned and the *chaukídárí* system established in its stead.

"To this gradual historical development of municipal institutions is due not only the fact that, of the entire municipal income raised by taxation, no less than 96 per cent. is derived from octroi, which is only the old *chúngi* purified from certain abuses, but also the circumstance that we have in the Panjáb a larger number and a greater variety of municipalities than is usually found elsewhere—commencing, as they do, with what are little better than agricultural villages, merging by insensible degrees into towns, and from towns into cities,—the old capitals of dynasties and provinces such as Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Multán and Peshawar,—and ending with the British settlements in the hills, where the arrangements are regulated almost exclusively by European requirements.

"We have now in the Panjáb 202 municipalities constituted under Act IV of 1873, containing a population of 2,118,236, and with a municipal income of over Rs. 28,00,000. The number of municipalities in the Panjáb is nearly double that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and it may be instructive, as showing the kind of material with which we have to deal, if I compare on one or two points the statistics of the two Provinces. We have in the Panjáb 202 municipalities against 107 in the North-Western Provinces, or

as nearly as possible double. The average population, however, is only 10,500 against 26,600, or considerably less than half. The largest population in the Panjáb is 173,000; in the North-Western Provinces 261,000. In the Panjáb, 98 municipalities or 48½ per cent. have a population under 5,000; in the North-Western Provinces there are only three. We have 95 municipalities with an income under Rs. 5,000, the North-Western Provinces has 15; and, while there are in the Panjáb 146 municipalities, or 72 per cent. of the whole, whose income is less than Rs. 10,000, there are in the North-Western Provinces only 44 such.

"It will thus be seen that in the Panjáb we have to deal with a comparatively large number of municipalities, with municipalities varying greatly in their circumstances and with incomes ranging from over Rs. 3,00,000 on the one hand, to less than Rs. 1,000 on the other; that, as pointed out by Mr. Barkley, six municipalities out of the 202 absorb half the income; and that the great majority consists of petty towns, some of them only agricultural villages, in which the arrangements differ little from the old traditional arrangements we inherited from the Native Government.

"Of course, the danger of dealing with municipalities of such varied types in one Act, especially under the influences which surround us in Simla, is the danger of sacrificing the rural communities to the interests of the large cities, and perhaps to the interests of the European settlements in the hills. On the one hand, in the petty municipalities, no change in the law is really required. We can get on very well with Act IV of 1873, and even the new arrangements called for by the local self-government policy have already been successfully carried out under that Act. On the other hand, in Simla and in the large towns in the plains, a thorough revision of the Act of 1873 had become a pressing necessity. On the whole, however, although from some points of view it might have been preferable to have limited the operation of the present Bill to the larger municipalities, leaving the minor towns under the Act of 1873, I think the Bill now before us has successfully dealt with the difficulty. At the same time, it must be admitted that the Bill is in many respects a compromise between two widely different sets of requirements, and the result necessarily is that, on the one hand, less power has been conferred on advanced municipal committees, like that of Simla, than might have been entrusted to them; and, on the other hand, the powers of the Local Government over the petty corporations have been curtailed to a greater extent than was perhaps desirable.

"I trust that the action to be taken under section 4 of the Bill will not be unduly hurried, but that ample time will be taken to carefully ascertain the suitability or unsuitability of the Act to the various municipalities. There are, of course, some to which the Act can be extended at once without hesitation or further inquiry. There are a few, chiefly in frontier districts, to which it is impossible to say that the Act will probably be extended at any time in the immediate future But, with respect to the great majority of municipalities, careful inquiries will be necessary, one by one, in order to determine, first, the general suitability or otherwise of the Act, and second, the particular provisions, if any, to be excepted under section 170. All this will require much time, much correspondence and much careful thought, both on the part of the Local Government and of executive officers in all grades. The work which has fallen upon the officers of the Panjáb Commission during the last 18 months has been unusually heavy. I cannot press them further, but am bound to treat them with the most indulgent consideration; and I wish to take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge, with gratitude, the zeal, the energy, the loyalty and the ability with which, notwithstanding the unusually heavy calls upon them in other departments of the administration, officers of all ranks have laboured to make the Government policy a success in the Panjáb. I cannot complain if people do not read the attractive pages of the *Panjáb Gazette*. But any one who will take the trouble to look over the numbers of that amusing publication which have appeared during the last twelve months will be able to form some slight idea of the work that has been done. To say nothing of the District Boards Act and the constitution of committees and boards under its pro-

visions,—a subject which has quite a literature of its own,—we have, without waiting for the present Bill, framed, under the provisions of Act IV of 1873, municipal constitutions differing in no essential respect from the constitution to be enacted in Chapter II of the Bill, and applied them to 117 municipalities in the Province, and, in nearly all of these, committees constituted largely on the elective system have been already appointed. That more has not been done is owing solely to the impossibility of exacting more from zealous officers already greatly overworked.

"There remain two points in connection with the Bill to which, although they are purely matters of detail, I should like to draw attention. The first is the provision in section 20 that, when a meeting is adjourned for want of a quorum, the adjourned meeting may dispose of the business whether there is a quorum or not. The operation of this section will have to be very carefully watched; for it may encourage packed meetings and enable minorities to carry party schemes of their own, and the knowledge that business will go on whether there is a quorum or not may tempt indolent members to stay away. It would, I think, have been safer to adopt the recommendation of the Local Government to the effect that, if there should not be a quorum at the adjourned meeting, the president should at once report the matter for the orders of the Local Government, leaving the Local Government to deal with the case under its general powers of control as a case of neglect of duty.

"Lastly, I wish to explain that section 28 of the Bill is not in accordance with the wishes expressed by a large and influential section of the Simla community last year. It will be remembered that, when the Simla election rules were under discussion in the summer of 1883, a large meeting of the United Service Club represented that, in any scheme for the municipal administration of Simla, one of three essential principles which should find place was that the appointment and dismissal of the paid secretary should be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the division or of the Local Government. About the same time a similar representation was made by the Northern India Trades Association. These views seemed to be moderate and reasonable, and the Local Government promised as far as lay in its power to give effect to them. I have accordingly done my best, but have not succeeded. I think it right to make the above explanation, but the matter is not of sufficient importance that I should divide the Council upon it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE introduced the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Ilbert and the Mover. He said:—

"In making this Motion I do not know that it is necessary for me to add very much to what I said regarding the scope of this Bill when I asked for permission to introduce it. It is a Bill which will give power to the Government and its licensees to construct and maintain lines of telegraph over or upon property belonging to private persons or public bodies. In the details of the Bill it will be seen that we have, in the first place, as regards all property on which lines are constructed, provided that the telegraph authority shall not acquire any right over such property other than that of a user, and that he shall do as little damage as possible. Beyond that, when the property belongs to a local or public body,—called local authority here,—the power given by the Act cannot be exercised over it without the consent of that authority; and it is provided that the local authorities shall be reimbursed for any expenses to which they may be put in the exercise of the power. No compensation, however, will be awarded to them, and they will not be allowed to make any charge for the accommodation thus afforded to the public. On the other hand, in the case of private property, full compensation will be paid for all damage sustained in consequence of the exercise of these powers. Provision has also been made for the removal of a line of telegraph in the event of circum-

stances arising on some future occasion which render it undesirable, or inconvenient or prejudicial to private rights. In the one case—the case of the local authorities—a simple order will suffice to remove it; and in the other case any dispute may be referred to the District Judge.

"As regards the general amendment of the Telegraph Act, we have added one more amendment to the two previously mentioned; that is to say, the insertion of a few words in harmony with the recent amendment of the English Act, so as to make it quite clear that telephones are within the operation of the Indian law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA GAMING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of Gaming in British Burma. He said:—

"The object of this measure is to put down certain forms of gambling which are prevalent in British Burma, and which are without doubt a fertile source of crime in that province. The particular form of gambling for which legislative provision appears to be specially needed is that which is known in Burma as the '*ti*' or 36-animal game. You would probably wish to know what this game is against which the legislative powers of the Council are invoked. It is really very simple. The *modus operandi* appears to be this. Your banker or professional gambler, who makes his living by the game, chooses one of 36 animals, and deposits a piece of paper on which its name is written in a hollow bamboo or box. Then his emissaries go round asking people to name the animal so chosen and to back their guess by putting down their money. Any one who guesses rightly gets thirty times his stake: the others lose. The theory is that the winning animal is named beforehand by the banker, but there is reason to believe that the theory does not strictly conform to the practice, and that the banker usually so arranges matters as to select the animal on which the smallest amount is staked.

"Now, the question which has been exercising the judicial minds of British Burma for a good many years past has been whether this form of amusement—I will use a neutral term—is a kind of gaming which can be hit under the Public Gambling Act, or is a lottery within the meaning of the Penal Code, or whether it merely constitutes a series of bets which is not punishable under any provision of the existing law.

"Let me explain a little more fully how the law stands. In the first place, there is the Public Gambling Act of 1867 (Act III of that year), which is in force in the North-West, the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma. Three sections of this Act extend to the whole of these territories: the rest of the Act can only be brought into force, by order of the Local Government, in any specified city, town, suburb or railway-station, or in any place within three miles of a railway-station. The Act provides for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses; it imposes penalties on the owners, persons in charge of, and persons resorting to, common gaming-houses, and it gives police-officers powers of entry, search and seizure. Then, under one of the sections which extend of their own force to the whole of the province (section 13) a police-officer may apprehend without warrant—

'any person found playing for money or other valuable thing with cards, dice, counters or other instruments of gaming used in playing any game, not being a game of mere skill, in any public street, place or thoroughfare.'

"The instruments of gaming may be seized and destroyed, and the person found gaming under such circumstances is liable to a fine of fifty rupees or to a month's imprisonment.

"So much for public gambling. Then there is a section (294A) which was added to the Penal Code by an Act of 1870 under circumstances which the Council may remember, and which is specially directed against lotteries.

"Under this section—

'Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorized by Government shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

'And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.'

"Now, for some years after the passing of Act III of 1867 it was held that a *ti* was a form of gaming, and that the lists and papers used in the *ti* were instruments of gaming, within the meaning of that Act. This view was confirmed by the High Court of Calcutta in 1869. In 1876 the late Mr. Wilkinson and my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton, as Judges of the Special Court of British Burma, held that *tis* were lotteries, and that, since the enactment of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code, lotteries were punishable under that section and not under Act III of 1867. Since the date of this judgment, the prosecution of the promoters of *tis* under Act III of 1867 may be said to have ceased; *tis* have been regarded as lotteries, and the persons concerned in them have been prosecuted under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code; and until lately no doubt of the applicability of that section to this particular kind of gambling has arisen.

"But two recent rulings of the Judicial Commissioner have presented a different view of the law. In the first of the cases in question the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate, under section 13 of Act III of 1867, as having been engaged in a *ti* in a *zayat* or public rest-house beside a public road. The Judicial Commissioner called for the proceedings, and, having come to the conclusion that a *ti* was not a game of chance and was mere betting or wagering, he referred the matter to the Special Court. The Officiating Recorder, Mr. Allen, dissented from the Judicial Commissioner's opinion, and held that the conviction was right. Under the constitution of the Special Court the opinion of the referring Judge prevails. The Judicial Commissioner accordingly issued a circular in which his own view of the law is enjoined on the Courts subordinate to him,—in other words, on all Courts outside the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon,—and in which he lays down the doctrine that a *ti* is not a game nor a lottery, and that the papers used in collecting the money of the persons who take part in the *ti* are wrongly described as lottery-tickets. In the second of these cases the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate at Rangoon under section 294A of the Penal Code of keeping a lottery-office. On appeal to the Officiating Recorder, that officer referred the question of whether a *ti* is a lottery to the Special Court. The Judicial Commissioner held that it was not; the Officiating Recorder that it was. In this case also the opinion of the referring Judge prevailed. The Judicial Commissioner, however, has informed the Courts subordinate to him that his own view of the law is to be their guide. There are thus two contradictory judgments of the Special Court, and two diverse rules of law established for different parts of the province, each Judge holding to his own opinion.

"Now, the question which of these two learned authorities is right in his view of the existing law is a question on which it is not necessary for me to express an opinion. Mr. Jardine has justified his opinion by reference to some cases which have been decided in England under the English law, and I am by no means prepared to say that the cases to which he refers are not in point. But whether he is right or wrong in point of law, there can, I think, be no doubt that his decisions have had an unfortunate effect and have given a great impetus to gambling throughout the province.

"In confirmation of this statement let me read you some extracts from the Police Administration Report of British Burma for the year 1883:—

'Gambling, admittedly one of the most fruitful sources of crime in Burma, has been frightfully on the increase of late, notably in its most dangerous form—Chinese lottery: this

the Judicial Commissioner ruled could not be dealt with under the Gambling Act nor under the Penal Code; the lotteries are consequently universal all over the country. As I write I receive from a Superintendent a diary from which I give the following extract:—" In the morning strolled casually along the bank of the river and entered the verandas of four brokers' houses at hazard; found lotteries going on and being collected in each one..... In the evening went through the town, and again found lotteries hard at work." And this was in a part of the country where five robberies have occurred in the last month within a few miles radius.

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'78. The number of gambling cases brought to trial does not materially differ from that of the previous year; but that gambling has increased, and is daily increasing, is I fear, beyond a doubt.

'79. The Chinese lottery, or "36-animal game," has been reported on, written about and discussed by every officer in the province; it is the favourite form of gambling throughout Burma; it exercises the most extraordinary fascination over people of every class and age; men and women seem equally fond of it and children take to it eagerly; and, as it has now been declared by the Judicial Commissioner not to be illegal, it is in full swing all over the country. Rangoon is an exception; there the Recorder has declared it to be still punishable under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code, and it is therefore kept in check to some extent.

'80. So much has been said and written on the subject of gambling in British Burma that it is superfluous to dilate on the subject. The most competent judges have given it as their opinion that gambling is one of the principal sources of crime: the most dangerous form of gambling is now legalized, and crime is increasing with giant strides.

'81. A draft Bill for the prevention of gambling has, I believe, been submitted to the legislature by the Local Government. Some stringent measures are absolutely necessary if anything like order is to be preserved in the country. It is not only the magistracy and police who are calling out for help in this respect; the lugyis or elders have on several occasions petitioned the District Magistrates to put down this crying evil; and who are better judges than they of the harm that is being done by gambling?

'82. It is not only that the gambling itself does harm, but the lottery-houses in many places are the haunts of loose characters; liquor and opium add to the excitement of the lotteries, and the result is riots and quarrels, ending in one or more being carried off with dangerous or fatal wounds, and others concerned in the infliction, or abetting the infliction, of these wounds being carried off by the police or absconding from justice, possibly to become habitual criminals and pests of society.'

"The request for legislation which is embodied in this report is only a repetition of similar representations which had been made on many previous occasions. In consequence of a representation to the same effect which had been made in the previous year (1882), the Chief Commissioner issued a Resolution directing the Commissioners of the province to obtain an expression of public opinion on the question. With the Resolution were circulated various papers bearing on the subject, including a Bill for the suppression of unlawful gaming which was before the legislature of the Straits Settlements. Special inquiry was made as to whether the people of Burma desired, and were prepared to accept, a stringent gaming law similar to that Bill.

"The answers showed clearly that the Burmans as a body regarded the prevalence of gambling, specially as practised in the *ti*, as a very great evil. Government officers were almost equally strong in their denunciations of these *tis*. With a few exceptions the opinions received were in favour of suppressing this and other forms of public gaming, and the Bill proposed for the Straits Settlements was accepted as a guide to the direction which legislation should take.

"These answers came in at a time when Mr. Charles Crosthwaite was officiating as Chief Commissioner, and the advice which he gave us was by all means to legislate, but not to take the proposed Straits Settlements Ordinance as a precise guide to legislation.

"After mature consideration," says the letter of the Chief Commissioner,—

'of the opinions of the local officers and of the Native gentlemen who have been consulted, the Chief Commissioner's opinion is strongly against the endeavour to copy the measure

proposed by the Government of the Straits Settlements. This draft Ordinance is a very complicated piece of legislation, very stringent in its provisions, and very likely, unless worked under closer supervision than can be given to it in Burma, to become an engine of oppression. Mr. Crosthwaite is not at all in favour of a crusade against gambling of every kind. A people like the Burmese must have amusement of some sort. It is quite possible to make gambling an expensive amusement, but to stop it altogether, if the people wish to indulge in it, is beyond the power of the law, and the attempt to do it will only result in systematic bribery and the corruption of the police. From the papers submitted it appears that what is chiefly needed is the repression of the professional *ti*-gambler, the man who makes his living by going about inducing people to game and as often as not swindling them out of their money. The urgent requisite is a law which will enable the authorities to deal with professional gamblers, and all who aid and abet them, with prompt severity, wherever they may be found. For other purposes the Act of 1867 appears to be sufficient, and the Chief Commissioner does not desire the extension of all its provisions to the province generally.'

"Mr. Crosthwaite submitted with the letter from which I have been quoting two alternative drafts, either of which he suggested might be taken as the basis of legislation. The chief difference between them was that one of them was so framed as to deal exclusively with *ti*-gaming, whilst the other proposed to repeal the Act of 1867 and re-enact it for British Burma with the necessary additions and modifications.

"Since Mr. Bernard has resumed office as Chief Commissioner, he has strongly urged upon us the necessity for early legislation on the lines of the proposals submitted to us by Mr. Crosthwaite.

"I think I have said quite enough to show that some legislation on the subject is urgently required. I will reserve until the introduction of the Bill my explanation of the precise manner in which it is proposed to amend the law. All I will say on the present occasion is that, of the two alternative proposals submitted to us by Mr. Crosthwaite, we have resolved to adopt in principle the former, that is to say, not to recast the Gambling Act, but to amend or supplement it in such a manner as to bring the game of '*ti*' within the grasp of the law. There is some difficulty in adapting the provisions of the Act of 1867 to this particular game, because that Act is directed against public gambling, and the keeping of and resort to common gaming-houses, whereas the game of '*ti*' is carried on also in private houses; but this is a kind of difficulty which can probably be got over by a little ingenuity of drafting. And, if the game is to be made an offence, I do not see why it should not be made punishable both under the provisions of the Penal Code and under the Gambling Act. When I say that the offence should be punishable under both these provisions, of course I do not mean that a man should be made punishable twice for the same offence, but merely that the two Acts should to a certain extent overlap each other, and that the prosecutor should be left his choice of proceeding under one or the other, according to the circumstances of the case."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th August, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 27th August, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

SETTLEMENT-OFFICERS' (PANJÁB) DECISIONS VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill for the validation of decisions passed by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb be taken into consideration. He said:—"The original object of this Bill was to cure some formal defects in the appellate jurisdiction exercised by certain Settlement-officers—defects which it was apprehended might have the effect of invalidating their orders. Whilst the Bill was before the Select Committee it was pointed out to us that cases had also occurred in which Settlement-officers had exercised jurisdiction as Courts of first instance without having had that jurisdiction conferred on them in the precise manner required by law; and the Bill has been amended and modified so as to meet those cases also."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARKLEY said:—"With reference to this Bill I need only say that, while no steps had been taken when it was introduced to call in question any of the appellate decisions as to the validity of which it was then proposed to remove doubts, a case has since occurred which illustrates the importance of putting an end to any doubts of this nature. In an appeal relating to a large extent of land, mostly culturable waste, which was heard in March last by a Bench of the Chief Court, it was contended on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, who was one of the parties, that the question of the ownership of the land in suit had become *res judicata* by a decree passed by the Settlement-officer as a Court of original jurisdiction more than ten years before. It turned out that the Settlement-officer had been empowered by notifications issued in 1869 to decide suits relating to land in two tahsíls of the district, but that the land in dispute was situated in another tahsíl, with regard to which no similar notification had been issued. It therefore became necessary to set aside the decision of the Commissioner of the division that the question was *res judicata*, and to remand the case for trial and decision on the merits of the claim. Thus, though the Settlement-officer's decision had not been appealed against, and the plaintiff, who was not aware of the defect in the jurisdiction of that officer, brought the fresh suit under

the impression that a subsequent order, passed by that officer on an application to reopen the case, treated the question as one which had not been finally adjudicated upon, it was found necessary, when the defect came to light, to hold that the decision pronounced ten years before was passed without jurisdiction. Other questions were raised by the appeal which it therefore became unnecessary to decide, but, had the defect in the jurisdiction been removed, those questions might have been disposed of.

"As this case showed that there were instances in which the validity of original as well as appellate decisions was open to question owing to the necessary notifications not having been published, the Bill has been amended by the Select Committee so as to render valid any decisions of Settlement-officers which would have been valid if they had been duly invested with powers to decide suits or appeals relating to land, unless when such decisions have already been declared by a competent Court to be invalid. When the decision has been pronounced invalid by a competent Court, it will be seen that it is not proposed to give validity to it.

"Many decisions passed by Settlement-officers and in appeal by superior authorities are liable to be called in question on the grounds stated in the preamble to the Bill, and it cannot be doubted that it is expedient to put the validity of such decisions beyond dispute, and thus to prevent the renewal of litigation with regard to questions which have already been judicially determined, and this in many cases after an appeal to a superior Court."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA GAMING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of Gaming in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Quinton, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a month. He said:—

"The principles which I have endeavoured to keep in view in framing this Bill are, first, that it is not necessary or expedient to make a crusade against gaming generally; secondly, that it is not expedient to make any greater changes in the existing law or procedure than are absolutely necessary for the purpose of bringing within the scope of the law a particular form of gaming which has proved to be a very serious nuisance; and, lastly, that the man whom we are particularly anxious to hit is the professional gambler. We do not wish to be hard on the ordinary players of the game, who include, as the Police Reports tell us, women and children.

"The Bill begins by enacting that the game of *ti* shall be deemed a lottery within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Of course, by doing this we do not intend to declare that the Judicial Commissioner was wrong in his view of the meaning of the existing law; we merely intend to make the game of *ti* when played within British Burma a lottery for the purposes of the Penal Code, and punishable as such. My reason for bringing the game within the Penal Code is that at the present moment in the town of Rangoon, where the Recorder's law prevails, this particular game is punishable under the Penal Code, and I am anxious to disturb the existing practice as little as possible. If, however, the authorities of British Burma should be of opinion that the remaining provisions of the Bill are sufficient for the purpose without this section, I should be quite willing to drop the clause or to substitute for it a clause declaring that the game of *ti* is not a lottery within the meaning of the Penal Code.

"Then the Bill goes on to say, in section 3, that the game of *ti* shall also be deemed gaming within the meaning of the Gambling Act of 1867, and the section contains some other provisions, the chief effect of which will be to make taking part in the game an offence whether the game is carried on in a public or in a private place.

"Then come two sections, which are aimed against the professional gambler. The first makes him liable to fine, and to six months imprisonment for the first offence, and two years imprisonment for a subsequent offence. The other gives Magistrates power to demand security from persons who notoriously earn their living or part of their living by gaming of this description."

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY said:—"Before the Motion is put, I wish to mention one point, which will, I think, have to be considered by the Select Committee, and on which it seems desirable that the opinion of the Chief Commissioner and other local authorities should be elicited before the Report of the Select Committee is presented.

"Section 2 of the Bill puts a local interpretation upon one of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, which is a general law. It must of course be admitted that in India we cannot always avoid having local interpretations of general enactments, as the High Court of one province is not bound by the decisions of the High Court of another, and, therefore, when one High Court puts a construction upon any provision of the law, that construction, so long as it is not adopted by the other High Courts, becomes a local interpretation. If different local interpretations are thus put upon the same law, and the question involved is one of much importance, it usually becomes necessary for the legislature to intervene to amend the law, so as to put its meaning beyond doubt. But, though we may thus have judicial constructions of the same law which are in conflict, and each of which is authoritative in a particular province, it cannot be denied that this is an evil. It causes uncertainty as to what the law is, not only in other provinces, but in that where the question has been decided, as it is always possible that the High Court may be asked to reconsider its former decision in the light of the arguments which have led another High Court to a different conclusion. And, when the authoritative interpretations adopted in different provinces are in conflict, the Courts of at least one province must be administering a law different from that which the legislature would have prescribed, had its attention been drawn to the point with regard to which the difference exists.

"But, if it is necessary to ask this Council to interpret any of the provisions of a general law, it can do so by an enactment which will be co-extensive with the law to be explained, and I think that this course should be adopted, unless very strong reasons can be shown for giving the explanation a local application only. A local interpretation by the legislature may give rise to the same uncertainty as to what is the law elsewhere as that which may result from a judicial interpretation by the High Court of a particular province. It may be argued, on the one hand, that the legislature has explained its own meaning, and that this explanation must carry great weight in provinces other than that for which it was given, and, on the other hand, that, if the explanation was intended to be of general applicability, it would not have been included in a law extending to one province only, and that the legislature must have had some reason for thus limiting its effect to a single province.

"If the latter argument prevails, the High Court of any other province would have to determine the interpretation of the enactment irrespective of the interpretation put upon it by the legislature for another province, and may be led to adopt a different interpretation. It may thus be decided, in case this measure becomes law, that the game known as *ti* is not a lottery in the ordinary sense of the term, and that, though it must hereafter be deemed a lottery within the meaning of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code in British Burma, it cannot be so deemed in Calcutta or Assam. There would then be a conflict between the statutory interpretation of the law for one province and the judicial interpretation of the same law for another.

"Such a conflict should be avoided if possible, and I think it should be suggested—the suggestion, indeed, has already been made by my hon'ble friend the Legal Member—for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner whether it is necessary to retain section 2, considering the extension given to Act III of 1867 by sections 3 and 5, and the additional provisions contained in sections 4 and 6. If his reply is in the affirmative, and the Select Committee is satisfied by the reasons given, I would ask the Select Committee to consider whether section 2 should not be declared to extend to all India.

"I do not propose to discuss the question whether the *ti* game, which has been described by my hon'ble friend at our last meeting, is a lottery in the ordinary sense of the word. Apparently, different conclusions have been come to on this point by the superior Courts of British Burma at different times, and I have not the advantage of knowing the grounds on which those conclusions were based. I have no doubt that the legislature can, if necessary, give the word an artificial sense. But, if the game is not a lottery in the ordinary sense of the word, it should, I think, be considered, before it is declared by law to be a lottery, whether the object aimed at cannot be accomplished in some other way. In an Act of 1872, no longer in force, the legislature explained the expression 'Native State' in such a way that a learned Chief Judge of one of the High Courts was unable to persuade himself that it could have meant what it said, and there is always some risk in using words in an unusual sense when this can be avoided."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"The point raised by my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley will doubtless be considered, and ought to be considered, by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma and by the Select Committee, and I have already expressed my willingness to drop section 2 in case it should be considered unnecessary by the local authorities. . . .

"Meanwhile, all I need say is that the Bill only extends to British Burma, and that its effect is not to put an authoritative interpretation upon the Penal Code, but merely to make a certain kind of game when carried on within a particular province an offence punishable under a certain section of the Penal Code."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882. He said:—"The object of this Bill is to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, in such a manner as to provide for the grant of certificates to engine-drivers, authorizing them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power. Under the Act as it at present stands, certificates can be granted to engineers of the first and second classes only, and all boilers and prime-movers must be in charge of engineers of one or other of these classes. The Board of Examiners appointed under the Act have recently represented to the Chief Commissioner that these provisions cause unnecessary hardship to a class of Native drivers who can be trusted to manage, and actually do manage, small engines. It would be misleading to give these men engineers' certificates of any class, inasmuch as they are in no sense engineers. On the other hand, it is only fair to them and the small mill-owners who employ them that they should be eligible for some sort of certificate and be permitted to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of low horse-power. Under these circumstances, the Board suggest that the Act should be amended in such a way as to authorize the grant to such persons, when found competent, of engine-drivers' certificates, which will empower them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power, and they point out that there is a precedent for the grant of such certificates in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, sections 28 and 29. The suggestions have received the support of the Chief Commissioner."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th September, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 29th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th AUGUST 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency, but the fall has been a light one, and more rain is wanted in almost every district. There has been slight rain in Mysore during the week, but the condition of the standing crops is still poor or precarious. In Coorg there was good rain, and the coffee and rice crops have been much benefited. Light rain fell throughout the Bombay Presidency (except Sind), but more is wanted for the young crops which are withering in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kaladgi. There was no rain in the Berars, and in Hyderabad the fall was light; but the condition of the crops continues good. There was good rain generally throughout the Central India and Rajputana States and prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain is again reported from all districts and a break is now needed. The crops are in excellent condition. In the Punjab rain fell in most districts, but more would be beneficial, especially in Hissar and Sirsa. Prospects generally are good. Rain fell throughout the Central Provinces and prospects are fair. Good falls of rain are reported from the Assam districts. At Cachar the river has risen 40 feet over the usual dry season level, owing to the heavy rain which has fallen in the hills. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has been generally light, and more is still wanted in many places.

The latest report of the Meteorological Department, dated the 28th instant, states that rain continues heavy along the west coast. No rain is reported from Punjab, except in Mooltan and Simla, and none from Behar or Chota Nagpur, Sind, Rajputana, and the Carnatic. In other parts of the country rain has fallen everywhere, though in the Central Provinces the fall is partial.

Harvesting continues in some districts in Madras. The condition of the standing crops in some districts in the Bombay Presidency is unsatisfactory owing to insufficient rainfall; the cotton crop has been attacked by blight in Hyderabad. The *kharif* sowings have been nearly completed in Punjab, and preparations for the *rabi* are in progress there and in the Central Provinces. In Bengal, unless heavy rain falls shortly, the prospects of *amun* will, it is reported, be much affected. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continue, but the outturn where completed does not exceed 12 annas. In Assam agricultural prospects are on the whole good. The public health is generally good; but cholera and small-pox prevail sporadically in several districts. Prices are generally stationary, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where they show a tendency to fall.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 27th)		
Bellary ...	·43 (average)	More rain urgently needed. Standing crops withering. 4 deaths from cholera. Pasture and water scanty.
Kurnool ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops fading in parts, and agricultural operations arrested for want of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·72 (average)	Standing crops in want of rain. Small-pox slight and cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	·83 (average)	River 3·75 feet over anicut. Standing crops generally good. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 89 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·50 (average)	Standing crops fair, but in want of rain in parts; harvest paddy, yield half the average. Small-pox in parts; 88 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·08 (average)	Standing crops suffering from want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. Fever and small-pox in parts; condition of cattle deteriorating for want of fodder.
Tanjore ...	·03 (average)	Standing crops generally good. Rivers 1 to 5 feet. Harvest paddy in parts, outturn below average. 171 deaths from cholera, which is abating.
Madura ...	·14 (average)	Prospects improving in parts, elsewhere indifferent, and crops fading from want of rain. 48 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·72 (average)	Insufficient rain for standing crops. Harvest of first crop paddy commenced in parts. Small-pox slight in 8 taluks and fever in 3; 9 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·23	Standing crops paddy being reaped in parts, but failing generally for want of rain. Fever declining; small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in Ceded Districts, parts of Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, where drought continues.
Bombay—(Aug. 27th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 25th, 18 feet 11 inches against 13 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in 2 talukas; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; small-pox in Sehwan taluka, 2 fresh cases, 1 death, 2 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32; in Dadu 34 and 40, in Ghorabari 22 and 34, and in Sujawal 26, 32 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 25th, 18 feet 11 inches against 13 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Crops good; cotton crops slightly attacked by blight in Shahdadpur. Small-pox in 5, measles in 1, fever in 5, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas. Prices of grain steady. Weather sultry and unsettled.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	0·57	Total rainfall 24·42. Crops healthy. Cholera in the city, 6 cases, of which 4 fatal, in Parantij 2 cases fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	0·22	Total rainfall 26·18. Public health good; cattle-disease in Patan taluka. More rain wanted in some mehals. Prices—*bajri* 28 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	0·21	Total rainfall 20·41. Young crops suffering for want of rain. *Juari* 28 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Rain wanted in Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Baglan. Crops in good condition. Public health generally good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in Kalwan. Wheat 34¼, *bajri* 31 and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Light rain daily; total of week 2·42.	Total rainfall to date 46·19, being 10·54 below average. Temperature normal; vapour in air somewhat excessive; monsoon wind weak on 20th and 26th; barometer very low on 26th.
Poona ...	Rain in Mawal, Junnar and Haveli; maximum 3·16 at Khadkala, minimum ·95 at Poona; light showers in 5 talukas.	Young crops withering for want of rain in eastern division and in part of Haveli. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·22; in Jamkhed, none; in Shrigonda and Rahuri very slight.	Owing to want of rain *bajri* crops are reported to be withering in all talukas, except Parner, Jamkhed, and Akola. A change of the weather for the better is anxiously awaited by cultivators. Fever prevalent in Sheogaon. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 30 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	·38; Barsi, ·16; in Madha, ·72; in Karmala, ·18; in Pandharpur, ·03; in Sangola, ·33; and in Malsiras none.	*Juari* 37 pounds 20 tolas and *bajri* 37 pounds 30 tolas per rupee. Rain badly wanted. Fodder very scarce.
Dharwar ...	Rain maximum in Mugud Petha, 1·09; in Hangal, 1·0; in Kalghatgi, 0·81; nearly 0·40 in Gadag, Dharwar, Hobli and Ron; none in other talukas.	Rain urgently required in all talukas. Rice crops suffering from drought; sowing of cotton and other late crops in part of the district retarded for want of rain. Cholera abating in all talukas, except Ron. Average prices—rice 32 and *juari* 58 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7·11; Kumpta, 3·11; Sirsi, 1·73 and Haliyal, 0·66.	Total rainfall 66·78. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox—6 deaths in Kumpta, 3 in Bhatkal and 1 in Sirsi; 5 cholera cases in Mugud, of which 1 fatal. Rice plants healthy.
Rajkot ...	1·09	Total rainfall 25·46. Fever and diarrhœa slightly prevalent; health otherwise good. *Bajri* 36 and *juari* 49 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain throughout the presidency, excepting Sind. More rain wanted in several talukas in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Young crops already withering in parts of Surat, Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Kaladgi. Cholera in 11 districts; small-pox in 10, fever and cattle-disease in 8.
Bengal—(August 27th)		
Chittagong ...	·29	Weather hot; more rain wanted. Transplanting slow. Cholera and cattle-disease continue. Prices rising.
Dacca ...	·45	Harvesting of *aus* paddy nearly completed and that of jute continues; prospects of crops generally good. Water rising. More rain still wanted. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·52	Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on, with about 12-anna outturn; cutting of jute commenced; sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* still going on; prospects so far good. Common rice selling at from 12 seers 13 chittacks to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	·34	Weather fine, with occasional local showers. Transplanting still progressing, but heavy and continuous rain sadly wanted. Irrigation being attempted where practicable. Heavy rain fell, where it was most wanted. *Amun* crop will be short now, whatever happens; jute and sugarcane doing well; ploughing going on.
Rajshahye ...	·39	Rain urgently wanted. *Aus* crop suffered considerably from want of rain; *amun* crop endangered. Public health generally good.
Burdwan ...	1·13	Rain very much wanted. Transplanting going on, but in each subdivision some tracts already injuriously affected by drought. Prices of rice again rising.
Rungpore ...	1·08	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted. Rice from Rs. 3¼ to 4½ per maund. Malarious fever prevailing.
Bhagalpur ...	·38	General outturn of autumn crops varies from 8 to 12 annas. Transplanting being carried on briskly where rain has fallen. Prospects of crops not good. Rain wanted for *aghani* paddy.
Purneah ...	·72	*Aghani* prospects bad; transplanting going on where possible. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair; a little cattle-disease and much fever. Ganges very high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna ...	·05	*Bhadoi* crops beyond danger; crops on *dearah* lands have been destroyed in some places by rise of river; transplanting of paddy going on in places where sufficient water exists.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *bhadoi* tolerably fair; rain badly wanted for paddy. Prices gradually rising. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·41	Weather variable. Prospects of *bhadoi* and paddy seem good in some places, but more rain required for the latter. Prices stationary. Cholera and small-pox reported, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	3·24	Weather very close, with occasional showers. *Beali* being reaped, but attacked by insects in Jajpore sub-division; *sarad* being transplanted, but requires more rain. Price of rice falling. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell during the week, but it was not sufficient, and more is still required everywhere; unless there be heavy rain shortly, prospects of *amun* will be very much affected; transplanting of *amun* is not yet completed in many places for want of sufficient rain; harvesting of jute and *aus* continues in many districts, but in no case has the outturn of the latter exceeded 12 annas, where completed; prospects of *bhadoi* crops fairly good almost in every district of Behar and Chota Nagpur; *beali* crop in Orissa ripening, but in the Jajpore sub-division of the Cuttack district it has been attacked by insects. Prices not steady in Rungpore, where malarious fever prevails, and fever in Purneah; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported; otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 25th)	Average under 1·0	Late rice much improved by previous rain; present break not injurious to crops; *sawan* being cut. Prices falling slightly. Cholera still lingers.
Allahabad („ „)	About 1·0 of rain all over district.	Ample rain has now fallen, and a break will now be welcome. All crops flourishing. Health good. Prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	Good rain in beginning of week; showers latterly.	Some sporadic cholera in east of district. Crops promising. Prices falling.
Jhansi („ 26th)	Heavy rain during the week.	A break would be desirable, as the crops on *mar* soil are suffering from excess of moisture. Prices stationary. 178 deaths from cholera during the week.
Agra („ 23rd)	Rain in all parganas from 1·0 to 6·6.	*Kharif* prospects good. Slight cholera in one mortuary circle only. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 25th)	.....	Weather most suitable. Crops flourishing. Prices falling. General health good.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain all over district.	*Kharif* flourishing; indigo manufacture commenced. Fine weather wanted for *rabi* ploughings. Fever in Mowana tahsil; cholera ceased in Sarawa, another case in Hapur. Supplies sufficient. Prices falling.
Kumaon („ „)	Light rain	Crops doing very well. General health good; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	1·2 to 4·2	Weather often cloudy. Prospects favourable. Condition both of men and cattle good; cholera hangs about the city. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 22nd)	4·4 to 6·1; heavy rain at Patti, but record of rainfall not received.	The break in the rains which has now lasted for two days was much wanted. Health good. Prices falling.
Sitapur („ 26th)	Favourable rain has fallen during the week.	Crops are doing well. No sickness of any kind prevails.
Fyzabad („ 25th)	·4 to 2·9	Prospects good. Sowing of *mash* and *moth* commenced. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 23rd)	Rain all over the district.	A break much needed, appears to be coming on. Crops looking well. Health of people and condition of cattle good. Markets well stocked. Prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 25th)	6·0 to 11·0 rain during week.	Prospects excellent. General health of people good. Few cases of cholera in pargana Ghatampur and Bhaginpur. Prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain varying from 1·5 to 4·0 throughout district.	Crops promising, except in *tarai* lands where they have been flooded. Health of people fair. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Good rain again fell in all districts, and a break would now be beneficial. Crops are in excellent condition and prospects are good. Markets are well stocked, and prices show a tendency to fall. Some cholera and fever prevail in a few districts, but the general health is still good and the condition of cattle favourable.
Punjab—(Aug. 27th)		
Delhi ...	·40	Prices falling slightly.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Rain urgently needed in the Hissar and Sirsa districts, otherwise harvest promises fairly. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	2·10	Health fair. *Kharif* crop thriving, yield expected to be good. Prices falling.
Jullundur ...	3·0	Health good. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Amritsar ...	·60	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	·50	Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	1·50 at Moga; ·40 at Zira.	Health and state of crops good. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	1·80	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	2·90	Health good. *Kharif* sowings completed. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and prospects good. Prices almost steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in nine districts, but more is needed, especially in the Hissar and Sirsa districts. Health generally good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Prospects good.
Central Provinces—(August 27th)		
Nagpur ...	·95	Prospects fair; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	7·40	Weather changeable, with heavy falls of rain. Cotton and other *kharif* crops very bad in superior soil. There has been a break towards the close of the week. Weeding continues. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (Aug. 26th) ...	2·94	Weather cloudy. Weeding retarded by continuous rain. Sunshine much needed. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	1·59	Weather cloudy and showery. Weeding and ploughing progressing slowly. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	5·70	Weather cloudy and showery. Prospects fair. *Tili* sowings unsatisfactory, owing to excessive rain. Break needed for weeding, &c. Fever prevalent in Seoni tahsil. Wheat 22 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	1·53	Weather cloudy. Prospects and health good. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	3·31	Weather cloudy, with occasional sunshine. Weeding and ploughing in progress; *tili* sowing continues; cotton damaged by excessive rain. Fever in Raipur town. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	·83	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Fever and cattle-pox prevalent. Common rice 25¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prospects fair; weeding in progress; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Health good. Prices steady. Break needed, especially in northern districts.
British Burma—(August 27th)		
Akyab (Aug. 23rd)	3·66	Total rainfall 134·17. Cholera prevalent in town; some small-pox and cholera in parts; some cattle-disease in two townships.
Rangoon („ „)	1·88	Total rainfall 66·37.
Bassein („ „)	6·24	Total rainfall 69·46.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	5·06	Total rainfall 125·0.
Toungoo („ „)	...	No report received.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	6·62	Total rainfall 158·49. Cholera in one village.
Sandoway („ „)	11·55; for previous week, 15·06.	Total rainfall to date 163·08.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	...	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	8·45	Total rainfall 82·41. Slight dysentery and diarrhœa in town; slight cholera in parts.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	5·40	Total rainfall 75·65. Slight cholera in one circle; cattle-disease reported prevalent in three townships.
Prome („ „)	1·11	Total rainfall 30·35. Some cholera in parts.
Thonegwa („ „)	3·79	Total rainfall 66·12. Slight small-pox in parts; some cattle-disease.
Henzada („ „)	3·97	Total rainfall 65·83. Slight small-pox and cholera in town; a few cases of cattle-disease.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·3	Total rainfall 22·67. Slight cholera in one Sadr sub-division.
Shwaygyin („ „)	5·76	Total rainfall 85·84.
„ Town („ „)	2·39	Total rainfall 53·42.
Tavoy („ „)	4·08	Total rainfall 147·80. Slight small-pox prevalent.
Mergui („ 9th)	9·40	Total rainfall 91·48.
„ („ 16th)	18·80	Total rainfall 110·28.
		General Remarks.—Public health and health of cattle generally good; cholera prevalent in Akyab.
Assam—(August 27th)		
Gauhati ...	2·19 fell during the week ending 26th instant.	Weather seasonable. *Sali* cultivation in progress. Prospects of tea good. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	5·41	Rain has improved prospects, more still wanted.
Cachar ...	9·07	Weather warm. Owing to heavy fall in the hills the river has risen 40 feet from the usual dry season level; some low-lying villages are overflooded. Transplanting of *sali* crops stopped owing to excessive rain. Common rice 16 seers per rupee; prospects of tea good. Health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·30	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* nearly finished. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 27th)		
Bangalore ...	0·70	Crops in the district reported to be withering and agricultural operations much retarded, but rain is now falling, and is likely to improve matters.
Mysore ...	0·13	The withering of crops increasing; sowings very incomplete. Slight rain has fallen throughout the province, but generally to extent insufficient for sowings or for preventing crops from withering; the late rains are however sufficient for partial sowings in many parts, and rain now beginning is likely to improve matters. Prospects not good. Prices about the same. Public health good.
Mercara ...	12·37	Another burst of the monsoon on the 23rd, favourable for coffee and rice crops; transplanting of rice continues. Fever and small-pox prevalent in some parts.
Berar & Hyderabad—(August 27th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition; weeding still continues. Wheat 20 and *jauri* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* crops in good condition. Rain eagerly looked for.
Hyderabad ...	Average rainfall during the week, 1·43.	Total rainfall from 1st January 21·45. *Kharif* and *abi* crops prospering; weeding of former has commenced. Cholera has broken out in one taluk, elsewhere general health good. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 17, yellow *juari* 20½, and *tur* 19½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 27th)		
Indore ...	4·25	Total rainfall 23·60. Weather seasonable. Health good. Prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·8	Total rainfall 20·69. Prospects good.
Sutna ...	0·89	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	5·79	Weather cloudy. Prospects improving. Cholera in Neemuch city continues. Health good. Prices of food-grains falling.
Goona ...	0·66	A break in the rains much wanted. Health and prospects good.
Agar ...	1·45	More rain still required, as wells and tanks are low. Health and prospects of crops good.
Sehore ...	4·6	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	7·48	Total rainfall 58·06. Continuous rain has injured the *kharif* crops to a certain extent. Public health fair.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	*Nil*	No report received.
Rajputana—(August 27th)		
Abu (Aug. 27th)	7·59; heavy rain on 25th, slight since.	Total rainfall 64·13. Weather very cloudy and sultry.
Sirohi („ 24th)	2·71	Total rainfall above annual average. Tanks, wells, health, and crops good. Heavy rainstorm on 22nd.
Marwar („ 22nd)	·07	Four months' water in Jodhpore city; tanks and health good. Weather very cloudy. Slight showers, though neighbouring villages blessed with more rain. Crop prospects brighter. Temperature comparatively high. Prices falling.
Meywar ...	...	No report received.
Harowti (Aug. 23rd)	Deoli, 2·17; Tonk, 1·69; Kotah 1·66; Tonk (previous week) 1·01; more rain falling.	Twenty-two fatal cholera cases in Tonk, elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	·84	Weather sultry.
Ajmere („ 26th)	1·70	Prospects improved, but rain not general, and many tanks still nearly empty. Cholera increased.
Jeypore („ „)	3·74	Rainfall as yet only half of average. Few cases of cholera still reported. Prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	Average rainfall in 10 tahsils, ·41.	Rain wanted in five tahsils. Health good. Prices falling.
Nepal—(Aug. 21st)		
Katmandu ...	6·64	Weather seasonable. State and prospect of the crops fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

K

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD AT ALLAHABAD AND LAHORE AS WELL AS AT CALCUTTA.

[No. 81/1330—45.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 23rd August 1884.

Read—

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 26-953, dated the 19th July 1883, on the subject of the filling up, by a system of competitive examination, of vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices connected with the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 5 of the Resolution read above, it was ruled that the Secretariat clerkship examinations should be held in Calcutta and in such other places as may hereafter be appointed for the purpose. The examinations have hitherto been held in Calcutta only. The Governor General in Council has now been pleased to decide that the admission of clerks shall in future be determined by examinations to be held simultaneously at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to decide that not less than one-half of the total number of vacancies will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examinations held at Allahabad and Lahore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, who will make the necessary arrangements for the supervision of the candidates who may appear at Allahabad and Lahore respectively.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Several Departments of the Government of India and to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 36.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1884.

No. 222.—Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained a further extension of leave for two months in addition to the leave notified in Notification No. 109, dated 12th May last.

No. 225.—The services of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th October 1884.

No. 228.—Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Plant, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th September 1884.

No. 1162.—The Hon'ble C. D. Field, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th November next.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd September 1884.

No. 147.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the extension of leave up to the 15th January 1885 granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Registrar of the Diocese.

PATENTS.

The 30th August 1884.

No. 905.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 194 of 1883.—Cyrus W. Baldwin, Gentleman, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, for an improvement in, and connected with, gas engines, and in the method and

means for regulating the explosive charges thereof.

No. 5 of 1884.—John Callarman, of No. 16, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, Improved Rubber Stamp Manufacturer, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, cleaning tram rails, the apparatus serving also as guards to the car.

No. 17 of 1884.—John Remfry, of 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, Solicitor and Patent Agent, for improvements in dynamo or magneto-electric generators.

No. 18 of 1884.—George Fred. Shaver, of Erie, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in mechanical telephone apparatus, chiefly designed for a central office or exchange system.

No. 25 of 1884.—Cursetjee Sorabjee Jussawala, of Back Road, Marine Lines, Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Contractor, for crushing seeds and nuts and producing oil by means of machinery worked by steam or waterpower.

No. 45 of 1884.—Henry Christopher Mance, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, Karachi, for improvements in electrical testing apparatus and method of testing.

No. 55 of 1884.—Francis Murray Newton, Electrical Engineer, of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in electric arc lamps.

No. 75 of 1884.—Henry Renner Cassel, of the City and State of New York, United States of America, and 52, Chancery Lane, London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Electrician, for an improved process and apparatus for separating and treating metals and extracting them from ores, mattes, or all other substances containing them, by means of electrolysis, part of which invention is also applicable for other purposes.

No. 85 of 1884.—Albert Linberry, Manager, Kurseong Tea Estate, for improvements in tea chests.

No. 97 of 1884.—John Perkins Jackson, Wine Merchants, Engineer, of Liverpool, England, for improvements in appliances for filtering water and other liquids.

No. 98 of 1884.—Kamini Mani Devi, of 22, Sikdar Para Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta, India, for an improved and infallible specific for piles and fistula.

No. 104 of 1884.—Peter Smith Swan, of Calcutta, in the Empire of India, Jute Manufacturer, for an improvement in the manufacture of sacking, bagging, or other description of cloth, made of jute or other vegetable fibre, or partly of jute and partly of other vegetable fibre, and used for making packs, bags, wrappers or coverings.

No. 106 of 1884.—Charles Joseph Bertrand, of Igutpuri, in the Presidency of Bombay, an Engine-Driver, at present in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for a single piston double-action pump.

No. 107 of 1884.—F. and C. Osler, Glass Manufacturers, Birmingham, London, and Calcutta, for a lamp for burning hydro-carbon oils.

No. 117 of 1884.—James C. Rossi, a Citizen of the United States and a resident of the City of Perth, Amboy, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, United States of America, for a new and useful improvement in apparatus and process for producing cold.

No. 118 of 1884.—Merritt Henry Dement, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, for a new or improved apparatus for putting stereotyped line strips in column or page form and justifying and securing the same.

No. 119 of 1884.—Merritt Henry Dement, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, for a new or improved type matrice machine.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 30th August, 1884.

No. 3309 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Vishram Ramji Ghole, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji's Charitable Dispensary at Poona, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 3rd September, 1884.

No. 1692 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Officer with the ex-Amir Muhammed Yakub Khan of Kabul, with effect from the 21st August, 1884.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1884.

The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

No. 3198.

C. P. C.

PAGE 98.

Section 177, Rule 2.

Insert the following after "Government" in the fourth line of this Rule:—

"but if the arrears do not exceed Rupees 100, and the case presents no peculiar features, the Accountant General is empowered to pass the arrears on his own authority."

The 5th September 1884.

No. 3274.—Surgeon-Major J. Scully, having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, made over charge of his duties as Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, before noon on the 29th August 1884.

Mr. F. W. Peterson, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Scully, received charge of the said appointment before noon on the 29th August 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th September, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 479.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

Lieutenant C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain E. H. Clough-Taylor, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 1st September, 1884.

No. 480.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Evans, Bengal S. C., 43rd Native Infantry, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Way, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 6th September, 1884.

No. 481.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS—

First Class Veterinary-Surgeon J. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, Punjab, to officiate as General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon W. Lamb, on furlough. Dated 3rd July, 1884.

No. 482.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Edward Hutton to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. H. Cornwall, resigned.

Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers.

Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers.

"A" Battery.

Captain Arthur William Stiffe, Indian Marine, to be Commander, *vice* Brebner, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 483.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel T. Lamb, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 152 days.

Lieutenant R. R. N. Sturt, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for three months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 484.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Thomas Dawes,—2nd September, 1884.

Major Archibald Buchan Hepburn,—4th September, 1884.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Capel,—4th September, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon Trevor, Bombay S. C.,—31st August, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Whaley Watson, Bombay S. C.,—4th September, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart, Bengal S. C.,—4th September, 1884.

No. 485.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Samuel Durrell to be Conductor; *Store Sergeant William Thomas, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation (seconded);*

Store-Sergeant William Breakey to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 9th July, 1884, *vice* Conductor W. Carew, pensioned.

Honorary Lieutenant William Marshall, Deputy Assistant Commissary, in charge of Camp Equipage Depôt, to be Assistant Commissary (seconded) ;

Honorary Lieutenant John McManus, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary,—

with effect from the 19th July, 1884, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Glen, pensioned.

No. 486.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Erratum.—In the list of medical subordinates promoted to the rank of Apothecary, 2nd grade, in G. G. O. No. 471 of 1884, for "Henry Alfred Davies," read *Henry Alfred Davis.*

No. 487.—NATIVE ARMY—

42nd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Dabilall Kharki to be Subadar;

Havildar Bhairo Thappa to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 6th April, 1884, *vice* Subadar Gooujur Sing Rai, deceased.

No. 488.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Mowladin to be Jemadar, with effect from 16th June, 1884, *vice* Jemadar Meah Khoor Syud, invalided.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 489.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dawes, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd September, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 42.—Lieutenant A. Channer, R.N., Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, to be Surveyor in charge, *sub. pro tem.*, with effect from the 10th July, 1884.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1884.

No. 207.—The services of Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, but temporarily employed in the Simla Imperial Circle, are placed temporarily at disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 208.—During the absence of Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., on field service, Colonel J. Browne, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Superintending Engineer, Sindh-Pishin State Railway, will officiate as Superintending Engineer in Beloochistan and the Assigned Districts of South Afghanistan, and as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties.

No. 209.—Mr. J. Y. Davidson, Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is, on return from furlough, replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as Manager of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh and Wardha Coal State Railways.

No. 210.—Mr. J. Conder, Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and Officiating Manager of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh and Wardha Coal State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 211.—Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with rank of Examiner, 3rd Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Moberly, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 3rd September 1884.

No. 212.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 10 of the 10th January 1883, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under Section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the use of locomotive engines or other motive power and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby on the undermentioned Railways, *viz.*,—

(1) Kokilamukh State Railway, main line and branches.
(2) Bengal and North-Western Railway, main line and branches.
(3) Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(4) Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.
(5) Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(6) Raewind-Ferozepore Branch of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(7) Southern Mahratta Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY:

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Engineering :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Tarakchandra	Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
Hpo Thine	Ditto.
Sorabji Shavaksha	Ditto.
Mitra, Benimadhab	Ditto.
Webber, V.	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have been declared entitled to Maharaja Sir Joteendromohan Tagore's Medals for the year 1884 on the result of the examination held by the Tagore Law Professor in the subject of his lectures :—

Asutosh, Mukhopadhyay, Gold Medal	City College.
Syed Shams-ul-din Huda, Silver Medal	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 4th September 1884.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

"The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1885 to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1885.

The salary of the Professorship is ₹10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deli-

ver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

(2) The Law relating to Damages.

(3) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-navigable Rivers.

(4) The Law relating to the Transfer of Immoveable Property, *inter vivos*.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1885, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 4th September 1884.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 25th August 1884.

No. 9.—With reference to Military Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 7th August 1884, Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in Quetta on the forenoon of 14th August 1884. Lieutenant Townshend is posted to the Sibi Division.

By Order,

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., Biluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 30th August 1884.

No. 2747.—Colonel J. D. Hall, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date in August as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

M. J. MEADE,
2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 29th August 1884.

No. 2649 *G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant Munram Singh, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States under this Office Notification No. 2237 G., dated 29th July 1884, is transferred to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government employment, with effect from the 1st of July 1884, on which date he was relieved by 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Guhabur Singh of his duties at the Mayo College.

No. 2651 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 12th August 1884, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2470 G., dated 8th August 1884, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, and 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 26th August 1884.

No. 8.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the undermentioned gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the European and Eurasian and by the Mahomedan classes of the inhabitants of the Station :—

To represent the European and Eurasian classes.

1. Mr. J. W. Hayes, Sr.
2. „ A. Mervyn Smith.
3. „ St. John Buchan.
4. „ G. G. Brown.

To represent the Mahomedan class.

5. Mahomed Saliha Sahib, Khán Bahadur.
6. Aga Abdoolla Sahib.

2. These gentlemen will continue in office for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors shall have been appointed.

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Aug. 25	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,07,907	98,91,947	80,47,300
„ 26	2,036	. . .	. . .	7,09,943	98,91,947	80,47,300
„ 27	. . .	. . .	1,93,444	5,27,713	1,00,89,541	82,44,894
„ 28	2,951	. . .	2,43,858	3,00,979	1,03,38,630	84,93,983
„ 29	. . .	. . .	1,84,786	1,25,728	1,05,27,381	86,82,734
„ 30	. . .	. . .	1,30,428	4,839	1,06,60,608	88,15,961

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st September 1884.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

PROCLAMATION.

Bangalore, the 26th August 1884.

The land specified in the undermentioned Schedule having been sold by public auction under Regulation III of 1880, being an Act for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Province of Coorg, it is hereby declared under Section 39 of the said Regulation that all rights and property of the former landholder in the said land are lawfully transferred to the purchaser named in the said schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

No.	Name of former holder.	Name of holding.	Taluk.	Nad.	Village.	Building.	Extent.		Name of present Purchaser.	Date of Purchase.
							Wet or dry.	Batty or tundee.		
1	Jammada Heggade Tukakutti Timmade.	Jammada Kokanakathevada warga.	Higgatnad .	Hatgatnad .	Matturu .	Thatched house.	Wet .	213¾	Cheppudira Somana.	13th Mar. 1884.
2	Makanda Machava.	Sagina Kattizamanithevada warga.	Ditto .	Bettyatunernad.	Hodduru .	Ditto .	Do. .	110 Kandaga.	Achiyanda Mandanna.	Ditto.
3	Yedagyi Káli.	Keremelamagadde.	Yelsavirshime	Bilhad hobli	Madagodu .	Ditto .	Do. .	½	Jangamma Chenviraya.	Ditto.
4	Kunnyangada Machiah.	Mavoothevada warga.	Yedenalknad	Siddapurnad.	Maldare .	Ditto .	Do. .	77¼	Chembanda Woothappa.	Ditto.

W. HILL,
Commissioner.

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The July 1884.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd September 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,351	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office .	65,76,025	12	2	1,70,99,853	14	5
Public Deposits at Branches . .	1,05,23,828	2	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,53,13,276	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,71,100	4	7
Sundries				12,33,332	1	9
RUPEES .				6,83,76,914	1	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				74,00,632	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				40,75,882	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				76 42,708	6	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . .				69,21,565	10	4
Bills discounted and purchased . .				1,47,97,936	9	0
Balances with other Banks . . .				6,71,044	11	6
Bullion				20,321	0	0
Dead Stock				11,81,764	4	4
Stamps				8,851	13	0
Sundries				6,56,242	1	4
				4,33,76,949	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,21,46,198	12	1	2,49,99,965	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . .	1,28,53,766	4	11			
RUPEES .				6,83,76,914	1	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th September 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 56·5.

No. 1129.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883.	April 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,396,600	1,569,278	1,730,553	161,275	...
II	Opium	8,594,200	739,841	792,075	52,234	...
III	Salt	6,328,900	499,022	570,364	71,342	...
IV	Stamps	3,533,000	315,251	320,078	4,827	...
V	Excise	3,796,900	315,402	327,829	12,427	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,740,300	202,095	221,186	19,091	...
VII	Customs	1,289,500	150,300	128,141	...	22,159
VIII	Assessed Taxes	518,100	57,246	60,556	3,310	...
IX	Forest	1,052,000	45,702	48,939	3,237	...
X	Registration	265,600	23,157	21,407	...	1,750
XI	Tributes from Native States	695,900	51,805	59,905	8,100	...
XII	Post Office	1,059,000	83,020	91,927	8,907	...
XIII	Telegraph	547,700	39,394	36,893	...	2,501
XIV	Mint	102,200	5,591	14,465	8,874	...
XV	Law and Justice	617,900	41,383	33,834	...	7,549
XVI	Police	308,800	20,115	22,868	2,753	...
XVII	Marine	205,900	9,951	10,297	346	...
XVIII	Education	198,700	17,071	15,724	...	1,347
XIX	Medical	46,100	2,680	2,886	206	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	75,700	4,114	4,439	325	...
XXI	Interest	643,100	137,179	137,185	6	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	194,200	7,052	6,968	...	84
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	53,000	2,982	3,658	676	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	248,300	15,335	16,261	926	...
		55,511,600	4,354,966	4,678,438	323,472	...
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,716,900	265,775	302,656	36,881	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	4,850,000	432,056	385,537	...	46,519
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,613,000	685,607	683,079	...	2,528
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	942,600	22,145	26,364	4,219	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	196,100	6,723	3,297	...	3,426
XXX	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	1,429	1,429	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	140,700	7,426	6,885	...	541
XXXII	Military Works	37,700	1,307	1,079	...	228
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	520,600	36,908	35,421	...	1,487
XXXIV	Army	810,000	58,887	55,973	...	2,914
XXXV	Military Operations in Egypt	...	269	...	...	269
		70,339,200	5,872,069	6,180,158	308,089	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	221,200	17,990	21,465	3,475	...
	GRAND TOTAL	70,560,400	5,890,059	6,201,623	311,564	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 4th September 1884.

month of the year 1884-85, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883-84.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883.	April 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt †	3,798,300	376,757	368,788	...	7,969
2	Do. on other Obligations	470,300	3,380	23,001	19,621	...
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	220,400	14,366	15,432	1,066	...
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,240,100	138,343	142,497	4,154	...
5	Land Revenue	3,340,100	240,984	250,208	9,224	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,352,000	381,790	1,075,388	693,598	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	521,700	33,852	31,364	...	2,488
8	Stamps	85,600	6,796	7,930	1,134	...
9	Excise	98,600	8,714	7,142	...	1,572
10	Provincial Rates	53,000	1,629	1,536	...	93
11	Customs	142,000	11,217	11,450	233	...
12	Assessed Taxes	13,800	594	526	...	68
13	Forests	724,000	38,733	46,583	7,850	...
14	Registration	176,500	15,701	14,092	...	1,609
15	Post Office	1,146,500	87,692	89,649	1,957	...
16	Telegraph	628,700	39,027	38,670	...	357
17	Mint	73,400	6,060	6,895	835	...
18	General Administration	1,343,200	101,628	116,395	14,767	...
19	Law and Justice	3,376,700	261,489	267,413	5,924	...
20	Police	2,793,900	213,643	217,025	3,382	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	381,000	27,001	26,861	...	140
22	Education	1,237,100	82,926	87,560	4,634	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,100	12,894	14,137	1,243	...
24	Medical	722,900	57,681	58,853	1,172	...
25	Political	548,200	33,419	33,053	...	366
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	428,600	43,579	47,379	3,800	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	675,300	56,047	53,161	...	2,886
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	...	16	16	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	783,900	126,867	146,755	19,888	...
30	Stationery and Printing	383,300	27,480	29,560	2,080	...
31	Miscellaneous	268,600	19,964	25,067	5,103	...
32	Famine Relief	...	8	11	3	...
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,138,600	10,951	54,475	43,524	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	310,100	20,048	17,690	...	2,358
35	Reduction of Debt	301,300	...	...	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,538,100	439,553	360,732	...	78,821
		33,483,[illegible]	2,940,813	3,687,294	746,481	...
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways (Working Expenses)	2,027,700	135,470	141,793	6,323	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	2,052,500	150,912	145,340	...	5,572
37	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision).	530,000	5,236	15,068	9,832	...
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).	562,100	29,381	39,045	9,664	...
39	Charges in respect of Capital— (c) Guaranteed Railways Interest	5,300	...	...	...	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	166,700	17,803	9,779	...	8,024
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	176,700	9,218	11,857	2,639	...
42	Subsidized Railways	66,200	3,713	4,439	726	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	89,500	...	513	513	...
43	Frontier Railways	—73,000	16,084	—71,292	...	87,376
44	Irrigation and Navigation	752,200	54,470	45,151	...	9,319
45	Military Works	919,200	45,191	53,947	8,756	...
46	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	3,882,200	200,593	197,162	...	3,431
47	Army	12,121,300	965,888	991,282	25,394	...
48	Military Operations in Egypt	...	3,694	...	...	3,694
		56,762,400	4,578,466	5,271,378	692,912	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	13,993,200	2,275,232	2,238,418	...	36,814
		70,755,600	6,853,698	7,509,796	656,098	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,239,900	60,310	196,706	136,396	...
	East Indian Railway	540,000	16,538	—20,946	...	37,484
51	Irrigation and Navigation	948,300	35,388	33,125	...	2,263
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...		...	...	1,184
	In England—		1,184			
	State Railways	2,035,700	62,222	51,477	...	10,745
	East Indian Railway	...	38,675	45,748	7,073	...
	Irrigation and Navigation	500	..	260	260	...
		4,764,400	214,317	306,370	92,053	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,520,000	7,068,015	7,816,166	748,151	...

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th August 1884.

No. 21.—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 382, Hurdeo Pershad, of the military establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, for temporary civil employment.

No. 22.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Chunnoo Lal, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh provincial establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 17th July 1884.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1884.

No. 41.—Mr. C. Pratt, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on 26th July 1884 the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18.

The 28th August 1884.

No. 42.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway to the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway Survey.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th August 1884.

No. 1.—The Notification No. 665, dated the 6th August 1884, published at page 451, Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th August 1884, is hereby cancelled.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Manager.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1884.		R	
W32	M 75—71961	100	Ramdhur Rambilas, Aimere,
W33	M 75—72109	100	Kawnaji Rustamji Battiwala, Aden.
	„ —19905	100	
W35	M 75—35200	100	Naro Ramchandra Desai, Satara.
W36	M 38—61283	500	Bhootaji Futtaji, Bombay.
	M 85—07719	100	
	„ —17135	100	

BOMBAY,
The 26th August 1884.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
129	R 9—12048	100	Babu Jadub Chunder Nundi, 37, Khongraputty, Calcutta.
130	P 77—78691	100	Hurmook Roy Sonai Ram, 88, Sootoputtee, Calcutta.
131	P 40—32980	50	Godadhur Shee, Baja Shibpore.
	„ —32979	50	
	„ —31633	50	
	„ —39738	50	
	„ —31634	50	
	„ —32851	50	
	„ —41850	50	
	„ —41851	50	
	„ —42308	50	
133	P 45—39794	500	Babu Behari Lal Mukerjee, Chinsurah.
134	R 9—13163	100	Babu Koylasheshur Bose, Head Clerk, District Judge's Court, Tirhoot.
	„ —29019	100	
135	R 9—87840	100	Superintendent A. Hogg, Police Office, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
24	B 78—58471	50	M. Jembunatha Sastry, Trivandrum.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 25th August 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl., In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 1st day of September 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2806, Private William James Condon.
Age,—25 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—26th August 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—25th May 1880.

At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich, Kent, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—Athlone, Westmeath, Ireland.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

J. H. TULLOCH, *Major,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, in the village of Bhabi-Nimbgaon, Taluka Sheogaon, in the Ahmednagar District, the undermentioned treasure was found on the 6th July 1884, in a piece of Government unoccupied land to the west of the village site behind the house of Eknath walad Balaji Shelke :—

	R	a.	p.
3 gold pieces, with artistic devices on them, of the value of . .	30	12	0
1 golden chain of twisted gold wire, of the value of . . .	9	0	0
2 silver hollow anklets, of the value of	2	0	0
4 silver chains of twisted silver wire, of the value of . . .	5	0	0
2 silver pieces of ditto . .	1	0	0
2 silver pieces (used as supports or appendages to gold ornaments) .	0	10	0

Any one who may have a claim to the whole or a portion of the abovementioned treasure may personally or by an agent appear before the Mamledar of Sheogaon on the 27th February 1885, when that officer will institute an enquiry into the matter under the provisions of the Act quoted above.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Actg. Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR,
The 27th August 1884.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th August 1884.

No. 6524.—Mr. E. A. Roussac, Deputy Post Master General, Behar, resumed charge of his duties on return from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 19th August 1884.

P. SHERIDAN,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 4th September 1884.

Brinkmann & Co.	Elliot, A.	Pearsell, J. R.
Brown, E. A.	Gamblyn, John.	Smith, James.
Duffin, C.	Gaest, W. G.	Teiffenberg, Maren.
Earle, E. H.	Moore, Robert.	Thompson & Co., R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Fitzherbert, A. J.	Nigomar, Victor.
A. V.	Fredalls, Soni.	Phœnix, J.
Adams, Mrs.	G. K.	Plot, Monsieur.
"Admirer."	Gabriel, J.	Reynolds, Charles.
Alice, Mrs.	Goddard, G.	Robinson, Ellen.
Anderson, Hubert.	H. C.	Sadler, W.
Andrews, J.	H. M. W.	Schubert. Herrn Oscar.
Baggs, W. H.	Harman, J. M.	Selons, Edmund.
Bezbaron, G.	Heale, W. S.	Smith, J. B.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.	Hurst, W. H.	Spencer, Surgeon D. B.
Brass, George.	Jackson, J. A.	Stobie, J. C.
Braunstein, N.	Johnston, R. T.	Tabone, Govanni.
Brincat, Salvator.	K. M. W.	Thompson, James.
Britton, M.	Livingston, Archibald.	Vandermont, T.
Brooks, L.	Lynum, R.	Vaz, Richard.
Chapman, Frank.	M. A. G.	Virtes.
Cherkis, Herah.	Mackinnon, T. A. B.	Williams, Mostyn.
Cooper, H.	Marley, M. S.	Williams, Mrs, Lizzie.
Delbretton, Mrs.	Matson, E.	Wren, Thomas.
Douglas, E. G.	Mawson, J. R.	X. T. Z.
E. S. H.	"Merchant."	X. Z. G.
Farrow, Mrs. E.	Morris, Pierce M.	Young, F.

Registered Letters.

Bisnee, S. R.	Greenberg, Frederick.	Rustomjee, S.
Cherkes, Laya.	Robin, L.	Scott, T.
"Errol."		

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st September 1884.

Campbell, Major C. W.	Heikman, A.	Murray & Co.
Chatterjee, Ram Narain.	Hood, Major W. C.	Nandi, Jagdu Nath.
Chatterjee, Ram Kisto.	Landale, J.	Stewart, A. N.
Deane, Dr. W.	Manoo Khan.	Walker, Lieut.-Col. T. N.
Ferguson, P. R.	Moitry, Gonesh Chunder.	

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1884.

Commencing from the 26th September 1884, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Saturday Mail will be closed on the 13th and the first Tuesday Mail on the 23rd September 1884.

The 6th September 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	16th Sept.	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	13th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets .	12th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	10th ,,	Str. *Africa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	10th ,,	Str. *Busheer.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	8th ,,	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *vid* Aden for Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colonies, Lamoo, Mombaza, Zanzibar, Kilwa Kivinjee and Lindi, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . . .	8	0	0
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . .	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours) . . .	3	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates .	2	0	0
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Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZA ROWSON, DECEASED.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and of Section 320 of Act X of 1865, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Miss Eliza Rowson, late of No. 18, Royd Street, in the City of Calcutta, Spinster, who died at Calcutta aforesaid on the 21st day of September 1883, should send in their claims against the above estate to the undersigned at his Office, No. 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before Wednesday, the 1st day of October 1884, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed. Dated this 28th day of March 1884.

V. HARVEY,
Executor to the Estate of Eliza Rowson.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 185916 of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Abdul Gani, and lastly endorsed to Jugulkishore Lal and Rashbihari Lal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGULKISHORE LAL,
Honorary Magistrate, Gya.

The 15th August 1884.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 016103, of the 4½ per cent. of 1835-36, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Unadapersad Banerji, and last endorsed to the Bank of Bengal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 187065, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemany, and last endorsed by Prosad Das Boral to Russick Lall Mullick, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RUSSICK LALL MULLICK,
19, Durponarain Tugore's Street.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd August, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1884.

THE PANJÁB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884.

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SCHEDULE.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-4.)
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Section 5.)

An Act to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.

(2) It extends only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb; and

(3) Section 177 shall come into force at once, and the rest of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Committee" means a municipal committee constituted under this Act:

"Municipality" means any local area declared to be a municipality under this Act:

"Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immoveable property, in any local area which is declared to be a municipality under this Act or which the Local Government has by notification proposed to declare a municipality under this Act:

"Street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way; and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway:

"Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant:

"Notification" means a notification published by authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette:

"Notified" means published as aforesaid.

Procedure for constituting municipality.

3. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, propose to declare any town or group of towns, together with any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town, a municipality under this Act:

Provided that a military cantonment shall not, without the consent of the Governor General in Council, be comprised in any such notification.

(2) Every such notification shall define the limits of the local area to which it relates.

(3) A copy of every notification under this section, with a translation in such vernacular language as the Local Government directs, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the court-house of the district in which the local area to which it relates is situate, and in one or more conspicuous places in that local area.

(4) The Deputy Commissioner shall certify to the Local Government the date on which the copy and translation were so affixed, and the date so certified shall be deemed to be the date of publication of the notification.

(5) If any inhabitant objects to the notification issued under sub-section (1), he may, within six weeks from the date of its publication, submit his objection in writing through the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government; and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(6) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and the Local Government has considered and passed orders on any such objections which may have been submitted to it, the Local Government may, by notification, declare the local area to be, for the purposes of this Act, a municipality of the first or second class.

Special rule as to local areas to which Act IV of 1873 applies.

4. *(1)* The Local Government may, by notification, declare any local area to which the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, has been extended to be a municipality under this Act, and shall, as soon as may be, so declare every such local area, unless— IV of 1873.

(a) that local area is comprised in some local area declared to be a municipality under section 3; or

(b) the Local Government has declared, by notification, that the provisions of this Act are unsuited to that local area.

(2) The Local Government shall, by the notification issued in respect of a local area under sub-section (1), declare whether the local area shall be a municipality of the first or of the second class.

(3) The Local Government may, by the notification issued under this section in respect of any local area, direct that the members of the committee for that local area appointed *ex officio*, by nomination and by election under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and then in office, shall, on and from a day fixed by the notification, be deemed respectively to have been appointed by official designation and by name and elected under this Act as members of a committee for the local area, and shall hold office as such members for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be fixed by the notification. IV of 1873.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Number and appointment or election of members.

5. *(1)* There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over the municipality, consisting of such number of members, not less than six, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

(2) The members may be appointed by the Local Government either by name or by official designation, or may be elected from among the inhabitants in accordance with rules made by the Local Government under this Act, or some may be appointed and some elected, as the Local Government directs:

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 6-12.)

Provided that—

(a) when the Local Government has directed that all or any proportion of the members shall be elected, it shall not thereafter direct that they shall be appointed, unless a majority of the electors declare that they so desire, or for some reason affecting the public interests; and

(b) except with the approval of the Governor General in Council, or unless salaried officers of the Government are elected, not less than two-thirds of the members of every committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(3) When, under a direction issued under sub-section *(2)*, any places on a committee are required to be filled by election, and a sufficient number of members is not elected, the Local Government may fill those places by appointment.

Term of office of members.

6. *(1)* A member of a committee when appointed by virtue of an office shall, unless and until the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to be a member of the committee while he continues to hold that office.

(2) The term of office of all other appointed and elected members of a committee shall be fixed by the Local Government by rules made under this Act, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member may, if otherwise qualified, be again elected or appointed.

Resignation of members.

7. A member of a committee may resign by signifying in writing his intention to do so to the Local Government; and, on the acceptance by the Local Government of the resignation, the member shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Powers of the Local Government as to removal of members.

8. *(1)* The Local Government may remove any member of a committee—

(a) if he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Local Government, incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(b) if he has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service;

(c) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee;

(d) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(e) when he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unnecessary or undesirable.

(2) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Local Government otherwise directs.

Filling of casual vacancies.

9. *(1)* When the place of an elected member of a committee becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member or by his death, a new member shall be elected in accordance with the rules made by the Local Government under this Act to fill the place:

Provided that the Local Government may direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

(2) When the place of a member of a committee appointed by name becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but may if otherwise qualified be again elected or appointed.

Incorporation of committee.

10. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to transfer any property held by it, to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Time when committee shall come into existence.

11. A committee shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint in this behalf:

Provided that a committee constituted under section 4, sub-section (3), shall come into existence on the day fixed under that sub-section.

Consequences of establishment of committee under this Act where Act IV of 1873 applies.

12. When a committee comes into existence for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality is or comprises within its limits a local area to which the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, has been extended, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:— IV of 1873.

(a) the said Panjáb Municipal Act shall cease to apply to the local area;

(b) the municipal committee constituted under that Act for the local area (and hereinafter called the old committee) shall cease to exist;

(c) all property vested in the old committee shall, for the purposes of this Act, vest in the committee constituted under this Act (hereinafter called the new committee), subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;

(d) every right and liability belonging to or incurred by the old committee may be enforced by or against the new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by or against the old committee if this Act had not been passed;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 13-21.)

(e) a Government officer employed by the old committee at the time when the new committee comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the new committee, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Local Government; and

(f) the new committee shall be substituted for the old committee in all legal proceedings by or against the old committee pending at the time when the new committee comes into existence.

Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

13. Every member of a committee constituted under this Act shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force.

President and Vice-president.

Election or appointment of president and vice-president.

14. *(1)* Every committee shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to be president, and the member so elected shall, if the election is approved by the Local Government in the case of a first class committee, and by the Commissioner in the case of a second class committee, become president of the committee:

Provided that the committee, instead of electing a president and submitting his name for approval to the Local Government or the Commissioner, may apply to the Local Government or the Commissioner, as the case may be, to appoint a president from among its members, and that the Local Government may, by notification, exclude any committee from the operation of this clause; and that in either of these cases, or if no election is made within one month from the date of the first meeting of the committee or the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of chairman, or if the person elected is not approved, the Local Government, or in the case of a second class committee the Commissioner, may, if it or he thinks fit, appoint one of the members of the committee to be president.

(2) Every committee may also, from time to time, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-president or vice-presidents.

Term of office of president and vice-president.

15. *(1)* A president shall hold office for such term, not exceeding three years, as the Local Government may, by rule, fix, and a vice-president shall hold office for such term as the committee may, by rule, fix.

(2) A president or vice-president shall vacate office as such when he ceases to be a member of committee, or tenders in writing to the committee his resignation of his office as president or vice-president; and he may be removed from his office by the Local Government if moved to do so by resolution passed by two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting.

(3) Every resignation of office tendered under this section shall be reported, as soon as may be, to the Deputy Commissioner.

Casual vacancies in office of president or vice-president.

16. *(1)* If a president or vice-president ceases to be a member of the committee, dies, resigns his office or is removed, a new president or vice-president shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 14.

(2) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office.

(3) A person going out of office under sub-section (2) may, if otherwise qualified, be again elected or appointed.

Notification of Elections, Appointments, &c.

Notification of elections, appointments and vacancies.

17. Every election and appointment of a member or president of a committee, and every vacancy in the office of member or president arising otherwise than by the expiration of his term of office, shall be notified, and no such election or appointment shall take effect until it is notified.

Conduct of Business.

Time for holding meetings.

18. *(1)* A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 24.

(2) The president or, in his absence, a vice president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

Ordinary and special meetings.

19. *(1)* A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

Quorum.

20. *(1)* The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 24, but shall not be less than three:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

Chairman of meeting.

21. *(1)* At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting, and a vice-president is present, the vice-president or, when two vice-presidents are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 22-30.)

Vote of majority decisive.

22. Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by rules made under this Act, all questions which come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the chairman of the meeting, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote.

Record and publication of proceedings.

23. *(1)* Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in such manner as the Local Government directs, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within three days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

Rules of business.

24. *(1)* Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and with any rules made by the Local Government under this Act as to—

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice of ordinary and special meetings and adjourned meetings shall be given;

(c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;

(e) the custody of the common seal and the purposes for which it shall be used;

(f) the person or persons to be primarily responsible for the current executive administration and their powers; that is to say, what portion of the executive authority shall be exercised by the president, by a vice-president, by sub-committees, by individual members, and by officers or servants of the committee;

(g) the persons by whom receipts shall be granted on behalf of the committee for money received under this Act;

(h) the appointment, duties, leave, suspension and removal of its officers and servants;

(i) the term for which a vice-president shall hold office; and

(j) all other similar matters.

(2) A rule made under clause *(c)* or clause *(f)* of sub-section *(1)* shall not take effect unless it has been approved by the Local Government.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Local Government directs.

Extraordinary powers of president and vice-president in case of emergency.

25. In cases of emergency the president, or in his absence a vice-president, may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act, which the committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be paid from the municipal fund:

Provided that—

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the committee passed at a meeting; and

(b) where he acts under this section, he shall report his proceedings to the next following meeting of the committee.

Joint Committees.

Joint committees.

26. A committee may concur with any other committee, or with any district board, or with any cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, boards or authorities concerned, and in framing or modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

Defects in Constitution and Irregularities.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

27. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Act shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Officers and Servants.

Appointment of secretary.

28. *(1)* Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one of its members, or, if the Commissioner consents to its appointing a person not being a member, any other person, to be its secretary, and may, at a like meeting, remove any person so appointed.

(2) A member of a committee appointed as secretary shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. When any other person is appointed to be secretary, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him such pay as it thinks fit.

Employment of other officers and servants.

29. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, and to such rules as the Local Government may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

Power to prevent extravagance in establishments.

30. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the remuneration assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, is excessive, the committee shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number of those persons or the remuneration, as the case may be:

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 31-38.)

Provided that the committee may appeal against any such requirement to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government on any such appeal shall be final.

Pensions of Government officials serving committees.

31. In the case of a Government official, a committee may—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force; and

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

Pensions of others.

32. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

(1) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is employed under the committee appointed under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, when this Act comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and IV of 1873.

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government—

(a) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Government Civil Pension Code for the time being in force; or

(b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Government Civil Pension and Leave Codes for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

33. *(1)* The committee of a municipality of the first class may, subject to the provisions of this Act, delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering, on its behalf, into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed five hundred rupees, or into any class of such contracts.

(2) No contract by or in behalf of any committee whereof the value or amount exceeds five hundred rupees shall be entered into until it has been sanctioned at a meeting of a committee.

Mode of executing contracts and transfers of property.

34. *(1)* Every contract made by or on behalf of the committee of a municipality of the first class whereof the value or amount exceeds one hundred rupees, and every contract made by or on behalf of the committee of a municipality of the second class whereof the value or amount exceeds fifty rupees, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president, and by the secretary if he is a member of the committee, or, if the secretary is not a member of the committee, by another member:

Provided that, when the power of entering into any contract on behalf of the committee has been delegated under the last preceding section, the signature or signatures of the member or members to whom the power has been delegated shall be sufficient.

(2) A transfer of immoveable property belonging to a committee must be made by an instrument in writing, executed by the president or vice-president, and by at least two other members of the committee.

(3) No contract or transfer of the description mentioned in this section executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be binding on the committee.

Penalty on member, officer or servant being interested in contract made with a committee.

35. *(1)* If any member, officer or servant of a municipal committee or joint committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code, section 168. XLV of

(2) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and a committee; but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Privileges and Liabilities.

Suits against committee and its officers.

36. No suit shall be instituted against a committee, or against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee left at its office, and in the case of an officer delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such a notice has been so delivered or left:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877. I of 187

Liability of members of committees.

37. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to a committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee; and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him, in such Court as the Local Government directs, by the committee with the sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Acquisition of Land.

Acquisition of land.

38. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of any other charges incurred in acquiring the land, the land shall vest in the committee. X of 1

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 39-42.)

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION.

General Provisions.

Taxes which may be imposed.

39. *(1)* Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules made by the Local Government under this Act, a committee may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Act, and in the manner by this Act directed, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes, namely :—

(A) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on buildings and lands either—

(i) not exceeding in any municipalities which may be constituted at the places specified in the schedule hereto annexed 10 per cent., and elsewhere 7½ per cent., on the annual value ; or

(ii) not exceeding in the said municipalities one anna four pies, and elsewhere one anna, per square yard of the ground area ; or

(iii) not exceeding in the said municipalities four rupees, and elsewhere three rupees, per running foot of frontage in streets or bázárs ;

(b) a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the municipality ;

(c) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, kept within the municipality ;

(d) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality ;

(e) a tax on menial and domestic servants ;

(f) an octroi on animals for slaughter or goods or both brought within the octroi-limits for consumption or use therein ; and

(B) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

(2) In this section, "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished :

Provided that, in the case of land assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, if the Local Government so directs, the annual value shall be deemed to be double the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(*a*) the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, whether such assessment is leviable or not ; or, when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, the amount which, but for such composition or redemption, would have been leviable ; and

(*b*) when the improvement of the land due to canal irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, the amount of the owner's rate or water-advantage rate or other rate imposed in respect of such improvement.

Scavenging-tax.

40. When a committee has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, provided for the performance, with regard to any buildings or lands, by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, in the manner by this Act directed, impose upon those buildings and lands, in addition to any other tax imposed upon them under this Act, a tax to be called the scavenging-tax, at such rate or of such amount as it thinks fit :

Provided that in fixing the rate or amount regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax should not exceed the cost of the performance of the said duties.

Water-tax.

41. *(1)* Besides the taxes mentioned in the foregoing sections, a committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the municipality or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner by this Act directed, a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by the works.

(2) The rate or amount of the tax so imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations, to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works and to their level; but in fixing it regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax, with the estimated income from payments for water supplied from the works under special contracts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purposes.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

42. *(1)* A committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 39, section 40 or section 41.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the committee shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee ; and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if such objection, having been considered as aforesaid, is deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid, and its decision thereupon.

(5) The Local Government, on receiving such proposals, may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 43-52.)

(6) When the Local Government sanctions any such proposals which require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit the same to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a committee have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposals.

(8) In giving such direction the committee shall fix a date from which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until it has been notified;

(b) no tax leviable by the year shall come into force except at the commencement of the year by which it is leviable; and

(c) no other tax shall come into force less than six months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed.

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

43. A committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

44. *(1)* A committee may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any such tax any person who by reason of poverty may in its opinion be unable to pay the same.

(2) A committee may, by resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, and the Local Government may by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power for Local Government to suspend levy of tax.

45. *(1)* If at any time it appears to the Local Government, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, it may require the committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection; and if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Local Government, the Local Government may by notification suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed.

(2) The Local Government may at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

Taxes not invalid for defect of form.

46. No tax imposed under this Act shall be invalid merely for defect of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Taxes when payable.

47. Any tax imposed under the foregoing sections and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by rule, from time to time direct.

Receipts to be given.

48. For all sums paid on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt, stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid, shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

Appeals against taxation.

49. *(1)* An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax under this Act shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner, unless he is a member of the committee, in which case the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the Chief Court.

(3) On a reference being made under sub-section *(2)* the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 188

Limitation of appeal.

50. *(1)* No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any land or building, unless it is preferred within one month after the publication of the notice prescribed by section 56, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the tax to which it relates is deposited with the committee before the appeal is preferred.

Taxation not to be questioned except under this Act.

51. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Act is provided.

Taxes leviable under Act IV of 1873 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.

52. All taxes leviable in any local area under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, at the time when a committee having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act IV of 187

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1883.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 53-61.)

shall, so far as their imposition and assessment are consistent with this Act and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

Taxes on Immoveable Property.

Preparation of assessment-lists.

53. *(1)* The committee shall cause an assessment-list of all buildings and lands on which any tax is imposed to be prepared, containing—

(a) the name of the street or division in which the property is situate;

(b) the designation of the property, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification;

(c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known;

(d) the annual value, area or length of frontage on which the property is assessed; and

(e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list, the committee may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value.

Publication of notice of assessments.

54. When the assessment-list has been completed, the committee shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

Public notice of time fixed for revising assessment-list.

55. *(1)* The committee shall at the same time give public notice of a time, not less than one month from the publication of the notice, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the property.

(2) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice or orally or in writing at that time.

Settlement of list.

56. *(1)* After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent as they think fit and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the committee, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year by which it is leviable next following that in which the assessment is made.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the committee's office, and shall there be open during office-hours to all owners and occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

Further amendments of assessment-list.

57. *(1)* The committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been insufficiently valued or assessed through mistake, oversight or fraud, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent as he thinks fit.

New list need not be prepared every year.

58. It shall be in the discretion of the committee to prepare a new assessment-list every year; or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment-list had been prepared.

Remission of tax on unoccupied immoveable property.

59. *(1)* When a tax payable under section 39, sub-section *(1)*, clause *(a)*, or under section 40 or section 41, is payable in one sum in respect of an entire year, and the property in respect of which it is payable is unoccupied throughout the year, or when such a tax is payable in instalments and the property is unoccupied throughout the period in respect of which an instalment is payable, the amount payable in respect of the property for the year, or the instalment, as the case may be, shall be remitted:

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to it within such time from the beginning of the year or of the period as it may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) When in any case not provided for by the foregoing part of this section a building in respect of which a tax is payable under section 39, sub-section (1), clause *(a)*, or under section 40 or section 41, is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise, the committee may remit such proportion of the tax as it thinks equitable.

Taxes on immoveable property by whom payable.

60. *(1)* A tax payable under section 39, sub-section (1), clause *(a)*, shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

(2) A tax payable under section 40 or section 41 shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Recovery of taxes payable by owner.

61. *(1)* When any sum is due on account of a tax payable under this Act in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter III.—Taxation.—Sections 62-66.)
(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 67-68.)

committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be presented to the person liable to pay the same.

(2) If the bill is not paid within ten days from the presentation thereof, the committee may cause a notice of demand to be served on that person; and if he does not, within seven days from the service of the notice, pay the sum due, with any fee leviable for the notice, or show sufficient cause for non-payment, the sum due, with the fee, shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear, besides being recoverable in any other manner provided by this Act, shall, subject to any claim on behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the property in respect of which it is payable, and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the committee to the Deputy Commissioner, as if the property were an estate assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Octroi and Tolls.

Power to search where octroi is leviable.

62. If any person, bringing or receiving a conveyance or package within the octroi-limits of a municipality in which octroi is leviable, refuses, on the demand of an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, to permit the officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which octroi is payable, the officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence.

Power to examine article liable to octroi.

63. Every person bringing or receiving within the octroi-limits of any municipality any article on which octroi is payable shall, when required by any officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable,—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine, weigh and otherwise deal with the article; and

(b) communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature he may possess relating to the article.

Presentation of bill for octroi.

64. Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the committee shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed and the rate at which the tax is calculated.

Recovery of octroi and tolls.

65. *(1)* In case of non-payment of any octroi or of any toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any article on which the octroi is chargeable, or any vehicle or animal on which the toll is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(2) The committee may cause any property so seized, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand, with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale:

Provided that, by order of the president or a vice-president, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

Power to lease the collection of octroi or tolls.

66. The collection of any octroi or toll may be leased by the committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, for any period not exceeding one year; and the lessee and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of the octroi or toll shall in respect thereof—

(a) be bound by any rules made by the committee for their guidance;

(b) have such powers exercisable by servants of a committee under this Act as the committee may, from time to time, confer upon them; and

(c) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by the committee for the management and collection of the octroi or toll.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL FUND AND PROPERTY.

Constitution of municipal fund.

67. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee under this Act or otherwise;

(b) all fines realized in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Act or the rules made hereunder or under section 34 of Act V of 1861 for offences committed within the municipality; and

(c) when there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the committee comes into existence. IV of 1873.

Application of fund.

68. *(1)* The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

(a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 31 and 32, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 69 72.)

(c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these Departments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Local Government may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the municipality, and with the sanction of the Commissioner outside the municipality, when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants, namely :—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of public streets, bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses ;

(b) the watering and lighting of such streets or any of them ;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education, or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, saráís, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions ;

(d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions ;

(e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;

(f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity ;

(g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals ;

(h) the planting and preservation of trees ;

(i) the taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any other sanitary measure ;

(j) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions ; and

(k) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

Custody of municipal fund.

69. *(1)* In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

Investment of same.

70. *(1)* A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of a like nature.

(2) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

Property vested in committee.

71. Subject to any special reservation made by the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter specified and situate within the municipality shall be vested in and belong to the committee, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the committee, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act, that is to say :—

(a) All public town-walls, gates, markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depôts and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of the municipal fund.

(b) All public streams, springs and works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well.

(c) All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, culverts and watercourses in, alongside or under any street, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto.

(d) All dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal-matter or filth or rubbish of any kind collected by the committee from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cesspools or elsewhere.

(e) All public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto.

(f) All land or other property transferred to the committee by the Government or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes.

(g) All streets, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such streets.

Management of public institutions.

72. *(1)* The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee :

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) When any public institution is placed under the direction, management and control of the com-

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter V.—Municipal Police.—Sections 74-80.)

mittee, all property, endowments and funds belonging thereto shall be held by the committee in trust for the purposes to which such property, endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time when the institution was so placed.

Transfer to Crown of property vesting in committee.

73. The committee may, with the sanction of the Local Government, transfer to Her Majesty any property vesting in the committee under section 71 or section 72, but not so as to affect any trusts or public rights subject to which the property is held.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police-establishment.

74. *(1)* Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of this obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police requirements within municipal limits and for the performance of the duties imposed on it by this Act.

(2) The establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

Relief of committee from police-charges.

75. *(1)* The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole or part of the cost of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief.

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or part of the cost of the police-establishment which it is required to maintain, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

Appointment, liabilities and duties of municipal watchmen.

76. *(1)* If the establishment maintained under this chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen—

(*a*) shall be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district;

(*b*) shall be appointed and promoted, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf;

(*c*) shall perform such duties as the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct; and

(*d*) shall possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under Act V of 1861.

(2) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

Duties of municipal police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

77. If the establishment maintained under this chapter or any portion thereof is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

Powers and duties of police in respect of offences against Act and rules, and assistance to municipal authorities.

78. *(1)* Every member of a police-establishment under this Act shall give immediate information to the committee of any offence committed against this Act or the rules made thereunder, and shall be bound to assist all members, officers and servants of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

(2) Every member of such police-establishment may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act or the rules made thereunder—

(*a*) if the name and address of the person are unknown to him, or

(*b*) if the person declines to give his name and address, or if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address if given.

(3) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained:

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate unless the order of a Magistrate for his detention is obtained.

Saving of section 9 of Act III of 1880.

79. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall affect section 9 of the Cantonments Act, 1880. III of 188

Police-protection at fairs, &c.

80. When special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

Panjab Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 81-89.)

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

Power to acquire land for building-sites adjoining new streets.

81. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to close streets.

82. The committee may close temporarily any street vested in it or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose; and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street, and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets, &c.

83. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

84. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

85. *(1)* The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

86. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

87. *(1)* If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a public street, either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require the building or part, when being rebuilt, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the public street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of new buildings.

88. *(1)* Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Act given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

(*a*) free passage or way in front of the building;

(*b*) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;

(*c*) ventilation and drainage;

(*d*) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and

(*e*) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street or public thoroughfare:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the erection or re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) If any such building is begun or erected without giving notice, or without submitting particulars as aforesaid when required, or in contravention of the legal orders of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes all additions or alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

89. *(1)* It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a public street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 90-97.)

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any public street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in public streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

Bathing and washing places.

90. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those so specified, and all other acts not so permitted by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter.

91. The committee may fix places within or, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, beyond the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Places for slaughter of animals.

92. *(1)* The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale within the municipality at any other place.

(4) Whoever slaughters any such animal for sale at any other place within the municipality shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

93. *(1)* The committee may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed, from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owner thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the passing of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Removal of corpses.

94. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

Inflammable materials.

95. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

96. *(1)* The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or building in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such drains, privies and cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privies, drains or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

Power to enter and inspect buildings, &c.

97. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 98-106.)

occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

Other powers of entry on buildings or land.

98. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;

(*b*) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;

(*c*) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains, or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to enter for discovery of vehicles or animals liable to taxation.

99. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Act for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

100. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, drug or animal which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

Power of entry for purpose of scavenging.

101. (*1*) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or lands, or of any privies, drains, cesspools or other receptacles for offensive matter pertaining to buildings or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent, if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(*2*) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

102. When any building, used as a human dwelling, is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

103. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Provision of privies, &c.

104. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in its opinion be provided for the building, in such manner as the committee directs.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(*3*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools.

105. (*1*) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter and put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool, belonging thereto.

(*2*) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy, or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

Unauthorised buildings over drains, &c.

106. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any sewer, drain, culvert, watercourse or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.

(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 107-117.)

Removal of latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

107. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week.

Power to require drainage, &c., of unwholesome tanks, &c.

108. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein, which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

109. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings, &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

110. If any building, wall, structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure as the committee consider necessary for the public safety; and if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in unsanitary Condition.

Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

111. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation, jungle or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering on streets, wells, &c.

112. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land, within three days, to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger thereto, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Cleansing of filthy buildings or land.

113. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power to prohibit use for human habitation of buildings unfit for such use.

114. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

115. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Cultivation, use of manure or irrigation injurious to health, after prohibition.

116. *(1)* The Local Government may, on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions thereon as may prevent the injury:

Provided that when on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(2) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section *(1)* he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

117. *(1)* The owner or occupier of every place within the municipality used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow;

boiling bones, offal or blood; or

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery; or,

as a brickkiln, pottery or limekiln; or.

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.

(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 118-120.)

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to prohibit such trades.

118. *(1)* If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, it may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine not exceeding forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

119. *(1)* A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(*a*) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(*b*) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons, where they are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(*c*) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census;

(*d*) for fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family;

for the registration and inspection of such buildings;

for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such buildings;

for the notices to be given and the precautions to be taken in the case of any infectious disease breaking out in such buildings;

and generally for the proper regulation of such buildings;

(*e*) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, saráis, markets and slaughter-houses;

(*f*) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control;

(*g*) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*h*) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;

(*i*) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purpose of collecting that tax; and

(*j*) for carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies. XIV of 1879.

(2) When the authorities of any cantonment, with the sanction of the Government of India, have agreed with the committee of an adjoining municipality that the same octroi-limits shall be established for the cantonment and the municipality, and that the octroi-collections and charges shall be divided between the cantonment fund and the municipal fund, the committee may fix limits under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) so as to include so much both of the cantonment and of the municipal area as it may deem necessary, and shall have the same powers of collecting octroi on animals or goods brought within such limits, and the provisions of this Act relating to octroi shall apply in the same way, as if the said limits were wholly comprised in the area of the municipality.

Additional power to make rules in hill municipalities.

120. The committee of a municipality wholly or in part situated in a hilly tract may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—

(*a*) for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of landslips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones;

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, &c.—Sections 121-128.)

(*b*) for the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic in the streets where such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for the prevention of danger or grave inconvenience to the public.

Penalty for infringement of rules.

121. In making any rule under section 119 or section 120 the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. In lieu of or in addition to such fine, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as within his power.

Confirmation of rules.

122. No rule made under section 119 or section 120 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Supplemental.

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice.

123. (*1*) When any notice under this chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(*2*) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this chapter requiring him to do any act upon that land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers, cause the act to be done.

Recovery of costs of execution.

124. (*1*) Where, under this Act, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requirement, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(*2*) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner.

(*3*) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under the last sub-section, any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(*4*) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(*5*) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

Compensation out of municipal fund.

125. (*1*) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the committee, its officers and servants, under this Act, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(*2*) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or in default of agreement in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable. X of 1870.

Appeals against certain orders of committee.

126. (*1*) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by sections 93, 114 or 118 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Commissioner when the municipality is of the first class, or to the Deputy Commissioner when the committee is of the second class; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if in the latter case the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(*3*) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter on roads or into drains.

127. Whoever, without the permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any public street or place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging sewage.

128. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter, to flow,

Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.
(Chapter VII.—Offences affecting the Public Health, &c.—Sections 129-144.)

drain or be put upon any public street or place, or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Non-removal of filth, &c.

129. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Making or altering drains without authority.

130. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making or keeping latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

131. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 107, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

132. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

133. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Driving vehicles without proper lights.

134. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any public street or thoroughfare at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms, &c.

135. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants or camels.

136. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along public roads.

137. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a public street or thoroughfare, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

138. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any public street or place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets, &c.

139. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any public street, thoroughfare, sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any public street, place or thoroughfare, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any public street or thoroughfare, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building.

140. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Picketing animals and collecting carts.

141. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance.

142. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Destroying direction-posts, lamp-posts, &c.

143. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Penalty for disobedience to orders of committee under last chapter.

144. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by the last preceding chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and,

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 9 OF 1884.

A Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS certain functions which are by enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces assigned to the Governor General in Council are in practice discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, and it is expedient that these functions should continue to be so discharged, and that their discharge in the past should be legalized;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Transfer to Lieutenant-Governor of certain functions of Governor General in Council.

The sections of the enactments hereto scheduled which are specified in the third column of the schedule shall have effect, and, so far as may be necessary to validate anything heretofore done under them by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have had effect, as if the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were therein referred to instead of the Governor General in Council.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a) Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
V of 1799	To limit the interference of the Zilá and City Courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	7
II of 1800	For laying open to public use the stone-quarries at Chunar, Gházipur and Mirzapur, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty.	10 & 14
IX of 1833.	To modify certain portions of Regulation VII of 1882 and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory decision of judicial questions cognizable by officers of Revenue employed in making settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the production of the village accounts; for the more extensive employment of native agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the intent of section 5, Regulation VII of 1822, touching claims to málikána.	16, 17 & 25

(b) Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
XII of 1856.	To amend the law respecting the employment of amíns of the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	2

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER certain enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces certain functions are assigned to the Governor General in Council, which in practice are now discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces. Thus, by sections 10 and 14 of Bengal Regulation XXXIII of 1800 (*for laying open to public use the stone-quarries at Chunar, Gházipur and Mirzapur, in the Province of Benares, subject to a fixed duty*), the Governor General in Council is empowered to sanction the allowances and establishment of the dároghas of the stone-quarries referred to, to fix the rate of duty payable in respect of stone excavated from those quarries, and to make further rules respecting the quarries. As these quarries have now become Provincial both financially and administratively, they have long been under the control of the Local Government, which has been in the habit of exercising the powers above noticed, though they are by law assigned to the Governor General in Council.

2. As the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of these and similar functions assigned by other enactments to the Governor General in Council, though in accordance with existing administrative arrangements, would seem to be of doubtful legality, the present Bill has been prepared with the object of empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to continue to discharge these functions in the future and legalizing their discharge by him in the past.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 4th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IV of 1882.

Amendment of section 1 of Act IV of 1882.

1. For the fifth clause of section 1 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"And any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

"(*a*) exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, any part of the territories administered by such Local Government from all or any of the following provisions, namely :—

"Sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one-hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three; or

"(*b*) direct, either retrospectively or prospectively, that section forty-one shall not apply throughout any part of those territories to any property in which a member of any race, sect, tribe or class specified in the notification is interested."

Addition to same section.

2. The following clause shall be deemed to have been added to the first section of the said Act from the date on which it came into force, namely :—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing part of this section, sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall not extend or be extended to any district or tract of country excluded from the operation of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under the power conferred by the first section of that Act or otherwise." III of 1877.

Addition to section 4 of same Act.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"And sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877." III of 1877.

Amendment of section 69 of same Act.

4. In section 69 of the said Act—

(*a*) after the words "is valid in the following cases" the words "and in no others" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist," in both places where they occur, there shall be inserted the words "or a member of any other race, sect, tribe or class from time to time specified by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the local official Gazette in this behalf."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE last clause of section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, provides that any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, throughout the whole or any part of the territories administered by such Local Government, the members of any race, sect, tribe or class from all or any of the following provisions, namely, sections 41, 54 (paragraphs 2 and 3), 59, 69, 107 and 123.

54. * * Such transfer, in the case of tangible immoveable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, or in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, can be made only by a registered instrument.

In the case of tangible immoveable property of a value less than one hundred rupees, such transfer may be made either by a registered instrument or by delivery of the property.

59. Where the principal money secured is one hundred rupees or upwards, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Where the principal money secured is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected either by an instrument signed and attested as aforesaid, or (except in the case of a simple mortgage) by delivery of the property.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render invalid mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachí and Rangoon, by delivery to a creditor or his agent of documents of title to immoveable property, with intent to create a security thereon.

107. A lease of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a registered instrument.

All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by an instrument or by oral agreement.

123. For the purpose of making a gift of immoveable property, the transfer must be effected by a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor, and attested by at least two witnesses.

For the purpose of making a gift of moveable property, the transfer may be effected either by a registered instrument signed as aforesaid or by delivery.

Such delivery may be made in the same way as goods sold may be delivered.

2. In a letter, dated the 6th September, 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Assam asked for an expression of opinion from the Government of India as to the effect which the exemption under that clause, of "any race, sect, tribe or class" from the provisions of section 54 (paragraphs 2 and 3) and sections 59, 107 and 123, which are set out on the margin, has upon transactions, one of the parties concerned in which is a member of such race, sect, tribe or class, while the other party does not belong to an exempted class.

3. To this reference the Government of India, on the 13th December, 1882, replied that the precise manner in which the exemption would operate under the circumstances described was a matter of some difficulty; and the only satisfactory means by which an intelligible operation might be given to section 1 of the Act seemed to be the amendment of that section so as to make the exemption from sections 54, 59, 107 and 123 local and not personal.

4. The Chief Commissioner, in a letter dated 12th January, 1883, suggested as an alternative, and in his opinion a preferable one, a power to exempt not persons or places but transactions in which one or both of the parties might be members of the race, sect, tribe or class for which the sections in question might be deemed unsuitable.

5. It was thought desirable to obtain the opinions of the other Local Governments on the two alternative proposals thus put forward, and accordingly, on the 7th May, 1883, a circular was issued for this purpose.

6. It will be observed that the question thus raised was confined to the power conferred by section 1 of the Act to exempt from the operation of sections 54, 59, 107 and 123; but, attention having been once drawn to the subject, it was natural that the effect of an exemption from the other two sections of the Act (41 and 69) mentioned in section 1 and set out in the margin should also be considered; and, on looking into the matter, it was found that, while an exemption under either of those sections would give rise to questions very similar to those raised by the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the case of the sections referred to by him, there was this further difficulty in regard to section 69 that the object of allowing any power to exempt from it was not apparent. The circular accordingly asked for the opinions of the Local Governments in regard to these sections also.

41. Where, with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in immoveable property, a person is the ostensible owner of such property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith.

69. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling, in default of payment of the mortgage-money, the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, without the intervention of the Court, is valid in the following cases (namely)—

(a) where the mortgage is an English mortgage, and neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee is a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist;

(b) where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(c) where the mortgaged property or any part thereof is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí or Rangoon.

But no such power shall be exercised unless and until—

(1) notice in writing requiring payment of the principal money has been served on the mortgagor or one of several mortgagors, and default has been made in payment of the principal money, or of part thereof, for three months after such service; or

(2) some interest under the mortgage amounting at least to five hundred rupees is in arrear and unpaid for three months after becoming due.

When a sale has been made in professed exercise of such a power, the title of the purchaser shall not be impeachable on the ground that no case had arisen to authorise the sale, or that due notice was not given, or that the power was otherwise improperly or irregularly exercised; but any person damnified by an unauthorised, or improper or irregular exercise of the power shall have his remedy in damages against the person exercising the power.

The money which is received by the mortgagee, arising from the sale, after discharge of prior incumbrances, if any, to which the sale is not made subject, or after payment into court under section fifty-seven of a sum to meet any prior incumbrance, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be held by him in trust to be applied by him, first, in payment of all costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by him as incident to the sale or any attempted sale; and, secondly, in discharge of the mortgage-money and costs and other money, if any, due under the mortgage; and the residue of the money so received shall be paid to the person entitled to the mortgaged property or authorized to give receipts for the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to powers conferred before this Act comes into force.

The powers and provisions contained in sections six to nineteen (both inclusive) of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, shall be deemed to apply to English mortgages, wherever in British India the mortgaged property may be situate, when neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee is a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist.

7. The replies of the Local Governments have now been received and considered by the Government of India, and the following are the conclusions to which they seem to point.

8. In the first place, as regards the power of exempting from the operation of sections 54, 59, 107 and 123, it seems to the Governor General in Council best to make it simply a power of exempting locally, that is to say, the exemption should be absolute and cover transactions relating to any immoveable property within the specified area, whether both or one or none of the parties may belong to those races or tribes for whose benefit the exemption is intended. To give a personal character to the exemption and restrict it, as some suggest, to transactions within the area, to which either both parties or one of the parties are of particular races, would give rise to uncertainty of title and other difficulties and doubts noticed by Sir C. Turner and others. With a local exemption clause of an absolute character an intending purchaser has to look to nothing but the situation of the property.

9. It is true that there may be advanced people living in exempted localities for whom the sections in question would provide a law more suitable than that which prevails where they do not apply, but it must be remembered that these people always could, and Europeans, it is believed, generally would, follow the practice of having formally executed and registered documents, and this would to a great extent give them the benefits aimed at by the Act; for it must be borne in mind that in the places in question titles would not usually be complicated, and in any case the sections of the Act referred to are not an essential part of the law, but merely an improvement of it, which is not in force as yet in great provinces like Bombay, the Panjáb and British Burma. Again, on the other hand, it is true that there may be members of wild tribes settled in some non-exempted localities, and that they may find it difficult to learn to act up to the law; but, as has been observed by some of the authorities consulted, wild people scattered in this way among a population the great mass of which is civilized soon get into the ways of the people among whom they live.

In either case the objection is one that must apply to most of our enacted laws, and indeed to a good deal of the customary law of the country. We cannot get a law that will suit everybody; we must be content with a reasonably close approximation.

10. The first section of the Bill accordingly amends section 1 of the Act so as to empower a Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to exempt any part of the territories under its administration from the operation of any of these sections.

11. Next, as regards the powers to exclude the operation of section 41, the considerations to be borne in mind are fully stated by the Chief Justice of Madras in his opinion.

Sir C. Turner observes that the general rule that no one can confer a higher right in property than he himself possesses in some cases worked obvious hardship; and, as the science of jurisprudence advanced, it was limited by the exception declared in section 41, on the principle that, where one of two innocent persons must suffer from the fraud of a third party, the loss should fall on him who has created or could have prevented the opportunity for the fraud. To races which have not made a substantial progress in civilization, this rule appears to Sir Charles Turner to be unsuited for the following reasons, as stated in his own words:—

"Regarding the question in its sentimental aspect, it is certain that a member of a race unacquainted with the refinements of equity would fail to recognize the justice of a rule which caused him to be deprived of his property by what is *ex hypothesi* a fraud.

"I do not contend that legislation is to be governed by sentimental considerations, but I have heretofore asserted, and still hold, that legislation should only be so far in advance of the general understanding that its justice should be recognized by the more enlightened.

"There is, however, a substantial reason to be deduced from the rule itself, which shows its inapplicability to uncivilized races. The rule affords protection only to a purchaser for consideration who acts in good faith after reasonable inquiry.

"The imposition of these conditions on the purchaser suggests to persons, who have occasion to create an ostensible ownership of their property in others, the prudence of providing certain safeguards. If they are well advised, they are careful to secure evidence of the actual ownership, so that a purchaser, on making due inquiry, must either ascertain the true character of the transaction, or entertain such suspicion of its character that he can no longer assert that he acted in good faith.

"The transactions of uncivilized races in the matter of property are of the simplest character; they are unacquainted with the precautions which technical skill has devised to secure property.

"Again, as society progresses, men are habituated to exercise greater caution in their dealings with their fellows, and have larger opportunities for selecting agents who are reputed either to be worthy of confidence or to be in a position to answer for a breach of confidence. A prudent man selects for an office of trust a person of tried probity and some substance. The uncivilized races have less choice in the selection of agents and less opportunity for forming a judgment of the character and position of their agents."

12. The conclusion to which these remarks seem to point is that the Government should be empowered to direct that section 41 should not apply throughout any particular local

area to any property in which a member of any particular race, sect, tribe or class is interested, and it is on these lines that sub-clause (*b*) of the new fifth clause which the Bill proposes to insert in the first section of the Act has been framed.

13. The discussion regarding section 69 has opened out questions extending beyond the particular difficulty first brought to notice, and it is fortunate that the Government have had in considering them the assistance of Sir C. Turner, who was a member of the Commission by which the Transfer of Property Bill was settled.

The circumstances under which the section was enacted will be found stated in the following extract from his Minute :

"In England, it is usual to confer on a mortgagee, in case of default, a power to sell the mortgaged property without the intervention of a Court of justice ; and, where the instrument of mortgage does not confer the power, but does not in express terms negative it, a mortgagee is empowered by statute to sell on the expiry of twelve months after the date of default and of six months from the date on which notice is given of his intention to exercise the power—23 & 24 Vic., c. 145. This statutory provision was, by Act XXVIII of 1866, extended to mortgages in this country to which the English law is applicable.

"On the other hand, the simple mortgage in India did not authorize a sale without the order of a Court, and by Regulation XVII of 1806 in the Bengal Presidency it had been enacted that a mortgage by conditional sale should not become foreclosed without the service of a notice through the District Court, and on the expiry of a year of grace. Inferring the policy of the legislature from this Regulation, the Sadr Díwání Adálat refused to give effect to an express power of sale—S. D. A., 1847-354. In the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Justice Melville expressed a doubt whether a private sale of property in the Mufassal, effected by a mortgagee under a power, would be valid—VIII Bombay H. C., A. C., 143.

"On the other hand, I entertained the opinion, and I believe acted on it before the Transfer of Property Act came into operation, that, in the absence of a prohibition of law, the owner of property was competent to confer on a mortgagee what powers he himself possessed, and that, if a mortgagor having, as owner, authority to sell, created a power of sale in a mortgagee, and the mortgagee duly exercised the power, the Courts were bound to recognize the validity of the sale.

"*In Bhanoomutty Chawdiam* vs. *Premchund Nesgee*, XV B. L. R. 28, property in the Mufassal had been mortgaged by an instrument in the English form containing a power of sale, and subsequently mortgaged to a third party by a conditional sale. The first mortgagee then exercised his power of sale, and subsequently to the sale the second mortgagee took proceedings to foreclose. It was held that the purchaser under the power was entitled to notice of foreclosure, and impliedly that a sale under a power might be valid."

"In this state of the authorities," Sir Charles Turner continues, "it fell to the Law Commission to offer for the acceptance of the legislature a proposal to settle the law. It was felt that, in accordance with the principles of freedom of contract, an owner of property should be at liberty to confer on a mortgagee any of the powers which he could himself exercise, and that a borrower might more readily obtain accommodation, or obtain it on easier terms, if he could offer a security which would be speedily converted by the tender without the delay and the cost of an application to a Court of justice. On the other hand, it was recognized that in this country the large majority of mortgage-securities are created by persons who are poor and illiterate in favour of more sharpwitted creditors, and that, in an agricultural country, landed securities are subject to sudden and excessive variations in value, which are rarely foreseen by borrowers. The Commission came to the conclusion that, while more wealthy borrowers in the country and all borrowers in the presidency-towns might be left to deal with their property as they pleased, it was necessary in the present state of British India to create a legislative safeguard for the poorer classes in the country. They, therefore, proposed that the creation of a power of sale should be declared invalid except in mortgages where the principal money secured exceeded Rs. 500, or in mortgages to the Secretary of State or in mortgages of property in the presidency-towns. In Committee, the section was recast. Instead of declaring that a power of sale conferred by the instrument of mortgage is invalid except in the cases specified, the section, as it now stands, declares that in certain cases it is valid."

Sir Charles Turner adds—

"Unless it be held that the express declaration of the validity of such a power in certain cases is tantamount to a declaration of its invalidity in other cases, which I incline to doubt, the object sought by the Law Commission has not been attained, and the validity of the power in cases other than those specified is still left an open question.

"It may have been desirable that the protection the Law Commission intended to confer in the case of mortgages for small amounts should have been extended to mortgages for somewhat larger sums, but I think it is to be regretted that the amendment should have been effected in such terms as to leave the question doubtful whether any protection is given to mortgages of any class or amount, and I trust advantage may be taken of the opportunity to

re-consider the provisions of the section. It will be seen that the section, as it now stands, affects only—

"(1) parties to an English mortgage, *i.e.*, a mortgage in the English form, who are not Hindús, Muhammadans or Buddhists (an inexact enumeration of the creeds held by natives of India);

"(2) parties to a mortgage to the Secretary of State;

"(3) parties to mortgages of property in the presidency-towns.

"As the section now stands, I do not see any reason for including it in the class of sections for which certain races may be exempted; I apprehend it was included before it was recast."

14. Section 4 of the Bill accordingly amends section 69 of the Act so as to express clearly what was actually intended, and no power to exempt from the main provisions of the section has been retained; but, as Mr Justice Muthuswami Aiyar has pointed out that there are other classes whom it is even more necessary to exclude from the operation of the exceptional provision in clause (*a*) than Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, words have been added to that clause to provide a power of excluding them.

15. Section 2 of the Bill is intended merely to remove a formal defect in the Act which has been brought to notice in the course of the recent discussions. It was of course never intended that the provisions of the Act which assume the existence of a registration system should take effect in those tracts which are excluded from the operation of the Registration Act; but the Act omitted to make any express provision to that effect, and that omission is now supplied.

16. The addition which it is proposed to make to section 4 of the Act by section 3 of the Bill has for its object merely to remove a difficulty which has been felt in some quarters as to the bearing which the provisions of the Act relating to registration and the Registration Act have on one another.

The 9th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 OF 1884.

A Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts under, over, along, across, in or upon immoveable property;

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876; 1876.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Indian Telegraph Act, 1884.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once :

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any right acquired by the Government or a licensee under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, or any contract entered into before the passing of this Act. 1876.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

26 & 27 c. 112, 1876.

(1) "Telegraph line" means a wire or wires used for the purpose of a telegraph as defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same, and any apparatus connected therewith for that purpose.

26 & 27 c. 112,

(2) "Post" means a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other above-ground contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting a telegraph line.

26 & 27 c. 112,

(3) "Telegraph authority" means—

(a) the Director General of Telegraphs or any officer appointed by him in this behalf; and

(b) in respect of any particular matter, any person holding a license from the Governor General in Council under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and empowered, by such authority as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, to discharge the functions of a telegraph authority in respect of that matter. I of 1876.

(4) "Local authority" means any municipal committee, local board, body of port commissioners or other body created for the public benefit and legally entitled to any immoveable property or the control thereof.

Power to place Telegraph Lines and Posts.

Power for telegraph authority to place and maintain, alter and remove a telegraph line and post.

3. A telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along or across, and posts in or upon, any immoveable property, and repair, alter or remove the same :

Provided that—

(a) a telegraph authority shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which it places any telegraph line or post; [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 6.]

(b) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, a telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible; [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 7].

(c) a telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control of any local authority except with the consent of the local authority;

(d) a telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any other property unless it has paid or tendered full compensation to all persons interested for all damage which will be sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the exercise of those powers.

Provisions applicable to Property of Local Authorities.

Power to local authority to consent under section 3 subject to condition.

4. Any consent given by a local authority under section 3 may be given subject to such reasonable conditions as to the payment of any expenses to which it is estimated the local authority will be put in consequence of the exercise of the powers, or as to the time or mode of execution of any work, or as to any other thing [cf. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 112, s. 5 (3).]

connected with or relative to any work, as the local authority giving consent thinks fit to prescribe.

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property of local authority.

5. *(1)* When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by a telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in, or upon any property vested in or under the control of a local authority, and the local authority, having regard to circumstances which have arisen since the telegraph line or post was so placed, considers it expedient that it should be removed or altered, the local authority may call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter it, and, if the telegraph authority refuses or omits to do so, may apply to the Local Government to order its removal or alteration.

(2) A Local Government receiving an application under this section may in its discretion reject the same, or make an order for the removal or alteration of the telegraph line or post, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit; and the decision of the Local Government shall be final and conclusive.

Power to alter position of gas or water pipes.

6. A telegraph authority may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Act in respect of any property vested in or under the control of a local authority, alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of gas or water:

Provided that—

(*a*) when a telegraph authority desires to alter the position of any such pipe, it shall give reasonable notice of its intention to do so, specifying the time at which it will begin to do so, to the local authority, and, when the pipe is not under the control of the local authority, to the person under whose control the pipe is;

(*b*) a local authority or person receiving notice under clause (*a*) may send a person to superintend the work, and the telegraph authority shall execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person so sent.

Disputes between telegraph authorities and local authorities.

7. If any dispute arises between a telegraph authority and a local authority in consequence of the local authority refusing its consent under section 3 or prescribing any condition under section 4, or otherwise in respect of the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, it shall be determined by the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Telegraph line and posts placed before the passing of this Act.

8. A telegraph line or post placed by a telegraph authority before the passing of this Act under, over, along, across, in or upon any property vested in or under the control of a local authority shall be deemed to have been placed in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

Provisions applicable to other Property.

Disputes as to compensation under section 3.

9. If any dispute arises concerning the sufficiency of the amount of the compensation paid or tendered under section 3, clause (*d*), it shall, on application for that purpose by either of the disputing parties to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, be determined by him, and his determination thereof shall be final and conclusive.

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property not belonging to a local authority.

10. *(1)* When, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, a telegraph line or post has been placed by a telegraph authority under, over, along, across, in or upon any property, not being property vested in or under the control of a local authority, and any person entitled to do so desires to deal with that property in such a manner as to render it necessary or convenient that the telegraph line or post should be removed to another part thereof or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he may tender to the telegraph authority the amount requisite to defray the expense of the removal or alteration and call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post accordingly, and, if the telegraph authority refuses or omits to do so, may apply to the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the property is situate to order the removal or alteration.

(2) A District Judge receiving an application under this section may, in his discretion, reject the same or make an order absolutely or subject to conditions for the removal of the telegraph line or post to any other part of the property or to a higher or lower level or for the alteration of its form, and the order so made shall be final and conclusive.

Amendments of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

Amendment of the definition of "telegraph" in Act I of 1876.

11. To the definition of "telegraph" in section 3 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, the following shall be added, namely:— I of 1876

"and includes any apparatus for transmitting or making telegraphic, telephonic or other communications by means of electricity."

Amendment of section 8, clause (*a*), of same Act.

12. To clause *(a)* of section 8 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"or of any telegraph established by Government and leased to any person."

Addition to section 8 of same Act.

13. To the same section the following words shall be added, namely:—

"When prescribing rules under clause (*a*) of this section, the Governor General in Council may by the rules impose fines for any breach of the same:

"Provided that the fines so imposed shall not exceed the following limits, namely:—

"*(1)* when the licensee or lessee is punishable for the breach, one thousand rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach a further fine of two hundred rupees for every day after the first during the whole or any part of which the breach continues;

"*(2)* when a servant of the licensee or lessee or any other person is punishable for the breach, one-fourth of those amounts."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill is to give power to the Government, and to any company or person licensed under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and specially empowered in this behalf, to place telegraph lines under or over property belonging whether to private persons or to public bodies.

2. The attention of the Government has recently been directed to the fact that, as the law now stands, the Governor General in Council and his licensees have no power to place telegraph lines upon the land of municipal or other similar bodies or of private persons. In England the requisite powers are conferred on the Postmaster General, who works and maintains the telegraphs in that country, by 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 112, as amended by 41 & 42 Vic., cap. 76; and as it seems desirable that the Government in which the exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs in this country is vested should possess somewhat similar powers, the present Bill has been prepared.

3. Section 3 empowers the Government or any company or person licensed under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, and specially authorized by a Government officer to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts under, over, along, across, in or upon the property of any "person", which term includes a body corporate. It is considered that licensees should have these powers, because the licenses granted always strictly limit the area of the operations of the licensees, and it would be somewhat anomalous for local bodies and private persons to have the power to neutralize the licenses granted by the Governor General in Council by objecting to the licensees' operations, or by hampering them by the exaction of fees for permission to work under their licenses. The powers thus given are, however, to be exercised so as to do as little damage as possible, and their exercise is moreover made subject to important restrictions and conditions.

4. When the property belongs to a municipal board or other local authority, the powers conferred by the Act cannot be exercised over it without the consent of that authority; and that consent may be given subject to conditions. Among other conditions which can be imposed is one requiring that any expenses to which the local authority may be put by the exercise of the power shall be made good; but it will be observed that no provision is made for the payment of compensation on any other account to a local authority whose property is made use of for this purpose, it being considered that, as the construction of telegraphs is a matter in which the public are interested, no charge should be made for accommodation of this sort when it can be granted without inconvenience to the public or expense to the local authority concerned.

5. It may sometimes happen that, though at the time when a telegraph authority desires to exercise its powers over some property of a local authority there may be no reasonable ground for objecting, and the local authority may thus find itself compelled to consent, a state of things may subsequently arise under which the continued exercise of the powers would be felt as a grave public inconvenience or a cause of serious loss. Land, *e.g.*, which was waste at the time the telegraph line was constructed over it might afterwards be required for some important public object or might acquire great value for building purposes, and, as no compensation (except for actual expenses out of pocket) would have been paid to the local authority at the time the line was constructed, it is but just that provision should be made for the removal or alteration of the line in such an event. This accordingly is done by section 5 of the Bill, which empowers the local authority to call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter its telegraph or post, and, in the event of the telegraph authority refusing or neglecting to do so, gives an appeal to the Local Government.

6. In the event, which it is believed will be rare, of a local authority arbitrarily refusing its consent to the exercise by a telegraph authority of the powers conferred by the Bill or clogging its consent with unreasonable conditions, it will (section 7) be open to the telegraph authority to appeal to the Local Government, whose decision will be final.

7. Turning now to the case in which it may be desired to exercise the powers given by the Bill over the property of private persons, it will be seen that here provision is made for the payment of full compensation, the amount of which in the event of dispute will (section 9) be determined by the Civil Court, and that, in the event of a person upon whose property a telegraph line or post has been placed desiring subsequently to deal with the property in such a way as would make it necessary or convenient that the line or post should be removed to another part of it or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he can (section 10) tender the cost of the work and call upon the telegraph authority to remove or alter the line or post, and, if that authority refuses to do so, can appeal to the Civil Court.

8. It may be observed, however, that in practice in this country the power of taking telegraph lines through private property is not likely to be exercised either by the Government or by its licensees except on rare occasions, and then as a rule only to the extent of crossing with the wire; a post being scarcely ever erected on private land. Private property has hitherto been always avoided as much as possible, and it is likely to be still more carefully avoided in future if it is made clear, as it is proposed to do by this Bill, that full compensation will have to be paid for exercising the power over private and not for exercising it over public property.

9. The present opportunity has been taken to make three amendments of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876, which experience has shown to be desirable. The first has for its object the emendation of the definition of "telegraph" so as to bring it into more exact conformity with the construction put upon the definitions in the English Acts by a recent decision of the High Court of Justice in England.

10. The second is intended to provide for the regulation of telegraph lines constructed by the Government but leased to companies or individuals by whom they are worked. The position of such lines under the Act as it at present stands is far from clear, and the object of the amendment proposed in section 12 of the Bill is to put them on much the same footing as licensed lines.

11. The object of the third amendment, which is made by section 13 of the Bill, is to prescribe penalties for the breach of the rules made under section 8 of the Act for the conduct of telegraphs worked under license or lease. In such cases, as the Act now stands, the only remedy is to revoke the license or lease, but this course would in most cases cause such great public inconvenience that it is impracticable. The result is that at present there is virtually no penalty for the infringement of the rules made under section 8 of the Act. To remedy this state of things, the Bill adds a clause to that section empowering the Governor General in Council to prescribe by the rules moderate fines for the breach of them.

The 12th August, 1884.

T. C. HOPE.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th August, 1884 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 211, dated 10th April, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From E. vs. Cullin, Esq., dated 27th April, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 688., dated 16th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 748., dated 16th May, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 798., dated 21st May, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 888., dated 27th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 948., dated 29th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1218., dated 9th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
Extract from the *Tribune* of 14th June, 1884 [Papers No. 9].

2. Instead of repealing the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, and bringing the new law into force at once, as was proposed in the Bill as introduced, we have thought it better (section 4 of the amended Bill) to require the Local Government to apply the new law to any place to which that Act had been extended, unless the Local Government comes to the conclusion, and declares by notification in the official Gazette, that the provisions of the Act are not suited to any such place. The Local Government is at the same time empowered to continue in office the members of the present committees as if they had been elected or appointed under the new law for any term not exceeding three years which it may fix. When the new law is thus made applicable to any place to which the Act of 1873 had been extended, that Act will cease to apply, and other consequences will follow, which are set forth in section 12. In the Supplemental chapter, the Local Government is further empowered to withdraw the area of any municipality from the operation either of Act IV of 1873 or of the new law, if the latter has been made applicable. The Local Government will thus be enabled to abolish any municipality constituted under Act IV of 1873, if it appears undesirable to continue municipal institutions in the area under its control.

3. The provisions as to the term of office of members, the removal of members and the filling up of casual vacancies in the committee have been assimilated, as nearly as possible, to the corresponding provisions in the District Boards Act.

4. On the recommendation of the Local Government, we have by section 14 empowered the Commissioner of a division to approve of the election of a president by a second class committee, and to appoint the president of a committee of this class where the committee is not empowered to elect, or fails or does not desire to exercise the power.

5. The provision in section 25 enabling the president or, in his absence, a vice-president to exercise the powers of the committee in cases of emergency has been limited to the power, at the cost of the municipality, to direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which he considers necessary for the service or safety of the public; and, when he exercises this power, he is required to report his proceedings to the next following meeting of the committee. Where the case is sufficiently provided for by the rules of business under section 24, as to the exercise of the executive authority of the committee, the extraordinary powers given by section 25 of course will not arise, as there would not then be a case of emergency.

6. In section 27 we have provided that nothing done under the Act should be questioned on account of the existence of a vacancy in a committee or joint committee or of any merely formal defect.

7. We have not retained the provision of the Bill as introduced requiring the sanction of the Commissioner of the division to the removal of a paid secretary, and his sanction to the appointment is confined (section 28) to the appointment of a paid secretary and to

the rate of pay to be allowed, and does not extend to approval of the person selected. The responsibility for appointing a proper person will thus rest exclusively with the committee. In cases, however, in which Government officers were employed in the service of a municipality before the passing of this Bill into law, section 12 provides for their remaining in the service of the new committee, and prohibits their dismissal unless under the sanction of the Local Government.

8. The employment of other officers and servants (when there is available budget provision) is made subject only (section 29) to what is necessary and proper for the efficient execution of the duties of the committee, and to any rules which the Local Government may make as to the employment of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill; but power is given to the Commissioner of the division, subject to an appeal by the committee to the Local Government (section 30), to require the reduction of excessively large or expensive establishments or of unduly high rates of pay.

9. We have raised the limit of the power of first class committees (section 33) to delegate the authority to enter into contracts on their behalf to 500 rupees, and have required all contracts for larger amounts on behalf of any committee to be sanctioned at a meeting of the committee before they can be entered into. It has been suggested that separate provision is required for contracts which do not fix the quantity of work to be done, but only the rate to be paid per unit of work; but we are of opinion that these contracts can be brought within this section by fixing a maximum limit, not exceeding five hundred rupees, on the sum which may become payable under them.

10. In section 34 the limit of value above which contracts are required to be in writing has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 in the case of first class committees, and Rs. 50 in the case of second class committees.

11. The prohibition in section 35 of members, officers or servants of the committee being interested in contracts with the committee, unless with the Commissioner's permission, has been assimilated to section 62 of the District Boards Act.

12. Section 36, which takes the place of section 99 of the Bill as introduced, has been modified so as to require notice to be given of all suits against committees, or against their officers for their official acts; the sub-sections as to limitation and as to tender of amends being omitted as unnecessary. The protection thus given corresponds with that given to Government and to public officers by section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code, except that the notice required is shorter.

13. In the Taxation chapter the taxes which committees are empowered to propose for the general purposes of the Act are brought together in section 39, a higher rate of tax on buildings and lands being allowed in certain scheduled municipalities, all of which are hill-stations, than that which is fixed as the maximum elsewhere.

14. In the second sub-section of section 39 we have defined the expression "annual value" as meaning the gross annual rent for which buildings or lands might reasonably be expected to let, and we have omitted the first proviso, as, though it has been the practice in hill-stations to let houses furnished, the furniture supplied is ordinarily of small value; and as most of us are of opinion that the rent to be considered in estimating the annual value is the sum for which they would let if unfurnished, we have added words making this clear.

15. Special powers are also given to impose a scavenging-tax and a water-tax as payment for services rendered to the occupiers of any buildings or land or for the construction and maintenance of works for the supply of water from which such occupiers may benefit. No special power has been thought necessary to enable committees to charge fees for the use of schools or other public institutions maintained by them, as they may impose any conditions they may think proper upon persons who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of such institutions.

16. We have modified the procedure for imposing and assessing taxes (section 42) by providing that new taxes leviable by the year should not come into force except at the commencement of the year, and other new taxes until at least six months have elapsed from the date of the meeting at which, after the requisite sanction has been obtained, their imposition is directed.

17. We have enabled the Local Government (section 45), where any tax appears unfair in its incidence or injurious to the interests of the public, to require the committee to take the necessary measures to remove the objection and, if it fails to comply with the requisition, to suspend the levy of the tax.

18. We have (section 49) given an appeal against assessments, on account of octroi, as in the case of other taxes, and we have also enabled officers hearing appeals against assessments, if they entertain reasonable doubt on any question as to the liability to, or principle of, the assessment, to state a case for the decision of the Chief Court.

19. We have (section 52) saved taxes leviable under the Municipal Act now in force so far as they are consistent with, and within the powers conferred by, the new law.

20. We have in section 59 conferred upon the committee a power to remit a tax on buildings on certain equitable grounds.

21. We have made taxes on buildings and lands, other than the scavenging-tax and the water-tax, payable by the owner and also a charge upon the property, and have therefore found it unnecessary to make them recoverable from the occupier if not paid by the owner after notice.

22. We have added a section (62) giving power to inspect the contents of a conveyance or package to ascertain whether octroi is payable by having it brought before a Magistrate for the purpose, if the person bringing or receiving it within the municipality refuses to allow the necessary inspection, and have in other respects amended the provisions of the Bill as introduced on the subject of the recovery of octroi.

23. The provisions of the Bill on the subject of the municipal fund and of municipal property have been brought together in a new chapter (Chapter IV). In this chapter we have provided (section 68) for prior charges on the municipal fund for loans, establishment-charges and payments for maintenance of pauper-lunatics, audit of accounts, and services rendered to the committee by Provincial Departments of Government, and have empowered the Local Government to make rules with respect to the relative priority to be given to the other duties of the committee. We have also (section 71) declared certain descriptions of property held for municipal purposes to vest in the committee, and have (section 72) introduced a clause, based on a somewhat similar provision of the Bombay Municipal Act, providing that the administration of every public institution maintained out of municipal funds shall vest in the committee, but that the extent of the independent authority of the committee may be prescribed by the Local Government.

24. The sections relating to municipal police have also been collected in a separate chapter (Chapter V). We have added a section (78) defining the powers and duties of the police in respect of offences against the Act or rules made thereunder. By this section they are empowered to arrest persons committing such offences when necessary, and are required to give immediate information of the commission of such offences to the committee, and to assist members or officers of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

25. Another new chapter (Chapter VI) sets forth the powers of the committee to do, or to require others to do, or to abstain from doing, particular acts. This and the following chapter, which deals with offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience, take the place of the powers to make rules for the prevention of nuisances, and for entry on private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances, given by section 67 of the Bill as introduced, and of the powers to issue injunctions and make conditional orders as to nuisances given by sections 68 to 70, and this chapter also embodies the additional powers to make rules and other powers expressly given by the Bill as introduced.

26. In framing these sections, the existing bye-laws of the principal municipalities, and the detailed Municipal Acts in force in other provinces of British India, have been referred to, and we have endeavoured to give all the powers not elsewhere given in the Bill which it appears to be necessary or proper that Panjáb municipalities should possess. While there may be municipalities in which some of these powers are not required, these municipalities can be excepted by the Local Government under one of the provisions contained in the Supplemental chapter from the sections giving the powers which the circumstances of the municipality render unnecessary.

27. Instead of enabling committees to make rules regulating for sanitary reasons the crops which may be grown within municipal limits, we have, by section 116, empowered the Local Government to prohibit by notification the cultivation of any crop, the use of any manure or the irrigation of land in any manner, which is reported by the Sanitary Commissioner to be injurious to health, or to impose such conditions thereupon as may remove the risk of injury, and have provided for compensation where the practice prohibited was of long standing.

28. In section 117, which relates to the regulation of offensive or dangerous trades, and corresponds with section 74 of the Bill as introduced, we have omitted manufactories of gunpowder or fireworks, which can now be regulated by rules made by the Local Government under the Explosives Act, IV of 1884, and shops for smoking opium, as these must be licensed under the Opium Act, and the Local Government may, if it thinks proper, instruct Deputy Commissioners to consult municipalities before granting a license under that Act.

29. In section 119 we have extended the power given by the Bill as introduced to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of lodging-houses to houses occupied by members of more than one family, and have stated in greater detail the subjects with which such rules may deal. This power, with that given in section 115, to prohibit the use for human habitation of houses unfit to be so used, will enable committees to exercise more effective control than hitherto over the arrangements for the accommodation of human beings where this appears necessary for the preservation of the public health, and will, it is believed, be of special importance, not only in hill-stations, but in places the population of which is liable to be largely increased at particular seasons by the resort of pilgrims or the holding of large fairs.

30. Chapter VII provides for the punishment of certain offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience and of disobedience to orders given by the committee under the powers conferred by the preceding chapter.

31. In Chapter VIII, which deals with control, the changes made have been in the direction of assimilation with the provisions of the Panjáb District Boards Act. We have also revised the list of subjects on which the Local Government is empowered to make rules.

32. In the Supplemental chapter (Chapter IX) we have added provisions that copies of rules should be kept by committees available for inspection and for sale to the public (section 160); that rules or bye-laws made under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, should, so far as consistent with, and within the powers conferred by, this Bill, continue in force until repealed by new rules, which the proper authority is required to make and take the necessary steps for bringing into force so soon as may be (section 161); and we have included provisions for altering the boundaries of municipalities or the class to which they belong (sections 165 to 169), for excepting them from the operation of such parts of the Bill as are not suited to their circumstances (section 170), and for withdrawing them from the operation of the law relating to municipalities (section 171).

33. A special section applicable only to Simla (section 177) has also been added to save the land-tax which has been substituted for the ground-rent formerly charged by Government, and which is levied concurrently with a tax on the annual value of property.

34. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.			*Date.*
Gazette of India	...	...	2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1883.
Panjáb Government Gazette	...	...	7th, 14th and 21st June, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Panjáb	... Urdu	... 2nd, 9th and 16th July, 1883.

35. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

D. G. BARKLEY.
J. GIBBS.
C. P. ILBERT.
T. C. HOPE.

I HAVE not signed this Report, as, though originally appointed a Member of the Select Committee, I was unable to be present at any of the meetings.

J. W. QUINTON.

The 5th August, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 12 OF 1884.

A Bill to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of Gaming in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of gaming in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Burma Gaming Act, 1884.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Game of *ti* and like games to be deemed lotteries.

2. The game known as "*ti*," and every other game or pretended game of a like nature, shall be deemed a lottery within the meaning of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code. V of 1860.

Application of Act III of 1867 to game of *ti* and like games.

3. *(1)* Taking part in the game of "*ti*," or in any other game or pretended game of a like nature, shall also be deemed gaming within the meaning of Act III of 1867.

(2) Every house, walled enclosure, room or other place, whether public or private, where any such game or pretended game is carried on, shall, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed a common gaming-house, and all expressions referring to the use of any such place as a common gaming-house shall include the use thereof for any such game or pretended game on a single occasion.

(3) All boxes, receptacles, lists, papers, tickets and forms used for the purpose of any such game or pretended game shall be deemed instruments of gaming within the meaning of the said Act.

Penalty on conducting game of *ti* and like games.

4. Whoever conducts or assists in conducting the game of "*ti*," or any other game or pretended game of a like nature, as manager, stakeholder or *daing*, or who is according to the rules of the game or pretended game entitled to receive the surplus proceeds, or any part of the surplus proceeds, of the stakes, after deducting the amount payable to the successful player or players, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may for a first offence extend to six months, and for a subsequent offence to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to extend local application of Act III of 1867 within British Burma.

5. *(1)* The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to the whole or any part of the territories for the time being under his administration any such of the provisions of Act III of 1867 as do not for the time being extend thereto. [See Act III of 1867, ss. 1 and 2.]

(2) From the date of any such extension so much of any rule having the force of law in operation in the territories to which the extension is made as is inconsistent with or repugnant to any provision so extended shall cease to have effect in those territories.

Power to demand security.

6. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or, when he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction earns his livelihood, wholly or in part, by carrying on, or assisting in carrying on, the game of *ti*, or any other game or pretended game of a like nature, he may deal with such person as nearly as may be as if the information received about him were of the description mentioned in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and for the purposes of any proceeding under this section the fact that a person earns his livelihood as aforesaid may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise. [See C. C. P., s. 110.] X of 1882. [Act X of 1882, s. 117.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of gaming in British Burma.

2. It has long been the opinion of the most experienced District and Police Officers that the systematic gambling originally introduced by the low class Chinese who infest the towns and villages, and now carried on by them and by Burmans of a similar stamp, is doing great injury to the people of that province. In 1882, on the representation of the Inspector-General of Police of the prevalence of *tis* and of the inadequacy of the law to repress them effectually, the matter was taken up by the Chief Commissioner, who by a Resolution directed Commissioners to obtain an expression of public opinion on the question. With the Resolution were circulated various papers bearing on the subject, including a Bill for the suppression of unlawful gaming which was before the legislature of the Straits Settlements. Special inquiry was made as to whether the people of Burma desired, and were prepared to accept, a stringent gaming law similar to that Bill.

3. The answers showed clearly that the Burmans as a body regarded the prevalence of gambling, especially as practised in the *ti*,* as a very great evil. Government officers were almost equally strong in their denunciations of these *tis*. With a few exceptions the opinions received were in favour of suppressing this and other forms of public gaming, and the Bill proposed for the Straits Settlements was accepted as a guide to the direction which legislation should take.

4. The history of the means which the Courts have hitherto used to check the opening of *tis* is briefly as follows. For some years after the passing of Act III of 1867 it was held that a *ti* was a form of gaming, and that the lists and papers used in the *ti* were instruments of gaming, within the meaning of that Act. This view was confirmed by the High Court of Calcutta in 1869. In 1876 Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Quinton, as Judges of the Special Court of British Burma, held that *tis* were lotteries, and that, since the enactment of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code, lotteries were punishable under that section and not under Act III of 1867. It is not clear what effect the learned Judges of the Special Court gave to section 15 of Act XXVII of 1870, the Act by which section 294A of the Indian Penal Code was enacted. However, since the date of this judgment, the prosecution of the promoters of *tis* under Act III of 1867 may be said to have ceased; *tis* have been regarded as lotteries and the persons concerned in them have been prosecuted under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code; and until lately no doubt of the applicability of that section to this particular kind of gambling has arisen.

5. Two recent rulings of the Judicial Commissioner have presented a different view of the law. In the first of the cases in question the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate, under section 13 of Act III of 1867, as having been engaged in a *ti* in a *zayat* or public rest-house beside a public road. The Judicial Commissioner called for the proceedings, and, having come to the conclusion that a *ti* was not a game of chance and was mere betting or wagering, he referred the matter to the Special Court. The Officiating Recorder, Mr. Allen, dissented from the Judicial Commissioner's opinion, and held that the conviction was right. Under the constitution of the Special Court the opinion of the referring Judge prevails. The Judicial Commissioner accordingly issued a circular in which his own view of the law is enjoined on the Courts subordinate to him,—in other words, on all Courts outside the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon,—and in which he lays down the doctrine that a *ti* is not a game nor a lottery, and that the papers used in collecting the money of the persons who take part in the *ti* are wrongly described as lottery-tickets. In the second of these cases the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate at Rangoon under section 294A of the Penal Code of keeping a lottery-office. On appeal to the Officiating Recorder, that officer referred the question of whether a *ti* is a lottery to the Special Court. The Judicial Commissioner held that it was not; the Officiating Recorder that it was. In this case also the opinion of the referring Judge prevailed. The Judicial Commissioner, however, has informed the Courts subordinate to him that his own view of the law is to be their guide. There are thus two contradictory judgments of the Special Court, and two diverse rules of law established for different parts of the province, each Judge holding to his own individual opinion.

6. The object of the present Bill is to obviate the effect of the judgments and circulars of the Judicial Commissioner above referred to, which bar all prosecutions for *ti*-gaming, and the effect of which has already been to give a fresh impetus to that kind of gambling.

It has not been thought expedient to copy the measure proposed by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The draft Ordinance is a very complicated piece of legislation, very stringent in its provisions, and very likely, unless worked under closer supervision than can be given to it in Burma, to become an engine of oppression. Moreover, it does not seem either necessary or desirable to endeavour to check gambling of every kind. A people like the Burmese

* The nature of the game or lottery or series of bets called *ti* is as follows:—The banker, or professional gambler, who makes his living by the game, chooses one of 36 animals and deposits a piece of paper on which its name is written in a hollow bamboo or box. Then his emissaries go round asking people to name the animal so chosen and to back their guess by putting down their money. Any one who guesses rightly gets thirty times his stake; the others lose.

must have amusement of some sort. It is quite possible to make gambling an expensive amusement, but to stop it altogether, if the people wish to indulge in it, is beyond the power of the law, and the attempt to do it would probably only result in systematic bribery and the corruption of the police. What appears to be chiefly needed is the repression of the professional *ti*-gambler, the man who makes his living by going about inducing people to game and as often as not swindling them out of their money. The urgent requisite is a law which will enable the authorities to deal with professional gamblers, and all who aid and abet them, with prompt severity, wherever they may be found. For other purposes the Act of 1867 appears to be sufficient, nor does the extension of all its provisions to the province generally appear even to be necessary.

7. The present Bill has, therefore, been framed so as to deal particularly with *ti*-gaming, for which fresh legislation is urgently required.

Section 2 removes the doubt which has been felt as to the construction of section 294A of the Penal Code, by declaring the game of "*ti*" and other like games to be "lotteries" within the meaning of that section.

Section 3 similarly removes the doubt which has been felt as to the construction of Act III of 1867, by declaring that taking part in the game of "*ti*" and other like games shall be deemed to be "gaming" within the meaning of that Act. It also contains other provisions the chief effect of which will be to make it an offence to take part in such games in a private as well as in a public place.

The penalties imposed by section 4 on those who, as managers, *daings*, &c., conduct or assist in conducting such games have been advisedly made severe. Experience has shown that nothing but great severity of punishment will suffice to check this profitable form of gambling.

Section 6 of the Bill gives power to the Courts to demand security from persons who notoriously earn their living, or part of their living, by gaming of this description. The necessity for this provision arises to some extent from the fact that gambling of the kind which it is the object of the proposed enactment to suppress has been held to be an ostensible means of subsistence within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

If this Bill becomes law, the powers in the hands of the authorities for the suppression of gambling will, it is believed, be sufficient and will at the same time be such as to secure, it may be confidently hoped, the desired results without risk of oppression.

The 20th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1884.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS.

The Bank of Bengal will be open till 1 P.M. on the following days:—

Wednesday	September	24th
Tuesday	"	30th
Wednesday	October	1st
Thursday	"	2nd

The following days will be observed as close holidays:—

Thursday	September	25th
Friday	"	26th
Saturday	"	27th
Monday	"	29th
Friday	October	3rd
Saturday	"	4th

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Engineering:—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Tarakchandra	Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
Hpo Thine	Ditto.
Sorabji Shavaksha	Ditto.
Mitra, Benimadhab	Ditto.
Webber, V.	Ditto.

The undermentioned Students have been declared entitled to Maharaja Sir Joteendromohan Tagore's Medals for the year 1884 on the result of the examination held by the Tagore Law Professor in the subject of his lectures:—

Asutosh, Mukhopadhyay, Gold Medal	City College.
Syed Shams-ul-din Huda, Silver Medal	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 4th September 1884.

The following text-books are appointed in Pali for the B. A. Examination :—

Pass Course.

(1) Kaccayana's Pali Grammar (Senarts' Edition).
(2) Trenckner's Milinda Pañha.

Honour Course (in addition to the above).

(1) Childers's Mahâparinibbânasutta.
(2) Whitney's Language and the Study of Language.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th September 1884.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

"The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1885 to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1885.

The salary of the Professorship is R10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.
(2) The Law relating to Damages.
(3) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-navigable Rivers.
(4) The Law relating to the Transfer of Immoveable Property, *inter vivos.*

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1885, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 4th September 1884.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th August 1884.

No. 23.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Kally Doss Bose, of the Imperial establishment, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 1st August 1884.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 2nd September 1884.

No. 2779.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1456 G. of the 28th July 1884, Colonel J. C. Berkeley received charge of the Office of Resident at Gwalior from Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 18th August 1884.

The 3rd September 1884.

No. 2810.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1596 G., dated the 18th August 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., surrendered, and Captain A. Masters assumed, charge of the Office of Political Assistant at Goona on the forenoon of the 18th August 1884.

By Order,
D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

No. 2811.—Captain E. D. F. Bignell, Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted three months' leave under the Military Furlough Rules of 1875, paragraph 10, with effect from the 15th May 1884, or from such subsequent date as he may be spared by the Commanding Officer. The first two months of the above leave to be on full staff pay.

This cancels Central India Agency Notification No. 1389 of the 19th May last.

By Order,
M. J. MEADE,
2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 1st September 1884.

No. 2687 *G.*—Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, and 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, returned to duty, on the afternoon of the 12th August 1884, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1188 G., dated 6th May 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, held charge of the Office of 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, in addition to his own duties, during Lieutenant G. A. Collins' absence on privilege leave.

The 2nd September 1884.

No. 2689 *G.*—Surgeon W. W. Webb, Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself on the 18th August 1884 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2592 G., dated 23rd August 1884.

No. 2691 *G.*—Captain F. G. Alexander, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted fifty days' privilege leave from the 19th September 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 3rd September 1884.

No. 2699 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1894 G., dated the 1st of July 1884, Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, returned to duty on the 12th of August 1884, from the examination leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1120 G., dated the 3rd of June 1884.

The 4th September 1884.

No. 2721 *G.*—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, in this Office Notification No. 2470 G., dated the 8th of August 1884, is extended to ninety days.

The 6th September 1884.

No. 2772 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay, Political Agent, Kotah, is granted three weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th of August 1884.

Major H. B. Abbott, Political Agent, Jhallawar, will hold charge of the current duties of the Kotah Agency Office, in addition to his own, during Lieutenant-Colonel Baylay's absence.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 2nd September 1884.

No. 9.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the undermentioned gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Hindu class of the inhabitants of the Station :—

To represent the Hindu Class.

1. Rai Bahadur Sabapathy Moodelliar.
2. V. Gungathara Chettiar.
3. A. Govindaraju Moodelliar.
4. A. Chockalinga Moodelliar.

2. These gentlemen will continue in office for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors shall have been appointed.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*

Assistant to the Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 2nd September 1884.

No. 8261.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, on return from leave, resumed charge of the Upper Division, Internal Branch, on the 1st September 1884, forenoon.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Offg. Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th September 1884.

No. 40.—Lieutenant E. H. Hemming, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was transferred from the head-quarters staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, to the Beluchistan Circle, with effect from the 28th August 1884.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th September 1884.

No. 43.—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Section.

The 5th September 1884.

No. 44.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 207, dated 2nd September 1884, Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sind-Peshin State Railway, Northern Section.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the R. S. Ry., the H. S. Ry., and the S. N. S. Ry.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 8th September 1884.

No. 11.—Mr. M. O. Norris, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted twelve months' leave out of India, on medical certificate, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 29th August 1884.

H. DANGERFIELD,

Offg. Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sept. 1	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,839	1,06,57,743	88,15,961
" 2	. . .	. . .	3,075	1,907	1,06,60,884	88,19,102
" 3	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,907	1,06,60,884	88,19,102
" 4	. . .	. . .	507	1,429	1,06,61,402	88,19,620
" 5	13,40,026	. . .	. . .	13,40,077	1,06,61,402	88,19,620
" 6	1,105	. . .	. . .	13,41,182	1,06,61,402	88,19,620

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*

Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 8th September 1884.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 15th August 1884	54,100	13,36,853	27,45,600	2,37,91,000	99,02,600	2,94,67,837	2,46,03,300	9,18,47,190	46,25,300	94,23,700	10,10,93,800	11,51,42,800	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,72,24,790
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1884	. .	. . .	28,000	43,000	37,000	3,000	3,000	1,14,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	1,14,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	1,18,000	. . . .	1,09,000	. . .	2,27,000	. . . .	600	2,10,100	2,10,700	. . . .	. .	. . . .	4,37,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	1,03,100	1,000	99,700	2,000	2,05,800	. . . .	. . . .	1,01,000	1,01,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	3,06,800
	54,100	13,36,853	27,73,600	2,40,55,100	99,40,600	2,96,79,537	2,46,08,300	9,23,93,990	46,25,300	94,24,300	10,14,04,900	11,54,54,500	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,80,83,290
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	. . .	5,67,800	24,000	2,41,500	6,000	8,39,300	. . . .	. . . .	1,40,000	1,40,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	9,79,300
Balance on 31st August 1884	54,100	13,36,853	27,73,600	2,34,87,300	99,16,600	2,94,38,037	2,46,02,300	9,15,54,690	46,25,300	94,24,300	10,12,64,900	11,53,14,500	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,71,03,990

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1884, enfaced from India 4,993 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,259 lakhs.

„ 1st July 1884 to 15th July	„ „ „	6 „ „ „	6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„ „ „	5 „ „ „	7 „
„ 1st Aug. „ to 15th Aug.	„ „ „	15 „ „ „	32 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„ „ „	8 „ „ „	9 „
		5,027 lakhs.	4,312 lakhs.
		4,312 „	
	Balance against India	715 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd September 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th September 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,351	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 74,28,853 11 0)	1,78,78,824	12	4
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,04,49,971 1 4)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,38,69,128	3	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,91,847	6	1
Sundries	12,46,218	1	9
RUPEES	6,80,45,369	12	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	74,28,202	0	0
Other authorized Investments	40,76,842	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	67,38,336	13	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	70,90,251	13	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,43,87,772	0	3
Balances with other Banks	6,47,696	14	9
Bullion	26,613	1	11
Dead Stock	11,79,896	13	6
Stamps	8,815	6	0
Sundries	6,55,669	4	1
	4,22,40,096	11	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,22,37,919 5 7)	2,58,05,273	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,35,67,353 11 1)			
RUPEES	6,80,45,369	12	0

By order of the Directors.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 11th September 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 58·8.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
136	R 10—00611	100	Mr. R. K. Sen, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
	" —02140	100	
137	P 76—69118	100	Rotti Ram Durgapershad, European Bazar, Fatteh-garh.
139	P 40—22425	50	Babu Bykuntnath Kerr, 66, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.
140	P 77—81618	100	Lieutenant R. H. Twigg, 12th K.-i.-G. Regiment, 10, Middleton Row, Calcutta.
142	R 9—86407	100	Kajee Meenut Ali, Birbhoom.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th September 1884.

J. TAYLOR,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
15	E 20—80950	100	Shew Dyal Artya, Sudder Bazar, Mean Meer.
16	E 20—78802	100	Babu Tulsi Ram Datta, Clerk of His Highness the Raja of Mundi, Kangra District.
	" —78803	100	
	" —78804	100	

LAHORE,
The 6th September 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 11th September 1884.

Brown, Surg.-Major J. B. S.
Clogstoun, H. C.
Cowell, Edward B.
Daveney, P. B.
Duffin, C.
Earle, E. H.
Elliot, A.
Fergusson & Co., J. H.
Gilbertson, Dr. C.
Gill, Thomas C.
Greenbourg, Mrs. Sarah.
Guest, W. G.
Moore, Robert.
Pearsell, J. R.
Punchard, Thomas.
Rickett, Henry.
Rowe, F. C. C.
Salock, J.
Staunton, Miss Flora.
Thompson & Co., R.
Walker, T. G.
Watson, S.
Weatherill, Joseph.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.
A. V.
"Admirer."
Alice, Mrs.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Bezbaron, G.
Boines, Mrs. Emily.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Brass, George.
Braunstein, N.
Brigg, E. A.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Brooks, L.
Chapman, Frank.
Cherkis, Herah.
Cooper, H.
DeBretton, Mrs.
Douglas, E. G.
E. S. H.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Fitzherbert, A. J.
Fredalis, Soni
G. R.
Gabriel, J.
Gill, F. N. G.
Goddard, G.
H. C.
H. M. W.
Harman, J. M.
Hurst, W. H.
Jackson, J. A.
K. M. W.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lynum, R.
M. A. G.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Marley, M. S.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
Meij, H.
"Merchant."
Merrick, Ed. C.
Morris, Pierce M.
Nigomar, Victor.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Robinson, Ellen.
Sadler, W.
Schubert, Herrn Oscar.
Selons, Edmund.
Smith, J. B.
Spencer, Surgeon D. B.
Stobie, J. C.
Tabone, Govanni.
Thompson, James.
Vandermont, T.
Vaz, Richard.
Virtes.
Williams, Mostyn.
Williams, Mrs. Lizzie.
Wren, Thomas.
X. T. Z.
X. Z. G.
Young, F.

Registered Letters.

Benson, A. F.
Bird, H. L.
Bisnee, S. R.
Cherkes, Laya.
"Errol."
Ferefourd, Duglass.
Gasper, H. A.
Greenberg, Frederick.
Haliday, J.
Rustomjee, S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th September 1884.

Augier, Miss J.
Baboo Ram.
Chatterjee, Asutosh.
Chatterjee, Ram Kisto.
Daiz, J.
Dickson, D.
Heikman, A.
Hood, Major W. C.
Landale, J.
Manoo Khan.
Mills, G.
Moitry, Gones Chunder.
Murray & Co.
Power, T.
Walker, Lieut.-Col. T.N.
Whitten, A.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1884.

Commencing from the 26th September 1884, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Saturday Mail will be closed on the 13th and the first Tuesday Mail on the 23rd September 1884.

The 13th September 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Madras and Ceylon	17th Sept.	P. & O. Str. *Tasmania.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	16th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	18th "	From Bombay.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	17th "	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	17th "	Str. *Coconada.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	16th "	Strs. *Japan* and *Wingsang.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *viâ* Aden for Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colonies, Lamoo, Mombaza, Zanzibar, Kilwa Kivinjee, and Lindi, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
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Rainfall Map of India (in 2 sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch) showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours)	3	0	0
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Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1880, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
Register of the Original Observations of the six stations in India for 1881, reduced and corrected	2	8	0
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Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZA ROWSON, DECEASED.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and of Section 320 of Act X of 1865, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Miss Eliza Rowson, late of No. 18, Royd Street, in the City of Calcutta, Spinster, who died at Calcutta aforesaid on the 21st day of September 1883, should send in their claims against the above estate to the undersigned at his Office, No. 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before Wednesday, the 1st day of October 1884, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed. Dated this 28th day of March 1884.

V. HARVEY,
Executor to the Estate of Eliza Rowson.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 016103, of the 4½ per cent. of 1835-36, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Unadapersad Banerji, and last endorsed to the Bank of Bengal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 007196 of 1879 and 094430 of 1842-43, both of the 4 per cent., for ₹500 each, originally standing in the names of Upendra Narain Moozoomdar and Koylash Chunder Bose, respectively, and last endorsed to Khettermony Dabee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

KHETTERMONY DABEE,
Bhowanipore.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 063577, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Gopaul Chunder Sreemany, and last endorsed to Ram Gopal Khan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAM GOPAL KHAN,
Extra Asst. Commr.,
Dhubri.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th August, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1884.

An Act for the validation of decisions passed by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb.

XIX of 1865. WHEREAS section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, after conferring certain powers on the Local Government in any district in which a settlement of land-revenue might be in progress, provided as follows, namely:—"The Local Government may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, invest any special officer in such district with the civil powers of a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár, as defined in this Act, for the purpose of deciding suits in respect to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, such powers to be exercised on the Revenue side";

and whereas doubts have recently been raised as to whether the said section conferred power to invest a special officer as aforesaid with power to decide appeals in such suits;

and whereas section 49 of the Panjáb Courts
XVII of 1877. Act, 1877, provides that the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any officer making or controlling a settlement of land-revenue in any local area with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under that Act, for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, arising in that local area;

and whereas certain officers making or controlling settlements of land-revenue have decided suits of the description mentioned in section 21 of the
XIX of 1865. Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, or section 49 of the
XVII of 1877. Panjáb Courts Act, 1877, and appeals in such suits, without being invested with power to decide the same;

and whereas it is apprehended that certain officers making or controlling settlements of land-revenue have exercised judicial powers when at places beyond the local limits of their jurisdiction;

and whereas for the quieting of titles and the avoidance of litigation it is expedient that the decisions passed by officers engaged in making or controlling settlements in suits of the description mentioned in section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, XIX of 1865.
1865, and in section 49 of the Panjáb Courts Act, XVII of 1877.
1877, and in appeals in such suits, should not be impeached for want of authority in such officers, and that the validity of such decisions should be affirmed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Construction of section 21 of Act XIX of 1865.

1. In the portion of section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, herein- XIX of 1865.
before recited the word "suits" shall be deemed to have always included appeals.

Validation of decisions of certain unauthorized officers.

2. When any officer making or controlling a settlement of land-revenue has decided a suit of the description mentioned in section 21 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1865, or sec- XIX of 1865.
tion 49 of the Panjáb Courts Act, 1877, or an XVII of 1877.
appeal in any such suit, and his decision would, if he had been duly invested with power under either of those sections to decide such suits or appeals, have been valid, the decision shall not be deemed invalid or deprived of any of its effect by reason of the objection that he was not so invested:

Provided that a decision heretofore declared by any competent Court to be invalid on the ground that the officer who decided the suit or appeal was not authorized to decide the same shall not be rendered valid by this section.

Validation of decisions passed beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

3. When the decision of an officer making or controlling a settlement of land-revenue would be deemed valid if it had been passed by him within a particular local area, it shall not be deemed invalid or deprived of any of its effect by reason of the objection that at the time when he passed it he was beyond the limits of that local area.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th August, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 OF 1884.

A Bill to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of Gaming in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of gaming in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Burma Gaming Act, 1884.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Game of *ti* and like games to be deemed lotteries.

2. The game known as "*ti*," and every other game or pretended game of a like nature, shall be deemed a lottery within the meaning of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code. [XLV of 1860.

Application of Act III of 1867 to game of *ti* and like games.

3. *(1)* Taking part in the game of "*ti*," or in any other game or pretended game of a like nature, shall also be deemed gaming within the meaning of Act III of 1867.

(2) Every house, walled enclosure, room or other place, whether public or private, where any such game or pretended game is carried on, shall, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed a common gaming-house, and all expressions referring to the use of any such place as a common gaming-house shall include the use thereof for any such game or pretended game on a single occasion.

(3) All boxes, receptacles, lists, papers, tickets and forms used for the purpose of any such game or pretended game shall be deemed instruments of gaming within the meaning of the said Act.

Penalty on conducting game of *ti* and like games.

4. Whoever conducts or assists in conducting the game of "*ti*," or any other game or pretended game of a like nature, as manager, stakeholder or *daing*, or who is according to the rules of the game or pretended game entitled to receive the surplus proceeds, or any part of the surplus proceeds, of the stakes, after deducting the amount payable to the successful player or players, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may for a first offence extend to six months, and for a subsequent offence to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to extend local application of Act III of 1867 within British Burma.

5. *(1)* The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to the whole or any part of the territories for the time being under his administration any such of the provisions of Act III of 1867 as do not for the time being extend thereto. [See Act III of 1867, ss. 1 and 2.]

(2) From the date of any such extension so much of any rule having the force of law in operation in the territories to which the extension is made as is inconsistent with or repugnant to any provision so extended shall cease to have effect in those territories.

Power to demand security.

6. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or, when he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction earns his livelihood, wholly or in part, by carrying on, or assisting in carrying on, the game of *ti*, or any other game or pretended game of a like nature, he may deal with such person as nearly as may be as if the information received about him were of the description mentioned in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and for the purposes of any proceeding under this section the fact that a person earns his livelihood as aforesaid may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise. [See C. C. P., s. 110.] X of 1882. [Act X of 1882, s. 117.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide more effectually for the suppression of certain forms of gaming in British Burma.

2. It has long been the opinion of the most experienced District and Police Officers that the systematic gambling originally introduced by the low class Chinese who infest the towns and villages, and now carried on by them and by Burmans of a similar stamp, is doing great injury to the people of that province. In 1882, on the representation of the Inspector-General of Police of the prevalence of *tis* and of the inadequacy of the law to repress them effectually, the matter was taken up by the Chief Commissioner, who by a Resolution directed Commissioners to obtain an expression of public opinion on the question. With the Resolution were circulated various papers bearing on the subject, including a Bill for the suppression of unlawful gaming which was before the legislature of the Straits Settlements. Special inquiry was made as to whether the people of Burma desired, and were prepared to accept, a stringent gaming law similar to that Bill.

3. The answers showed clearly that the Burmans as a body regarded the prevalence of gambling, especially as practised in the *ti*,* as a very great evil. Government officers were almost equally strong in their denunciations of these *tis*. With a few exceptions the opinions received were in favour of suppressing this and other forms of public gaming, and the Bill proposed for the Straits Settlements was accepted as a guide to the direction which legislation should take.

4. The history of the means which the Courts have hitherto used to check the opening of *tis* is briefly as follows. For some years after the passing of Act III of 1867 it was held that a *ti* was a form of gaming, and that the lists and papers used in the *ti* were instruments of gaming, within the meaning of that Act. This view was confirmed by the High Court of Calcutta in 1869. In 1876 Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Quinton, as Judges of the Special Court of British Burma, held that *tis* were lotteries, and that, since the enactment of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code, lotteries were punishable under that section and not under Act III of 1867. It is not clear what effect the learned Judges of the Special Court gave to section 15 of Act XXVII of 1870, the Act by which section 294A of the Indian Penal Code was enacted. However, since the date of this judgment, the prosecution of the promoters of *tis* under Act III of 1867 may be said to have ceased; *tis* have been regarded as lotteries and the persons concerned in them have been prosecuted under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code; and until lately no doubt of the applicability of that section to this particular kind of gambling has arisen.

5. Two recent rulings of the Judicial Commissioner have presented a different view of the law. In the first of the cases in question the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate, under section 13 of Act III of 1867, as having been engaged in a *ti* in a *zayat* or public rest-house beside a public road. The Judicial Commissioner called for the proceedings, and, having come to the conclusion that a *ti* was not a game of chance and was mere betting or wagering, he referred the matter to the Special Court. The Officiating Recorder, Mr. Allen, dissented from the Judicial Commissioner's opinion, and held that the conviction was right. Under the constitution of the Special Court the opinion of the referring Judge prevails. The Judicial Commissioner accordingly issued a circular in which his own view of the law is enjoined on the Courts subordinate to him,—in other words, on all Courts outside the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon,—and in which he lays down the doctrine that a *ti* is not a game nor a lottery, and that the papers used in collecting the money of the persons who take part in the *ti* are wrongly described as lottery-tickets. In the second of these cases the accused had been convicted by the Magistrate at Rangoon under section 294A of the Penal Code of keeping a lottery-office. On appeal to the Officiating Recorder, that officer referred the question of whether a *ti* is a lottery to the Special Court. The Judicial Commissioner held that it was not; the Officiating Recorder that it was. In this case also the opinion of the referring Judge prevailed. The Judicial Commissioner, however, has informed the Courts subordinate to him that his own view of the law is to be their guide. There are thus two contradictory judgments of the Special Court, and two diverse rules of law established for different parts of the province, each Judge holding to his own individual opinion.

6. The object of the present Bill is to obviate the effect of the judgments and circulars of the Judicial Commissioner above referred to, which bar all prosecutions for *ti*-gaming, and the effect of which has already been to give a fresh impetus to that kind of gambling.

It has not been thought expedient to copy the measure proposed by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The draft Ordinance is a very complicated piece of legislation, very stringent in its provisions, and very likely, unless worked under closer supervision than can be given to it in Burma, to become an engine of oppression. Moreover, it does not seem either necessary or desirable to endeavour to check gambling of every kind. A people like the Burmese

* The nature of the game or lottery or series of bets called *ti* is as follows:—The banker, or professional gambler, who makes his living by the game, chooses one of 36 animals and deposits a piece of paper on which its name is written in a hollow bamboo or box. Then his emissaries go round asking people to name the animal so chosen and to back their guess by putting down their money. Any one who guesses rightly gets thirty times his stake; the others lose.

must have amusement of some sort. It is quite possible to make gambling an expensive amusement, but to stop it altogether, if the people wish to indulge in it, is beyond the power of the law, and the attempt to do it would probably only result in systematic bribery and the corruption of the police. What appears to be chiefly needed is the repression of the professional *ti*-gambler, the man who makes his living by going about inducing people to game and as often as not swindling them out of their money. The urgent requisite is a law which will enable the authorities to deal with professional gamblers, and all who aid and abet them, with prompt severity, wherever they may be found. For other purposes the Act of 1867 appears to be sufficient, nor does the extension of all its provisions to the province generally appear even to be necessary.

7. The present Bill has, therefore, been framed so as to deal particularly with *ti*-gaming, for which fresh legislation is urgently required.

Section 2 removes the doubt which has been felt as to the construction of section 294A of the Penal Code, by declaring the game of "*ti*" and other like games to be "lotteries" within the meaning of that section.

Section 3 similarly removes the doubt which has been felt as to the construction of Act III of 1867, by declaring that taking part in the game of "*ti*" and other like games shall be deemed to be "gaming" within the meaning of that Act. It also contains other provisions the chief effect of which will be to make it an offence to take part in such games in a private as well as in a public place.

The penalties imposed by section 4 on those who, as managers, *daings*, &c., conduct or assist in conducting such games have been advisedly made severe. Experience has shown that nothing but great severity of punishment will suffice to check this profitable form of gambling.

Section 6 of the Bill gives power to the Courts to demand security from persons who notoriously earn their living, or part of their living, by gaming of this description. The necessity for this provision arises to some extent from the fact that gambling of the kind which it is the object of the proposed enactment to suppress has been held to be an ostensible means of subsistence within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

If this Bill becomes law, the powers in the hands of the authorities for the suppression of gambling will, it is believed, be sufficient and will at the same time be such as to secure, it may be confidently hoped, the desired results without risk of oppression.

The 20th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:

XVIII of 1882.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1884; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1882.

2. In section 4 of the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, after the words "first or second class" the words "or as engine-drivers" shall be added. XVIII of 1882.

Amendment of sections 5, 8 and 11 of same Act.

3. In section 5, sub-section (2), section 8, clause (*b*), and section 11, clause (*b*), of the said Act, after the word "engineer" the words "or in the case of a boiler or prime-mover attached to an engine of not more than twenty horse-power of an engineer or engine-driver" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, in such a manner as to provide for the grant of certificates to engine-drivers, authorizing them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power. Under the Act as it at present stands, certificates can be granted to engineers of the first and second classes only, and all boilers and prime-movers must be in charge of engineers of one or other of these classes. The Board of Examiners appointed under the Act have recently represented to the Chief Commissioner that these provisions cause unnecessary hardship to a class of Native drivers who can be trusted to manage, and actually do manage, small engines. It would be misleading to give these men engineers' certificates of any class, inasmuch as they are in no sense engineers. On the other hand, it is only fair to them and the small millowners who employ them that they should be eligible for some sort of certificate and be permitted to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of low horse-power. Under these circumstances, the Board suggest that the Act should be amended in such a way as to authorize the grant to such persons, when found competent, of engine-drivers' certificates, which will empower them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power, and they point out that there is a precedent for the grant of such certificates in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, sections 28 and 29. In order to carry out these suggestions, which are supported by the Chief Commissioner, the present Bill, which makes the necessary amendments in the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, has been prepared.

The 28th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1884.

Class of Messages.	Route. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Tavoy. No.	Indian Value.	Ceylon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent	3,538	12,767 4	75	239 8	33	117 14	3,587	10,475 9	. .	. .	541	1,766 5	495	1,907 15	.	. .	1,858	3,649 5	399	594 8	10,526	31,518 4
Received	2,552	11,521 11	99	438 2	35	130 0	4,145	14,689 0	. .	. .	567	1,727 10	448	1,217 10	.	. .	1,894	3,636 13	.	. .	9,740	33,360 14
Total	6,090	24,288 15	174	677 10	68	247 14	7,732	25,164 9	. .	. .	1,108	3,493 15	943	3,125 9	.	. .	3,752	7,286 2	399	594 8	20,266	64,879 2
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Recd. *Viâ* Madras	229	1,808 5	2	4 14	3	7 14	5,877	22,861 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,111	24,682 9
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. „ Laingha	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. From Ceylon	85	410 11	1	6 3	. .	. .	540	1,746 13	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	626	2,163 11
From West to East—																						
Sent. *Viâ* Madras	1,058	5,782 3	68	225 12	1	3 2	4,379	17,004 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,506	23,015 15
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sent. „ Laingha	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	7 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	7 4
Sent. To Ceylon	159	904 4	5	9 6	. .	. .	307	1,200 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	471	2,113 12
From West to West—																						
Sent. Recd. *Viâ* Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	13 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	13 14
Sent. Recd. *Viâ* Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 6
From East to East—																						
Recd. From Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95	423 1	. .	. .	.	. .	73	234 4	.	. .	95	423 1
Recd. *Viâ* Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	73	234 4
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total	1,531	8,905 7	76	246 3	9	28 4	11,105	42,820 9	. .	. .	95	423 1	. .	. .	.	. .	73	234 4	.	. .	12,889	52,657 12
Grand Total																					33,155	1,17,536 14
Adjustments																					. .	+4,567 13
Net Total																					33,155	1,22,104 11

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1884.

Route.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Viâ* Teheran	2,552	3,538	6,090	37·36	48·91	43·30
Indo-European	„ Turkey	99	75	174	1·45	1·04	1·24
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	35	33	68	0·51	0·46	0·48
Red Sea	*Viâ* Suez	4,145	3,587	7,732	60·68	49·59	54·98
Total		6,831	7,233	14,064	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1883-84.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1882-83 AND 1883-84 IN THE CANAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated. Khabif, 1883-84. Total acres.	Khabif, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Increase.	Khabif, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Decrease.	Rabbi, 1883-84. Total acres.	Rabbi, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Increase.	Rabbi, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Decrease.	Whole Year, 1883-84. Total acres.	Whole Year, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Increase.	Whole Year, 1883-84. In comparison with 1882-83. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1883-84.	Rainfall. 1882-83.	Rainfall. 1883-84.	Rainfall. Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1883-84.	Remarks.
Inundation Canals.																	
Lahore . . .	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	8,787	. .	1,135	12,223	. .	11,985	21,010	. .	13,120	—38·44	(2) 25·2	(2) 15·3	—39·3	
Montgomery . .	426,529	3,567,750	357,622	23,015	. .	8,651	27,349	. .	36,657	50,364	. .	45,308	—47·36	13·7	11·8	—13·9	
Mooltan . . .	551,964	3,763,200	799,360	172,042	. .	35,438	(1) 157,934	2,438	. .	329,976	. .	33,000	—9·09	9·0	6·2	—31·1	
Muzaffargarh . .	338,605	2,007,819	397,529	116,646	. .	18,502	109,853	. .	14,384	226,499	. .	32,886	—12·68	7·7	4·3	—44·2	
Dera Ghází Khan .	363,346	2,801,280	1,008,000	111,365	. .	30,279	39,053	. .	9,923	150,418	. .	40,202	—21·09	12·25	1·97	—83·9	
Shahpur . . .	421,508	3,002,432	524,988	2,408	. .	5,418	3,078	. .	1,727	5,486	. .	7,145	—56·57	25·2	14·4	—42·9	
Total Inundation Canals . .	3,026,058	17,477,033	4,252,420	434,263	. .	99,423	349,490	2,438	74,676	783,753	. .	171,661	—17·97	. .	. .	. .	

(1) In this case the comparison has been made with the figures shown in half-yearly statements of Irrigation operations for Rabbi 1883-84, and not with those entered in the annual statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for 1882-83, as the former give the correct acreage for 1882-83.

(2) Represents the rainfall on the Upper Sutlej Canals in the Lahore District.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,

Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th SEPTEMBER 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall continues insufficient over the Madras Presidency (the Malabar Coast excepted), and the crops in the districts bordering on Mysore and in Madura and Coimbatore are in a very backward condition. In the eastern portion of Mysore the state of the crops is reported to be critical, though prospects have slightly improved in the province. Pasture is scarce in Bellary and Coimbatore and parts of Mysore. Rain is also wanted in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, while in Shikarpur and Ahmedabad the crops have been damaged by excessive wet. In two districts the want of fodder is much felt. Throughout Hyderabad, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects are favourable, though in some localities a break in the rains would be beneficial. The same remark applies to the Punjab and the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the Central Provinces there has been heavy rain during the week, causing floods and much damage to standing crops, especially in Seoni. Prospects have somewhat improved in Bengal with recent general rain, but more is much needed in Behar and Orissa; and the transplanting of rice is retarded. The tea plants in Cachar are reported to have been attacked by the tea bug and red spider, and floods have done some injury to rice; otherwise prospects are favourable in Assam. In Burma the crop prospects are also favourable.

The latest report of the Meteorological Department (dated 11th instant) shows that the rainfall is confined to the North-West Himalaya, Darjeeling, Lower and Western Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the west coast of the peninsula.

Harvesting of paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and other crops are in progress in Madras, and the *kharif* harvest has commenced in Northern India, where the land is also being prepared for the *rabi*. Weeding is much impeded in the Central Provinces by excessive rain. The *aus* rice harvest is not yet completed in Bengal, and the transplanting of seedlings for the next crop cannot be carried out in several district till more rain falls.

Small-pox and cholera are present in most Provinces, but the latter is prevalent only in Akyab Patna, Ahmedabad, and parts of Madras. The usual autumnal fever is reported from Assam, Bengal, and the North-West.

Prices are falling in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while in Bengal they are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 10th)		
Bellary ...	·06 (average)	Standing crops generally withering. Pasture and water scanty.
Kurnool ...	·09 (average)	More rain wanted. Standing crops good in four eastern taluks. Some small-pox and cattle-disease.
Ganjam ...	1·59 (average)	Rain insufficient for paddy. Slight small-pox and fever; sporadic cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·40 (average)	River 8·10 feet over anicut. Standing crops generally good. Rain needed in parts. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 57 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·64 (average)	Standing crops fair, but rain wanted. Harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield half the average. Small-pox generally prevalent; 66 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·05 (average)	Standing crops suffering from want of rain; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever in parts of one taluk. Fodder scarce. Cattle suffering.
Tanjore ...	1·09 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but in some places not flourishing for want of rain. Rivers 2 to 9 feet. Harvest *cholum*, outturn average. 94 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·41 (average)	Prospects tolerable in 3 taluks, elsewhere crops fading from want of rain. 17 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	3·20 (average)	First crop paddy being harvested in places; operations for second crop cultivation progressing. Slight small-pox in 6 and fever in 3 talukas; 4 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	1·78	Harvesting of paddy over in parts, yield scanty. Fever and small-pox in parts; 4 deaths from cholera.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in Ceded Districts, parts of Madura and Coimbatore, where rain is still deficient.
Bombay—(Sept. 10th)		
Karachi ...	2·84; total on 1st January, 7·31; average fall last week of 9 other stations, 1·95.	River at Kotri on 8th, 17 feet 10 inches against 14 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in Shahbandar. Rats and *rura* insects in Tatta. Cattle-disease in 3 talukas; small-pox in 6 villages in the districts; 18 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 20 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 34, in Manjhand 28, 24 and 40, in Sakro 16, 22 and 32, and in Jati 16, 30 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	1·92 on 6th and 7th; average in 8 talukas, 1·60; sky still overcast.	River at Kotri on 8th, 17 feet 10 inches against 13 feet 7 inches last year. Crops good, but slight damage by rain apprehended. Small-pox in 3, fever in 9, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas. Prices of grain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	2·90	Total rainfall 30·7. Slight damage to *bajri* in Parantij and cotton crops in Veramgam by excessive rain, other crops healthy. Cholera in the city, 5 cases, of which 4 fatal, and in Viramgam 32 cases, 13 fatal. Wheat 30 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	4·64	Total rainfall 36·3. Cholerah as appeared in Siddapur and Bijapur. Crops are in fair condition. Prices—*bajri* 28 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	7·21	Total rainfall 30·47. Flood decreasing. Young crops healthy. *Juari* 29 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout the district.	Crops flourishing; land being prepared for *rabi*. Public health generally good. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Total of week, ·77; total to date, 55·98, being 5·83 below average.	Abnormal temperature 0° to 3° cool. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind westerly till 7th, afterwards gradually backed to south.
Poona ...	Rain in 5 talukas; maximum 6·22 in Khadkala, minimum ·46 in Purandhar; none in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur, where more rain is wanted.	*Bajri* 33 and *juari* 34 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Akola, 1·54; Shrigonda, Sheogaon, and Rahuri, none; very slight in other talukas.	More rain urgently wanted in Rahuri, Shrigonda, and Karjat, where the *kharif* crops are reported to be withering. *Juari* sowing in progress in all talukas, except Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Kopargaon, and Akola; great want of fodder is felt throughout the district. Slight cattle-disease in Parner; fever in Sheogaon. *Juari*—maximum 54 pounds per rupee in Sangamner, minimum 33 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds per rupee in Sangamner, minimum 33 in Shrigonda
Sholapur ...	·40 at Barsi and ·10 at Madha; Karmala, ·09.	*Juari* 36 pounds 32 tolas and *bajri* 36 pounds 32 tolas per rupee. Prospects worse all over the district. Little or no grass; *kharif* crops hopeless.
Dharwar ...	Mugud, maximum ·75; Dharwar, Hangal, and Kod nearly ·65; Ron, ·53; Hobli. Ranibennur, and Kalghatgi, nearly ·40; Nargund and Karajgi, ·20; Gadag, ·6; Navalgund, Mundargi, and Bankapur, none.	Rain urgently required, especially in black soil talukas. Cotton sowing in progress, except in Navalgund, part of Gadag, Karajgi, and Ron talukas, where it is retarded for want of rain. Rice and *juari* crops are good, except in Bankapur, part of Hangal, and Navalgund talukas, where they are suffering from drought. Cholera abating. Prices of food-grain stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·40; total 83·14; Kumpta, 4·91; Sirsi, 4·27; Haliyal, 1·51.	Common rice in Karwar 12 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee. Rice plants in ear on coast; plucking cardamoms commenced up-country. Small-pox—1 death in Kumpta, 12 deaths in Sirsi; cholera, 9 cases in Mundgod and 4 deaths.
Rajkot ...	·14	Total rainfall 33·93. Weather warm and cloudy. General health good; fever and diarrhœa in some villages; cattle-disease at Manekvada. *Bajri* 36 and *juari* 46 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain sufficient in Sind, Guzerat, Nasik, Khandesh, and the Konkan, but slight in other parts of the Presidency; more urgently wanted in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. *Kharif* crops in parts of Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier, and *bajri* and cotton in parts of Ahmedabad slightly damaged by excessive rain; young crops withering for want of rain in 3 talukas of Ahmednagar and 1 of Belgaum. Want of fodder much felt in Sholapur and Ahmednagar. Preparations for *rabi* sowing commenced in three districts. Cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 10th)		
Chittagong ...	7·71	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair; transplanting still continues. Prices stationary. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	4·58	Cutting of jute and *aus* paddy continues; sowing of *kalai* commenced; prospects of crops good. Water rising.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	11·73	Prospects of *amun* paddy satisfactory, *aus* paddy being cut and outturn is estimated at 12 annas. Transplanting of *amun* nearly finished; jute being cut and steeped; sugarcane doing well. Price of common rice varies from 11¼ to 15½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good, fever as usual in this season. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	2·04	Weather stormy and latterly fine. *Aus* cutting about finished, with at most an 8-anna outturn. With good rain this and next month, *amun* may be an 8-anna crop; but in no case has full amount been planted out, and in some villages only 2-anna crop transplanted. Scarcity of water is apprehended. Prices rising. Prospects critical.
Rajshahye ...	3·87	Rain has done good locally. *Aus* harvesting nearly finished. Health good.
Burdwan ...	6·58	Crop prospects generally dubious, but improved by recent rain; prospects unfavourable in four thanas, much land being untransplanted. Price of rice falling very slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore ...	1·08	Weather hot and cloudy. Transplanting of *amun* much checked and delayed for want of sufficient rain. Prices of food-grains rising. Malarious fever prevails.
Bhagalpur ...	·21	Harvesting of *bhadoi* almost over with poor outturn; outturn of *marwa* good, but prospects of *amun* not so. Rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	·61	*Aghani* prospects very poor, except in the north; tansplanting progressing fairly. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Much fever. Large rivers rather high.
Patna ...	·08	*Bhadoi* harvesting continues; paddy already transplanted is suffering from want of rain. Cholera prevalent in Behar and Dinapore sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	·73	*Bhadoi* being harvested, outturn 6 to 8 annas; paddy badly in need of rain. Prices falling slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	2·02	Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* harvesting continues, and prospects of paddy continue unfavourable in most thanas owing to scanty rain. Cholera and small-pox reported from some thanas, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	3·98	Weather very wet. Outturn of *beali* about average; *sarad* being weeded. Heavy rain has done much good. Rivers rising fast and may cause damage. Price of rice little higher. Fever and few cases of cholera reported.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week, which was general and in some places heavy, has improved prospects of *amun* paddy, but the rain is still insufficient in many districts, and transplanting of *amun* paddy is delayed, and young plants on high lands are suffering. Rain badly wanted in many districts, especially in those of Behar and Orissa. Prospects on the whole not favourable. *Aus* harvesting continues generally with moderate outturn; jute steeping going on and sugarcane doing well. Price of rice is falling slightly in some districts and rising in others. Fever is prevalent in some districts and cholera still prevails in Patna.
N.W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 8th)	1·0 (average)	*Kharif* crops and rice flourishing; *sawan* cut; ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Cholera and fever slight in city. Prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	Heavy rains in early part of the week.	Weather most beneficial to all crops; breaks during last four days. *Kharif* crops coming into market. Prices beginning to fall. Health excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 6th)	Light showers	Crops promising. Cholera still prevalent in the Deoria tahsil, almost none elsewhere. Prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 9th)	.....	A break in rain would be beneficial, the crops in marshy soil having suffered from excessive moisture. Prices rising. Cholera continues.
Agra („ 6th)	Rain in all parganas from ·7 to 6·6.	Slight cholera continues. *Kharif* prospects good. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 8th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Prices slightly falling. One or two cases of cholera; health otherwise good.
Meerut („ 9th)	General rainfall throughout district on 2nd, other heavy showers also.	A welcome break has commenced. Crops flourishing. Fever and ague prevalent; cholera in Dasna. Prices falling.
Kumaon („ 8th)	Slight but sufficient rain.	Crop prospects good; early millets and rice being reaped in valleys. Some fever, otherwise health fair. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	1·1	Prospects favourable; *sawan*, *kodon*, *kakun*, and large *juari* are being cut in places. Condition both of men and cattle good; slight cholera in city and district. Supplies sufficient. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	Rainfall for the district from 2·1 to 3·1.	*Sawan*, *makra*, and early rice being reaped. General health good. Prices stationary.
Sitapur („ 8th)	.....	The break in the rain still continues. *Sawan* is being cut and prospects remain favourable.
Fyzabad („ „)	·5 at Sadr; none elsewhere.	Prospects favourable. Condition of people and cattle good. Markets well stocked.
Rae Bareli („ 6th)	.....	Weather cloudy; wind variable; a break in the rains. Crops flourishing. Health of men and condition of cattle good. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 8th)	·3 to 4·3 of rain during week.	Prospects fair; some injury to crops in parganas Bilhaur and Narwal from heavy rainfall. Fever prevalent.
Farukhabad („ „)	1·5 (average), but last four days have been fine.	A break is much needed. Fever increasing; no other sickness. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—General rain during the week. The *kharif* harvest has commenced; prospects are excellent, and prices have begun to fall. Excepting some seasonable fever and slight cholera the public health is everywhere good.
Punjab—(Sept. 10th)		
Delhi ...	2·60	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good, but moderate autumn fever. Crops flourishing and maturing; *rabi* ploughings commenced. Prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Umballa ...	·20	Fever prevailing throughout the district. Crops flourishing, yield expected to be good. Prices gradually falling.
Jullundur ...	1·40	Crops in good condition. Slight fever about. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	5·8	Health good. Prices falling.
Sialkot ...	3·0	Prospects and health good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	Rain at City, ·60; at Zira, ·40 and at Muktsar, ·80.	Health and state of crops good. Prices stationary.
Lahore ...	2·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1·70	*Kharif* prospects good in six tahsils and average in one. Health good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	·70 at Sadr	Health and crops good. Prices nearly stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Slight rain. Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·40	Health good. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in nearly every district. Fever exists in the Hissar division and in the Umballa and Jullundur districts, elsewhere the health of the province is good. Crop prospects are good. Prices are on the whole falling.
Central Provinces—(September 10th)		
Nagpur ...	3·85	Weather clear. Prospects good, except of *juari* and *tur* which have suffered from continuous rain; ground being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent, also some small-pox. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	5·22	Weather cloudy. Crops bad in low lands; weeding continues; Wheat 24 and rice 12 seers per rupee. Health good.
Saugor (Sept. 9th) ...	2·0	Weather cloudy. Weeding impeded owing to excessive moisture, and break is anxiously looked for. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	9·0; 6·09 on the 6th instant.	Rain causing great damage to *til*, pulse and cotton; break urgently wanted. Cattle-disease increasing. Prices firm.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	No report received.
Khandwa ...	7·99; severe storm and heavy rain on the 7th instant.	Trains detained by floods. Wheat 22, rice 13¾, and *juari* 28 seers per rupee. Prospect good.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather rainy, with occasional breaks. Weeding continues. Fever prevalent. Rice 23 and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	7·89; heavy rain on 6th.	A full rice harvest expected. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Common rice 26¼ seers per rupee
		General Remarks.—Rain still heavy, especially in northern districts; break anxiously looked. Prospect fair. Health good, and prices steady.
British Burma—(Sept. 10th)		
Akyab (Sept. 6th)	17·74	Total rainfall 160·51. Cholera still prevalent in town and districts, small-pox in two circles; cattle-disease in two townships.
Rangoon („ „)	4·40	Total rainfall 73·05.
Bassein („ „)	5·83	Total rainfall 78·24.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	9·38	Total rainfall 140·05.
Toungoo („ „)	6·79	Total rainfall 62·07.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	...	No report received.
Sandoway („ „)	...	No report received.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	...	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	Week ending 30th August, 4·59; total 87·0; week ending 6th September, 4·45; total 91·45.	.....
Tharrawaddy („ „)	...	No report received.
Prome („ „)	1·88	Total rainfall 33·02. Slight cholera in district.
Thonegwa („ „)	...	No report received.
Henzada („ „)	4·64	Total rainfall 74·58.
Thayetmyo („ „)	2·95	Correct total to date 26·13. Slight cattle-disease in one township.
Shwaygyin („ „)	...	No report received.
Tavoy („ „)	9·97	Total rainfall 131·68.
Mergui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Except for cholera in Akyab and to some extent in Prome, public health good; health of cattle also good. Crop prospects favourable.
Assam—(Sept. 10th)		
Gauhati ...	·35 fell during the week ended 9th instant.	Weather seasonable. Prospects of tea and *sali* crops good; sugarcane doing well. Fever very prevalent.
Sylhet ...	0·70	Prospects generally good. More water required for rice in Habiganj and Sonamganj.
Cachar ...	1·53	Weather warm. Transplanting of *sali* crops nearly finished, but some of it damaged by the late flood. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not good. Assam bug and red spider have again appeared. Health good.
Dibrugarh ...	0·25	Weather cool. Transplanting of *sali dhan* finished and tea doing well. District healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 10th)		
Bangalore ...	0·48	Crops progressing in parts owing to the recent rain, but in other places prospects have not improved.
Mysore ...	0·67	Prospects have slightly improved, but condition of crops still indifferent. Very little rain has fallen. Crops on the western side of the province in fair condition, but towards the east they are generally in a critical condition, and the cattle are suffering from want of sufficient fodder. Public health good.
Mercara ...	2·35	Cardamoms and *ragi* crops about to be harvested. Prices stationary. Small-pox spreading at Verarajendrapett.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 10th)		
Amraoti ...	6·48	Weather cloudy. Crops flourishing everywhere. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola ...	1·83	*Kharif* crops thriving; *rabi* preparation commenced.
Hyderabad ...	·23 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 24·08. Weeding of standing crops continues. Rain wanted in one taluka. No sickness. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 20¾, and *tur* 18½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 10th)		
Indore ...	3·59	Total rainfall 28·34. The rainfall, though somewhat capricious, has on the whole been favourable throughout Malwa. The *kharif* and grass crops promise to be average ones. Health is good, though there are a few sporadic cases of cholera.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·30	Total rainfall 27·42. Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	3·16	Fever prevalent. Prospects good.
Neemuch ...	1·81	Total rainfall 19·23. Weather cloudy and cold. Agricultural prospects good. Cholera in Neemuch city.
Goona ...	1·2	*Mukka* and *juari* suffering from continuous rain, a break much wanted.
Agar ...	2·2	Total rainfall 22·48. Weather cloudy. Health and prospects of crops good.
Sehore ...	5·21	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	3·28	Total rainfall 62·93. *Kharif* prospects impaired by much rain. Cholera in various parts of Bundelkhand and Bhopawar.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	4·75	Total rainfall 28·60. Crops and health good. Prices of food-grain low.
Rajputana—(Sept. 10th)		
Abu (Sept. 10th)	10·98	Weather cloudy occasionally, clear and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 7th)	4·84	Tanks, wells, health, and crops prospects good. Weather cool and cloudy, if more rain falls, crops will be damaged.
Marwar („ 5th)	5·93	Rain incessant during week; break required; further falls being likely to damage existing crops and old buildings. In Jodhpore city and towns still raining; Jodhpore city, tanks also full; sufficient water for whole year. Fever prevails to some extent. Crops good. Prices falling.
Meywar („ 7th)	3·54	Tanks, wells, and crop prospects very good. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 6th)	Deoli, 2·91; Tonk, 4·65; Kotah, 1·45 and Shahpura, 4·19.	Prospects fair. Cholera in Tonk abating; a few cases reported in Bundi State.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	Partial shower	High wind from south-west.
Ajmere („ 9th)	6·96	Tanks nearly full. Prospects excellent. Prices fallen. Health improved.
Jeypore („ „)	9·11	Prospects favourable. Cholera continues in districts; few sporadic cases in capital. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ „)	7·26 (average)	Prices falling. Wheat 20½, barley 27½, *bajri* 23, *juari* 22½, and gram 24½ seers per rupee. Fever in two tahsils; health good.
Nepal—(Sept. 4th)		
Katmandu ...	·84	Weather showery and warm. Crop prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 10th September, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BURMA STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th September, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 11th September, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULE AS TO THE MODE OF EXECUTING TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY PLACED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF A MUNICIPAL BOARD.

No. 110.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities), under date Simla, the 9th September 1884.

Read—

A letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{514}{IX-20}$, dated the 28th July 1884.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to make and incorporate in the rules framed under clauses (*e*) and (*l*) of section 64 of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, the following rule as to the mode of executing transfers of property placed by the Local Government under the management of a municipal board :—

Rule.

Every transfer of property placed by the Local Government under the management of a board shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise direct, be made by an instrument under the common seal of the board, signed by the Chairman and a Secretary, and expressed to be so signed on behalf of Government and, where these rules require such sanction, with the previous sanction, as the case may be, of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District or of the Commissioner of the Division or of the Local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N° 38.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th September 1884.

No. 1527.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, to direct that the following Note shall be added to the clauses printed on the back of form II of the forms of licenses published with Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—

Note.

When the license is granted for transport within the limits of the same district, the license must be given up to the local Magistrate (if any) having jurisdiction in the place to which the articles are consigned, who will satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with and return the license to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate will send copies of any license granted by him for transport within the district to the local Magistrate having jurisdiction. Where there is no local Magistrate, the license must be returned to the Magistrate of the district.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th September 1884.

No. 1210.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. K. C. Thomas, a Sub-Registrar in the Madras Presidency, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

The 19th September 1884.

No. 1227.—The Honourable W. F. McDonell, C.S., V.C., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

FORESTS.

The 16th September 1884.

No. 702 F.—Privilege leave of absence for 17 days is granted to Mr. M. H. Ferrars, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Andamans, with effect from the 16th August 1884, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of it.

The 18th September 1884.

No. 707 F.—Mr. J. W. Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, with effect from the 15th September 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 16th September 1884.

No. 512—92-110 *S.*—The services of Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

GENERAL.

The 18th September 1884.

No. 678—30-20 *G.*—The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson, C.S., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th instant.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 13th September, 1884.

No. 1761 *G.*—Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin, M.D., Medical Officer, 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in the Eastern Rajputana States, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., and until the return from furlough of Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley.

The 15th September, 1884.

No. 1773 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent and Superintendent, Chirkari, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 16th September, 1884.

No. 1780 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st May, 1884:—

Jemadar Khushial Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Wariam Singh, invalided.

Jemadar Lhena Singh, to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Gurbha Singh, invalided.

Duffadar Khushial Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushial Singh, promoted.

Duffadar Balwant Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lhena Singh, promoted.

No. 1783 *G.*—The following temporary promotions were made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 1st May, 1884, during the absence on privilege leave of Major R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

No. 1785 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 8th August, 1884, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzGerald, who reverts to his substantive grade of Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

The 18th September, 1884.

No. 1800 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1216G., of the 18th June, 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Franz Heyer as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

INTERNAL.

No. 3527 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Indian Telegraph Act (No. I of 1876) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

I.—The preamble shall be omitted.

II.—For the second paragraph of Section 1, the words "It extends to the Cantonment of Secunderabad" shall be substituted.

III.—Section 2 shall be omitted.

IV.—In the first paragraph of Section 5, and in section 16, for the words "Local Government" the words "Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

V.—In the second paragraph of Section 5, for the words "to the Local Government" the words "by the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

VI.—In Section 8, paragraph (*c*) shall be omitted.

VII.—In Section 16, after the word "Telegraphs" where it first occurs the words "in India" shall be added; after the word "place" where it first occurs the words "within the Cantonment of Secunderabad" shall be added; and for the words "the Magistrate of the District" and "a Magistrate" the words "the Cantonment Magistrate" shall be substituted.

VIII.—In section 17, for the words "to the Local Government" the words "of the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

IX.—For the words "British India" wherever they occur, the words "the Cantonment of Secunderabad" shall be substituted.

No. 3530 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Lala Badri Nath, late Gomashta of the Commissariat Department, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th September 1884.

No. 3570.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolutions No. 684, dated 31st January 1878, and No. 2811, dated 3rd September 1881, regarding the mode of selecting officers for employment in the Assay Department.

Read the following papers regarding the terms of the home qualifications required for candidates for employment in the Assay Department :—

Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 240, dated 31st August 1883, and enclosures.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 10, dated 10th January 1884, and enclosures.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 135, dated 12th May 1884.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 254, dated 21st August 1884.

RESOLUTION.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, in supersession of the Resolutions No. 684, dated 31st January 1878, and No. 2811, dated 3rd September 1881, that the selection of officers for employment in the Assay Department shall be made in the following manner :—

I.—As directed in Resolution No. 124, dated 12th May 1876, commissioned officers only shall, as a general rule, be appointed substantively to the Assay Department.

II.—No officer shall be appointed substantively to the Assay Department without producing the following four certificates after practical examination :—

(1) Of attendance at a three-months' practical course of Inorganic Chemistry (qualitative only) at the Normal School of Science, London.

(2) Of attendance at a three-months' practical course of Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines, especially with reference to the assaying of gold and silver and their alloys.

(3) Of attendance for a month at the Assay Laboratory of the Royal Mint, London, permission to attend the Mint being previously obtained from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The above courses not to be taken out simultaneously, but to occupy seven months in all.

(4) A certificate from the Head Assayer of the Royal Mint as to the candidate's ability to assay the precious metals, to be tested by practical examination.

III.—The certificates, when obtained, should be forwarded by the officer to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who will then inform the Government of India whether the officer is *pro tanto* qualified for the Assay Department, subject to completion of his qualification by attendance at the Assay Office Laboratory at Calcutta or Bombay for a certain probationary period.

IV.—Whenever a want of candidates eligible for admission to the Assay Department is foreseen, the Government may permit a selected officer to attend at the Laboratory of the Assay Master at Bombay or Calcutta for a period not exceeding six months in order to prepare himself for a prescribed examination. During this period of probation, the full salary of the office he may happen to hold at the time, subject to a minimum of Rs. 450 a month, and in

addition the presidency house-rent of his rank, will be granted to him. At the expiry of the term of probation, the probationer will be examined by the Assay Master of the Mint to which he is attached, the examination being framed so as to test the practical familiarity of the probationer with the ordinary work of an Indian Assay Laboratory, and with the duties expected of an Assay Officer attached to a Mint, and his knowledge generally of the methods of assaying both gold and silver, and particularly of the method of assaying silver which is peculiar to the Indian Mints. Certain alloys should be given to the probationer, and a report on their fineness required according to such methods of assay as may be stipulated at the discretion of the Assay Master; and it must be a condition that the whole of the manipulating details shall be conducted by the probationer with his own hands. The ability of the probationer to prepare pure gold and silver for assay check purposes should also be carefully ascertained. An officer who has so passed the prescribed local examination only may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be employed temporarily in the Assay Department. The period of such employment, however, is not to exceed twelve months at one time, unless under very special circumstances, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

V.—The Governor General in Council desires it to be understood that the mere successful result of the examination thus prescribed, or of any other, will not entitle the probationer to appointment to the Assay Department. The Assay Master under whom he is employed should report confidentially to Government his opinion as to the aptitude and general (apart from mere technical) fitness of the probationer for the position of an Assay Officer. A similar report will be required also in the case of officers who have obtained the certificates referred to in clauses II and III.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to—

The Mint Masters, Bombay and Calcutta;
The Assay Masters, Bombay and Calcutta Mints;
The Accountants General, Bengal and Bombay; and
The Military Department.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th September, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 506.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Lieutenant L. Gordon, King's Own Borderers, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st September, 1884.

No. 507.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. M. Maguire, Officiating Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be Squadron Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant E. L. Wright, seconded.

No. 508.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Tigranes Ratheus David to be Captain, *vice* Captain S. M. Gregory, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 509.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. E. Ward, Bengal S. C., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, and Officiating Commissioner, Central Provinces, (m. c.) for one year,—230 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major S. J. Lambert, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department,

(u. p. a.) for 104 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 510.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th August, 1884, page 3680.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 15th August, 1884.

MEMORANDUM.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Keane, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 9th May, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 511.—The names of the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881 :—

Placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General T. Wright, C.B., Bengal;

Placed on the list of Major-Generals.

Colonel W. C. Parr, Bombay,—

in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of the undermentioned officers on the 10th June, 1884 :—

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Forbes, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

Major-General H. A. Browne, Bengal Infantry.

No. 512.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon A. M. Dallas, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, M.D., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, whose tour of service has expired,—9th September, 1884.

G. G. O. No. 463 of 1884 is cancelled.

No. 513.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Shaik Ramzon to be Subadar; Havildar Tilluckdharee Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Sewrutton Tewary, invalided;

Drill-Havildar Bahadoor Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nowjadick Sing, invalided,—

with effect from 18th December, 1883.

REWARDS.

No. 514.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified :—

Bengal.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Ressaldar Anoop Sing, "Bahadur," 11th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Shazada Abdool Kassim, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased, —28th March, 1884.

Ressaldar T. J. Harling, "Bahadur," 14th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Gokul Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—25th June, 1884.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Chundermony, 2nd Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Shaick Mokeem, "Bahadur," deceased,—21st July, 1883.

Ressaldar-Major Sirbillund Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Chanda, "Bahadur," deceased,—25th January, 1884.

Ressaldar-Major Bahawuldeen Khan, 1st Central India Horse, *vice* Ressaldar Anoop Sing, "Bahadur," promoted,—28th March, 1884.

Subadar Jowahir Sing, 16th Native Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar T. J. Harling, "Bahadur," promoted,—25th June, 1884.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 515.—RETIREMENTS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain William Hugh Clark is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 44.—Surgeon G. M. J. Giles, Indian Medical Department, to be Surgeon Naturalist to the Indian Government Survey steamer *Investigator.*

LEAVE.

No. 45.—Mr. A. J. Miller, Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted 12 months' furlough to Europe, under the provisions of section 132, Civil Leave Code.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th September, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 26th August and 15th September, 1884 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department ...	Sub-Conductor H. Mathews ...	16th August, 1884	Rewari Railway station.	...	...
Army Medical Department...	Surgeon-Major M. Anthony ...	28th August, 1884	Fatehgarh	...	...
1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	Lieutenant E. H. Mulock ...	31st August, 1884	Khyra Gully, Murree Hills.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 28th August and 15th September, 1884.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
George Trenchard Pickard-Cambridge (a) ...	Lieutenant ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	26th December, 1883.	Intestate	64 0 0	...	...
William Hill (b) ...	Conductor ...	Public Works Department.	7th May, 1884	Intestate	487 4 8	...	...
Henry Seymour Smith (c)	Surgeon-Major	Indian Medical Department.	18th April, 1884	Will left	200 1 7	...	...
Richard Jackson (d) ...	Surgeon-Major	Army Medical Department.	24th September, 1883.	Intestate	617 8 0	...	...

(a) *Next-of-kin.—Vide* Notification of the 21st July, 1884.
(b) *Widow.*—Jane Gordon Hill, care of Mr. D. Gunning, Meerut.
Next-of-kin.—Child—W. H. Hill, King's Lynn, England.
(c) *Vide* Notification of the 25th August, 1884.
(d) *Vide* Notification of the 12th May, 1884.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th September 1884.

No. 222.—Lieutenant E. A. Waller, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is transferred permanently to the Accounts Branch with rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, and with effect from 5th September 1884.

Mr. W. E. Curry, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is transferred permanently to the Superior Accounts Branch with rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and with effect from 17th July 1884.

No. 223.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. W. H. Brand ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Permanent.	5th September 1884.
„ F. Rawson ...	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary.	Depy. Examr., 2nd Grade.	„	17th July 1884.
„ R. C. F. Volkers ...	„ „ „	„ „	Sub. *pro tem.*	„
„ W. C. Hickie ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	„ „	Temporary.	„

No. 224.—Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch with the temporary rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

The 19th September 1884.

No. 225.—Captain F. Beauclerk, R.E., Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Assam Railways and Trading Company, is promoted from Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 5th September 1884.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Government Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, up to the 10th October next, for printing, in Urdu and Devnagri characters, Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees, Speeches in Council and Acts, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1885. The work to be done will comprise about 600 copies of about 50 pages of matter of foolscap size monthly, and about 100 pages of each character will have to be kept standing in type.

Copies of the work can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, where full information regarding the nature of the work can be obtained.

The Superintendent of Government Printing will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. J. DEAN,

Supdt., Govt. Printing, India

CALCUTTA,

The 16th September 1884.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following text-books are appointed in Pali for the B. A. Examination :—

Pass Course.

(1) Kaccayana's Pali Grammar (Senarts' Edition)
(2) Trenckner's Milinda Paûha.

Honour Course (in addition to the above).

(1) Childers's Mahâparinibbânasutta.
(2) Whitney's Language and the Study of Language

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,

The 12th September 1884.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 4th September 1884.

Public Works (Buildings and Roads and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	June 1884	Aug. 21, 1884
2	Military Works Branch	Do. "	Do. 23, "
3	Central India Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 25, "
5	Hyderabad (Imperial) Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Do. "	Do. 26, "
7	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 27, "
8	Port Blair	Do. "	Do. 28, "
9	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 29, "
10	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 30, "
11	Coorg Madras	Do. "	Sept. 1, "
13	British Burma	Do. "	Do. 3, "
14	Central Provinces	May "	July 23, "
15	Assam	Do. "	Do. 29, "

Irrigation.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	June 1884	Aug. 21, 1884
2	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 25, "
3	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 26, "
4	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 27, "
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 30, "
6	Madras	Do. "	Sept. 1, "
7	British Burma	Do. "	Do. 3, "

Telegraph.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European	May 1884	Aug. 8, 1884
2	Indian	Do. "	Do. 12, "

Guaranteed Railways.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	State Ry., Stores Branch	June 1884	Aug. 20, 1884
2	Punjab	Do. "	Do. 21, "
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 25, "
4	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 27, "
5	Madras	May "	July 31, "

State Railways (Capital).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	June 1884	Aug. 12, 1884
2	Bengal & North-Western	Do. "	Do. 18, "
3	Umritsar-Pathankote State Rys., Stores Branch.	Do. "	Do. 21, "
5	N.-W. P. & Oudh Light Provl. Surveys. Punjab Northern Wardah Coal	Do. "	Do. 23, "
8	Patna & Gya	Do. "	Do. 25, "
9	Assam Ry. Surveys Dhond & Manmad Nalhati Sind-Pishin (Northern Sec.)	Do. "	Do. 26, "
13	Bombay Ry. Surveys Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Sind-Pishin Bhavnagar-Gondal (Land Charges.)	Do. "	Do. 27, "
17	Indus Valley	Do. "	Do. 29, "
18	Dacca-Mymensing Sindia Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 30, "
21	Bengal Administrative Charges (42 State Rys.) Jhansi-Manickpur Kaunia-Dhurla Rewari-Ferozepore	Do. "	Sept. 1, "
25	British Burma Bassein-Henzada Railway Surveys.	Do. "	Do. 3, "
27	Holkar Madras Ry. Survey Rajputana-Malwa	Do. "	Do. 4, "
30	Cuddapah-Nellore	May "	July 17, "
31	West-Deccan	Do. "	Do. 26, "
32	Bellary-Kistna	Do. "	Do. 29, "
33	Southern Mahratta	Do. "	Do. 30, "
34	Calcutta & South-Eastern Ry. Kokilamukh	Do. "	Aug. 1, "
36	Northern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 4, "
37	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 7, "
38	Bengal Central	Do. "	Do. 20, "
39	Bengal Provl. Surveys Ranighat-Bhagwangola	Do. "	Do. 25, "
41	N.-W. P. & Oudh Subsidized Rys.	Do. "	Do. 27, "
42	Cawnpore-Achneyra N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl. Rys.	Do. "	Sept. 1, "

State Railways (Revenue).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	June 1884	Aug. 12, 1884
2	Punjab Northern	Do. "	Do. 25, "
3	Kaunia-Dhurla	Do. "	Sept. 3, "
4	Rajputana-Malwa Rewari-Ferozepore	Do. "	Do. 4, "
6	Wardha Coal Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	May "	July 24, "
8	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. "	Do. 25, "
9	Southern Mahratta	Do. "	Do. 30, "
10	Nalhati	Do. "	Do. 31, "
11	Calcutta & South-Eastern Ry.	Do. "	Aug. 1, "
12	Northern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 2, "
13	Indus Valley	Do. "	Do. 4, "
14	Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 5, "
15	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 7, "
16	British Burma	Do. "	Do. 12, "

Foreign States.
Revenue & Capital.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Nizam's	June 1884	Aug. 29, 1884
2	Bhavnagar-Gondal	May "	July 23, "

Simla, the 10th September 1884.

A. J. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September 1884.

No. 466.—Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, B.S.C., Probationary Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, having been confirmed in that appointment by Notification No. 418 S., dated the 15th August 1884, of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 22rd July 1884.

No. 467.—Mr. W. W. McNair, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, having returned to duty from the extraordinary leave, granted him by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, on the afternoon of the 6th August 1884, the following reversion will take place, with effect from the same date, in continuation of Notification No. 465, dated the 21st August 1884:—

Mr. J. Newland, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

No. 468.—Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, having been recalled to duty from furlough, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 25th August 1884, the following reversions will take place from the same date:—

Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

The 10th September 1884.

No. 469.—Mr. D. J. Collins, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from 1st October 1884, or such date as his services can be spared, under Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd September 1884.

No. 24.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Kanai Lal Mullick, of the Bengal provincial establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 30th June 1884.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th September 1884.

No. 10.—Lieutenant W. Huskisson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sibi Division to the Office of the Superintending Engineer as Personal Assistant.

By Order,

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Biluchistan.
P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 9th September 1884.

No. 2892.—Sahebzada Muhomed Wahid-ud-din, Attaché to the Governor General's Agent, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th September 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 13th September 1884.

No. 2930.—Lieutenant F. C. Grant, Officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th September 1884.

No. 4.—Mr. C. E. Horsley, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for ten days in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 3, dated 21st August 1884, under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th August 1884.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th September 1884.

No. 45.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 210, dated 2nd September 1884, Mr. J. Conder, Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The 13th September 1884.

No. 46.—Mr. R. Woolcombe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. H. T. Wadley, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed, on the 6th July 1884, the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section I, paragraphs 16 to 19.

No. 47.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 214, dated the 8th September 1884, Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, Locomotive Candidate, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Poona, the 15th September 1884.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 56,300 teak-wood sleepers, 6 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, to be of well seasoned timber, free from knots, weather cracks or wanes, sawn and squared, delivered at the store yard at Poona not later than 28th February 1885.

All the sleepers to be passed and branded by an Inspecting Officer.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona, on 1st November 1884. The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

_____,
for *Chief Engineer.*

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 20th July 1884, treasure consisting of four gold bullions and one gold ring mounted with the image of Anjaneya (Monkey God), weighing 1 tola and 19¼ chinnams, and 27 pieces of burnt waste metal, called "chittam makkalu," was found under ground in the land of one Gatte Sanyasi, in the village of Andalapalli, in the Sarvasiddhi Taluk, Vizagapatam District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his office, at 11 A.M., on the 20th February 1885, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

H. G. TURNER,
Actg. Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th September 1884.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sept. 8	. . .	. . .	52	13,41,131	1,06,61,456	88,19,674
" 9	. . .	. . .	. . .	13,41,131	1,06,61,456	88,19,674
" 10	. . .	. . .	. . .	13,41,131	1,06,61,456	88,19,674
" 11	. . .	. . .	2,70,962	10,86,555	1,09,38,231	90,96,449
" 12	. . .	. . .	3,22,258	7,83,821	1,12,67,403	94,25,621
" 13	. . .	. . .	2,97,826	5,04,928	1,15,71,618	97,29,836

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 16th September 1884.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th September 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,351	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,13,60,167 12 7)	2,07,88,641	11	10
Public Deposits at Branches (R 94,28,473 15 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,24,19,245	7	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,59,521	8	11
Sundries	12,54,439	2	2
RUPEES	6,91,81,199	2	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	74,79,890	0	0
Other authorized Investments	39,89,242	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	75,31,113	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	72,42,465	5	3
Bills discounted and purchased	1,46,14,039	15	1
Balances with other Banks	7,82,389	9	1
Bullion	34,615	4	6
Dead Stock	11,81,036	8	9
Stamps	8,848	14	0
Sundries	6,49,543	2	3
	4,35,13,184	11	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,36,73,957 12 5)	2,56,68,014	7	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,19,94,056 10 7)			
RUPEES	6,91,81,199	2	5

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 18th September 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Deputy Secretary

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 57·0.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
143	P 78—01805	1,000	Mr. Hareephroo, 25, Hurinbari Lane, Calcutta.
	R 10—10604	100	
	„ —13404	100	
144	O 65—79453	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad.
145	P 43—10906	100	Messrs. Lallchand & Co., care of Messrs. MacKnight, Anderson & Co., 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
	„ —10907	100	
	„ —10908	100	
	„ —10909	100	
	„ —10910	100	
	„ —10911	100	
147	O 97—79995	100	Babu Komolakant Mitter, Jessore.
148	P 48—95631	1,000	Ramsarun Ram, Gheena Ram, care of Bhowchand Ram, Gomastah of Moti Ram, Heeralal, 13 Doyehatta, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,

The 18th September 1884.

J. TAYLOR,

Assistant Comptroller General, in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	R	
J 10—89227	100	R. W. Frazer, Esq., C.S., Vellore.
„ —93361	100	
J 10—93579	100	Panchandam Pillay, Calicut.
„ —93581	100	

CALICUT,

The 9th September 1884.

B. C. LEGGATT,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
25	B 84—41987	100	R. W. Frazer, Esq., M.C.S., Vellore.
26	B 65—48627	50	T. Gooroosawmy Pillai, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

The 8th September 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,

Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl., In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jullundur, this 15th day of September 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 777, Private Robert Kelly.
Age,—29 years.
Size,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—9th September 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Jullundur.
Date of Enlistment,—14th March 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—Parkhurst.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary, Sligo.
Marks,—Scar from burn on right cheek and R. R. tattooed on left fore-arm.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 6 years' service.

W. A. SMYTH, *Lieut.-Colonel, Comdg. 2nd Battn., Devonshire Regt.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September 1884.

It is notified for information that all letters &c., intended for members of the party accompanying Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ridgeway to Afghanistan should be addressed "Afghan Boundary Commission," without the addition of any post town. A list of the officers and others composing the party is appended for guidance :—

Political Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ridgeway, General List Infantry.
Captain E. L. Durand, S.C.
Captain C. E. Yate, Bo.S.C.
Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.
Captain F. deLaessoe.
Risaldar-Major Muhammad Husein Khan, 7th B.C.
Risaldar-Major Bhawaldin Khan, C. I. Horse.
Subadar-Major Husein Khan, 2nd Sikhs.
Kazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
Sardar Sher Ahmed, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
Khan Baba Khan, Tehsildar, Punjab.

Medical Officer.

Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E.

Military Intelligence Officers.

Captain P. J. Maitland, Bo.S.C.
Captain W. Peacock, R.E.

Survey Officers.

Major J. Hill, R.E.
Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E.

Commissariat and Transport Officer.

Major A. T. S. A. Rind, S.C.

Naturalist.

Surgeon-Major J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D.,C.I.E.

Geologist.

Mr. C. J. Griesbach.

Foreign Office Establishment.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke.
" A. Chapman.
" E. Marshall.
Munshi Alla Baksh.
" Muhammad Khalil.
Peon Ram Pershad.
" Jagat Ram.
" Ikram.

The 13th September 1884.

No. 7236.—Mr. J. H. Smith is appointed to be Post Master of Allahabad, but will continue to officiate as Superintendent, Aligarh Workshop.

Lala Raj Narain is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Aligarh Division.

G. J. HYNES,
for *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 16th September 1884.

Betlow, S. R.
Brown, Surg.-Major J. B. S.
Coe, P. H.
Cowell, Edward B.
Davency, P. D.
Fergusson & Co., J. H.
Finberry, R. S.
Gilbertson, Dr. C.
Gill, Thomas C.
Greenbourg, Mrs. Sarah.
Monnier, J. A.
Punchard, Thomas.
Rickett, Henry.
Rowe, F. C. C.
Salock, J.
Smith & Co., B.
Watson, S.
Weatherill, Joseph.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. V.
"Admirer."
Alice, Mrs.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Baines, Mrs. Emily.
Benson, A. F.
Bezbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brigg, E. A.
Brincat, Salvator.
Britton, M.
Brooks, L.
C. G.
Chapman, Frank.
Cooper, H.
Dew, Groy.
Douglas, E. G.
E. S. H.
Evans, Peter.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Fitzherbert, A. J.
Fredalis, Soul.
G. R.
Gill, F. N. G.
Goddard, G.
H. M. W.
Harman, J. M.
Hurst, W. H.
Jackson, J. A.
King, W.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lynum, R.
M. A. G.
M. T. S.
Mackinnon, T. A. B.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
Melj, H.
"Merchant."
Morris, Pierce M.
Nigomar, Victor.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Robinson, Ellen.
Sadler, W.
Schubert, Herrn Oscar.
Selons, Edmund.
Smith, J. B.
Spencer, Surgeon D. B.
Stobie, J. C.
Tabone, Govanni.
Thompson, James.
Vandermont, T.
Vaz, Richard.
Williams, Mostyn.
Wren, Thomas.
X. T. Z.
X. Z. G.
Young, F.

Registered Letters.

Bell, J. N.
Benson, A. F.
Bisnee, S. R.
Cherkes, Laya.
"Errol."
Herefourd, Duglass.
Haliday, J.
Rustomjee, S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th September 1884.

Augier, Miss J.
Banerjee, Rajendra Nath.
Campbell, J. W.
Chatterjee, Asutosh.
Chatterjee, Ram Kisto.
D'Rozario, Rev. F. J.
Foley, Rev. J.
Ghose, Doyal Chand.
Giri, Mohesh Chundra.
Gordon, Capt. W. L. C.
Harrison, Row & Co.
Heikman, A.
Lebray, Dhop Dhopi.
Mills, G.
Mookerjee, Harendro Nath.
Owen, H. B.
Power, T.
Russell, J.
Whitten, A.
White, Mrs. M.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1884.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	30th Sept.	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	23rd "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	22nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	24th "	Str. *Calcutta.*
Port Blair and Camorta	25th "	Str. *Moharani.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Reunion, can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DAM DIM TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Proceedings of Meeting of Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hare Street, at 10 A.M., on Saturday, the 13th September 1884.

PRESENT:

F. B. Peacock, Esq., C.S.; R. H. Wilson, Esq., C.S., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.; W. M. North, Esq., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.; W. S. Cresswell, Esq., *by his Attorney* A. W. Figgis, Esq.; E. V. Westmacott, Esq., C.S., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.; B. H. Carew, Esq., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.

Notice of Meeting having been read, the following resolution was put to the Meeting and passed:—

Proposed by F. B. Peacock, Esq., C.S.,

Seconded by R. H. Wilson, Esq., C.S., by his Proxy W. C. Aldam, Esq.—

"That the Audited Final Accounts of the Liquidation of the Company be and they are hereby confirmed."

W. S. CRESSWELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1884.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 016103, of the 4¼ per cent. of 1835-36, for ₹5,000, originally standing in the name of Unadapersad Banerji, and last endorsed to the Bank of Bengal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 007196 of 1879 and 094430 of 1842-43, both of the 4 per cent., for ₹500 each, originally standing in the names of Upendra Narain Moozoomdar and Koylash Chunder Bose, respectively, and last endorsed to Khettermony Dabee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

KHETTERMONY DABEE,
Bhowanipore.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 063577, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Gopaul Chunder Sreemany, and last endorsed to Ram Gopal Khan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAM GOPAL KHAN,
Extra Asst. Commr.,
Dhubri.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:

XVIII 1882.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1884; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1882.

2. In section 4 of the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, after the words "first or second class" the words "or as engine-drivers" shall be added. XVIII of 1882.

Amendment of sections 5, 8 and 11 of same Act.

3. In section 5, sub-section (2), section 8, clause (*b*), and section 11, clause (*b*), of the said Act, after the word "engineer" the words "or in the case of a boiler or prime-mover attached to an engine of not more than twenty horse-power of an engineer or engine-driver" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, in such a manner as to provide for the grant of certificates to engine-drivers, authorizing them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power. Under the Act as it at present stands, certificates can be granted to engineers of the first and second classes only, and all boilers and prime-movers must be in charge of engineers of one or other of these classes. The Board of Examiners appointed under the Act have recently represented to the Chief Commissioner that these provisions cause unnecessary hardship to a class of Native drivers who can be trusted to manage, and actually do manage, small engines. It would be misleading to give these men engineers' certificates of any class, inasmuch as they are in no sense engineers. On the other hand, it is only fair to them and the small millowners who employ them that they should be eligible for some sort of certificate and be permitted to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of low horse-power. Under these circumstances, the Board suggest that the Act should be amended in such a way as to authorize the grant to such persons, when found competent, of engine-drivers' certificates, which will empower them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power, and they point out that there is a precedent for the grant of such certificates in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, sections 28 and 29. In order to carry out these suggestions, which are supported by the Chief Commissioner, the present Bill, which makes the necessary amendments in the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, has been prepared.

The 28th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 38.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1884.

No. 840 R. T., dated Simla, 9th September 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 933 R. T., dated 27th August 1883.

" " " " " 485 R. T., dated 2nd June 1884.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 90 or 12·57 per cent. against an increase of 498 miles or 4·93 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 67,719 miles or 0·66 per cent. in the train-mileage. The following are the Railways on which the fluctuations chiefly took place :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian	. .	30
South Indian	. .	18
Great Indian Peninsula	. .	38
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	10	. .
Punjab Northern	. .	23
Indus Valley	. .	53
Rajputana-Malwa	28	. .
Northern Bengal	. .	13

2. The decrease on the East Indian Railway was mainly due to the number of accidents under "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" being only 1 against 9, that under "trains running over cattle on the line," 8 against 18, and that under "other accidents," *nil* against 6.

3. On the South Indian Railway the number of cattle accidents diminished from 43 to 23.

4. Of the decrease of 38 accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 11 occurred under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 16 under "fire in trains," and 10 under "other accidents."

5. The largest increase on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway took place under "other accidents," the number of cases shown under this head being 25 against 18.

6. On the Punjab Northern State Railway there was a satisfactory decrease under "fire in trains," the number of cases having been only 1 against 25.

7. On the Indus Valley State Railway the number of cattle accidents decreased from 38 to 22, "the failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" from 35 to 13, and "fires in trains" from 25 to 16.

8. The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway principally occurred under "trains running over cattle on the line."

9. On the Northern Bengal Railway there was no noticeable variation under any particular heads.

10. The total number of accidents on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway shows an increase of 2 only, but it appears from the details that while the number of cattle accidents rose from 8 to 20, the number of miscellaneous accidents was *nil* against 7.

11. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, *nil* against 4 injured, and, among servants, 1 killed and 11 injured, against 2 killed and 6 injured. In a case of derailment of a material lorry, caused by the sudden application of the brake at the Bhore Ghât reversing station, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 6 servants of the Company were more or less injured.

12. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

Description of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	9	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	22	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Collisions between light engines	4	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Description of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	69	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains, or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	21	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running over cattle on the line	210	. .	1*	. .	. .	. .	1*
Trains running over obstructions on the line	23	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running through gates at level crossings	19	. .	. .	1	1	1	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	21	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	43	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The failure of tyres	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of wheels	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of axles	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of brake apparatus	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of couplings	34	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Broken rails	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire in trains	53	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Other accidents	57	. .	. .	. .	6	. .	6
Total	626	. .	1*	1	11	1	12

* Not Passenger.

13. The number of cattle accidents was the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1883, but it appears that there were decreases of 10, 20, 8, and 11 on the East Indian, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, and increases of 24 and 12 on the Rajputana-Malwa and Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railways, respectively.

14. Of 21 cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 9 occurred on the Indus Valley and 7 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. On the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway there was a large decrease under this head, the number reported being 1 only against 11 in the 1st quarter of 1883.

15. The number of cases of "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" decreased from 66 to 43 or by 23, of which the largest number 22 is due to the Indus Valley Railway.

16. The couplings failed in 34 instances, of which 6 took place on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, and 14 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

17. All the 4 cases of "broken rails" occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, but, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there has been a reduction of 6 accidents.

18. The cases of "fire in trains" decreased from 95 to 53, or by 44 per cent. As already noticed, the decrease principally took place on the Great Indian Peninsula, Punjab Northern, and Indus Valley Railways.

19. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	3	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	...	2
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	6	10
Other accidents	1	3
TOTAL	11	17

20. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	6	11
Falling of engines, vans, wagons, &c.	2	9
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	2
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	1	...
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	9
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	1	14
Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	...	4
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	1	5
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	...	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	1
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	9	3
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	2

	Killed.	Injured.
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	. . .	1
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	7
Miscellaneous	4	18
TOTAL	34	94

21. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 21 were killed and 4 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide; and 2 were killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

22. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1883 :—

	1st Quarter, 1883.		1st Quarter, 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	. .	4	. .	1
From misconduct or want of caution	6	27	11	16
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	4	11	3	11
From misconduct or want of caution	35	71	32	94
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	4	2	2	. .
Trespassers, including suicides	24	4	30	4
Other persons	2	4	2	5
TOTAL	75	123	80	131

23. In addition to the above, 8 persons are reported to have been killed and 34 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 97 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The satisfaction of the Government of India should be communicated to the authorities concerned at the decrease in the number of accidents on the East Indian, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Punjab Northern, and Indus Valley Railways, and especially the decrease under "trains running over cattle on the line" on the South Indian Railway, and "fire in trains" on the Great Indian Peninsula and Punjab Northern Railways. The attention of the Director General of Railways should be invited to the

increase under cattle accidents, and the large number of "failures of couplings" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the First Quarter of 1884 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipts.	Remarks.
1	Jodhpore	17th April 1884.	
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	23rd " "	
3	Cawnpore-Achnera	26th " "	
4	Punjab Northern	26th " "	
5	Nizam's	1st May 1884.	
6	Deoghur	2nd " "	
7	Wardha Coal	3rd " "	
8	Mysore	3rd " "	
9	Great Indian Peninsula	6th " "	
10	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	6th " "	
11	Gaekwar of Baroda's	6th " "	
12	Bhavnagar-Gondal	6th " "	
13	Madras	7th " "	
14	South Indian	7th " "	
15	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	7th " "	
16	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	8th " "	
17	Indus Valley and Kandahar	9th " "	
18	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	16th " "	
19	Rajputana-Malwa	17th " "	
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern	26th " "	
21	Nalhati	26th " "	
22	Northern Bengal	26th " "	
23	Kaunia-Dharlla	26th " "	
24	Tirhoot	26th " "	
25	Darjeeling-Himalayan	26th " "	
26	East Indian	24th June 1884 †	† Tables 1 to 4.
27	Eastern Bengal	27th " "	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1884 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Passengers. Total.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. Total.		Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides.		Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Other Persons. Total.		Total all Classes.	
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
(a) 1,653	East Indian	1883	...	4	3	14	3	18	2	1	4	15	6	16	1	...	13	2	2	1	16	3	25	37
1,653		1884	...	...	6	7	6	7	1	5	6	10	7	15	...	...	11	2	1	1	12	3	25	25
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
861		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	10
(b) 655	South Indian	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
654		1884	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	7
(c) 1,457¾	Great Indian Peninsula	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	8	18	8	20	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	11	22
1,457¾		1884	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	6	28	6	28	1	...	3	...	1	2	5	2	12	32
(d) 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	3	7	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	11
461		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	10
(e) 192¼	Eastern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
259¾		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	1
(f) 663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1883	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	6	13	6	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	15
(g) 759		1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	12	1	14	...	...	2	...	...	1 (h)	2	1	4	16
546¾	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	4
547		1884	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	10	5
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
...	Deoghur	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (i)	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
422	Punjab Northern	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	5	3
446¾		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3

660	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	4
(j) 653		1884	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
(k) 1,138¾	Rajputana-Malwa	1883	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	5
(l) 1,280¼		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
45	Wardha Coal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																									
43	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼	Nalháti	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	Northern Bengal	1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
239		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32¼	Kaunia-Dhafila	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32¼		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
134¾	Tirhoot	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
166		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
115½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
149		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
207½		1884	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
NATIVE STATES.																									
193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nizam's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
121		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Mysore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jodhpore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,106¼	TOTAL ...	1883	...	4	6	27	6	31	4	11	35	71	39	82	4	2	24	4	2	4	30	10	75	123
10,604½		1884	...	1	11	16	11	17	3	11	32	94	35	105	2	...	30	4	2	5	34	9	80	131

(a) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
( ) Excludes the Pondicherry Branch.
(c) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(d) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(e) Includes the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the Open Sections of the Bengal Central Railwa
(f) Excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi worked over by the Company.
(g) Includes the Rupar Branch line, and Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, but excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi worked over by the Company.
(h) A cattle driver was injured whilst attempting to rescue his cattle from being run over.
(i) Return not received.
(j) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzufferabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(k) Includes the Muttra-Achnera line, worked as a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(l) Includes the Muttra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

C

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1884 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																		SER-															
	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.														Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From causes													
			1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total.						1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading, or shedding.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian ...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	6	7	6	7	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GUARANTEED.																																		
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South-Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...
Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																		
Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																		
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Wardha Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																		
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																		
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1884	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	10	1	3	1	17	11	17	1	11	6	11	2	9	...	2	1	...	3	9	1	14	...	...
TOTAL ... 1883	...	...	4	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	4	15	1	0	6	2	6	31	2	6	3	11	5	5	1	...	...	...	5	6	1	8	...	...

(a) A cattle driver was injured whilst attempting to rescue his cattle from being run over.

(b) Return not received.

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

VANTS. OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																																				OTHERS.											
7. Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	7	14	7	15	...	...	6	2	5	...	1	1	12	3	25	25
...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	6	20	6	28	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	5	2	12	32
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	10
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...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	(a)1	2	1	4	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	4	1	5	...	4	1	1	9	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	7	4	18	34	94	35	105	2	...	21	4	9	...	2	5	34	9	80	131
1	...	2	2	2	1	...	7	11	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	3	6	6	14	37	76	39	82	4	2	21	4	3	...	2	4	30	10	75	123

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1884, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian.							Guaranteed. Madras.							Guaranteed. South Indian.							Guaranteed. Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	27	...	...	...	1	..	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	..	49	...	...	...	8	...	8
Number of Passenger miles	235,935,009							54,703,871							44,527,414(a)							105,822,343						
" of Servants employed	27,739							5,728							7,336(a)							22,588						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,567,742							539,316							400,869(a)							2,205,957						

(a) Excludes figures of Pondicherry line in French Territory.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Guaranteed—*concluded.*																																			
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Eastern Bengal.							Sind, Punjab and Delhi.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.							Assisted Companies. Deoghur.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	(a) 1	...	...	...	(a) 1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	(a) 1	...	1	...	2	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	57,113,126							35,337,820							61,558,256							34,708,028							220,197						
„ of Servants employed	5,911							6,574							17,717							4,790							65						
Train-mileage of all descriptions... ...	470,236							211,706							672,157							492,369							5,051						

(a) Not passenger—*See* note (a) at foot of Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Assisted Companies—*concluded.*															Imperial State.																							
	Assam. (b)							Darjeeling-Himalayan.								Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley and Kandahar.							Rajputana-Malwa.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1	...	1
Number of Passenger miles	.....							224,496							22,783,454							23,442,927							85,835,243						
„ of Servants employed	.....							824							3,053							4,782							10,329						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	.....							33,219							251,051							354,476							1,253,552						

(b) Return not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Imperial State—*concluded.*							Provincial State.																													
	Wardha Coal.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Haunia-Dharella.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles ...	866,378							4,417,712							766,076							12,028,031							633,744						
„ of Servants employed ...	417							467							140							1,949							169						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	20,567							34,459							9,919							178,447							5,824						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Provincial State—*concluded.* | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1884, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*

	Gaekwar of Baroda's.							Nizam's.							Mysore.							Jodhpore.							Total all Railways.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	1	1	1	1
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	1	...	1
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	6	...	6
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	...	(a)1	1	11	1	12

	Gaekwar of Baroda's.	Nizam's.	Mysore.	Jodhpore.	Total all Railways.
Number of Passenger miles	1,241,430	6,886,865	2,526,092	351,467	838,225,985
,, of Servants employed	197	741	585	70	128,510
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	13,972	79,374	21,323	4,958	10,344,757

(a) Not passenger—See note (a) at foot of Table No. 2.

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Number of RAILWAY

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																				
Madras	...	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	23	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula...	...	3	5	...	1	15	...	...	6	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India... ...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Eastern Bengal	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	1	5	...	...	17	2	...	8	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																				
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																				
Punjab Northern	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	22	...	...	9	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	1	1	...	2	9	1	47	4	1	7	6	...	...	3	...	14	...	4
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	5	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	3	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																				
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gackwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1884 ...	2	9	22	4	15	69	21	1	210	23	19	21	43	5	1	6	1	34	...	4
TOTAL 1883 ...	...	16	15	4	9	72	9	2	210	37	15	19	66	1	1	14	1	31	1	16

(a) Excludes figures of the Pondicherry line in French Territory. (b) Return not received.

No. 4.

First Quarter of 1884, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers.		Per million of passenger miles.	
																			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	...	3	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,653	3,180,714	2,567,742	235,935,009	1,924	1,553	142,731	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	861 (a)	1,288,703 (a)	539,316 (a)	54,703,871 (a)	1,497	626	63,535	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	1,264,842	400,869	44,527,414	1,934	613	68,085	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	2	1	49	...	...	...	8	...	8	1,457¾	1,811,302	2,205,957	105,822,343	1,243	1,513	72,593	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	2,018,823	470,236	57,113,126	4,380	1,020	123,890	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	259¾	957,192	211,706	35,337,820	3,685	815	136,046	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	18	69	...	(c) 1	...	1	...	2	759	1,180,695	672,157	61,558,256	1,556	886	81,104	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	547	664,622	492,369	34,708,028	1,215	900	63,452	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	56,098	5,051	220,197	8,630	777	33,876	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	6,938	33,219	224,496	139	664	4,490	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	446¾	458,367	251,051	22,783,454	1,026	562	50,998	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	...	4	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	448,809	354,476	23,442,927	687	543	35,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,280¼	1,405,895	1,253,552	85,835,243	1,098	979	67,046	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31,816	20,567	866,378	707	457	19,253	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	306,391	34,459	4,417,712	5,471	615	78,888	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	36,260	9,919	766,076	1,330	364	28,113	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	239,760	178,447	12,028,031	1,003	747	50,326	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32¼	35,566	5,824	633,744	1,103	180	19,651	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	227,458	105,221	8,457,563	1,370	634	50,949	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	115½	259,767	49,826	6,732,711	2,249	431	58,292	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	180,274	110,345	4,639,697	1,210	741	31,139	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	207½	638,414	187,980	18,124,550	3,077	906	87,347	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	194,135	64,841	8,341,485	1,006	336	43,220	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	66,692	13,972	1,241,430	1,130	237	21,041	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121,746	79,374	6,886,865	1,006	659	56,916	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	73,014	21,323	2,526,092	849	248	29,373	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18,850	4,958	351,467	992	261	18,498	...	...	...	...
1	...	53	5	57	626	... (d)	(e) 1 (e)	1	11	1	12	10,604½	17,173,233	10,344,757	838,225,985	1,619	976	79,044	...	...	...	...
1	...	95	4	77	716	1	5	2	6	3	11	10,106¼	14,971,915	10,277,038	727,890,455	1,484	1,019	72,159	...	1·371	...	0·01

(c) Not passenger—*See* note (a) at foot of Table No. 2. (d) Not passenger. (e) 1 not passenger.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th August 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 25th August 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd August 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 23rd August 1884. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd August 1884. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd August 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23rd Aug. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	85,945	157	547	67,294	123	24,16,280	210	21,57,544	190	. . .	2,58,736
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	749	1,86,321	249	706	1,98,757	281	47,61,716	305	43,37,157	284	. . .	4,24,559
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,08,327	126	861	1,16,315	135	27,31,472	151	28,66,876	161	1,35,404	. . .
23rd ditto	South Indian	655	73,994	113	654	81,795	125	16,36,209	119	18,37,603	136	2,01,394	. . .
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	3,94,475	272	1,450	3,60,908	249	1,47,60,303	483	1,43,44,560	476	. . .	4,15,743
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,55,006	336	461	1,33,853	290	48,90,009	505	49,91,152	523	1,01,143	. . .
	TOTAL	4,723	10,04,068	213	4,679	9,58,922	205	3,11,95,989	315	3,05,34,892	313	. . .	6,61,097
	State.												
30th Aug. 1884	East Indian	1,509	8,08,607	536	1,509	6,23,212	413	2,11,81,931	668	1,68,25,118	538	. . .	43,56,813
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal(a)	228	87,416	383	233	1,13,695	488	18,64,193	389	15,51,915	321	. . .	3,12,278
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,702	63	27	1,100	41	34,067	60	33,448	60	. . .	619
30th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	33,192	139	249	33,210	133	8,18,584	167	7,48,764	146	. . .	69,820
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,370	43	37	2,334	63	39,231	58	49,089	70	9,858	. . .
30th ditto	Tirhoot	166	15,861	96	193	18,353	95	3,41,722	99	4,45,347	111	1,03,625	. . .
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	4,889	85	57	5,772	101	1,64,229	137	1,76,495	149	12,266	. . .
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,593	77	240	22,308	93	2,19,101	75	3,45,867	69	1,26,766	. . .
30th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	559	47	12	526	44	20,392	81	22,802	92	2,410	. . .
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,04,662	183	1,120	1,68,900	151	50,99,773	217	48,90,662	211	. . .	2,09,111
30th ditto	Rewari-Ferozpur	89	16,868	190	140	10,740	77	1,68,233	90	3,10,703	107	1,42,470	. . .
30th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,652	259	45	6,883	153	2,98,981	316	2,10,962	226	. . .	88,019
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	9,966	67	149	7,247	49	6,02,648	193	5,78,818	188	. . .	23,830
30th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	19,152	119	254	25,257	99	5,72,237	169	7,69,549	165	1,97,312	. . .
30th ditto	Sindia	75	5,138	69	75	4,414	59	1,27,648	81	1,40,000	90	12,352	. . .
23rd ditto	Punjab Northern	421	63,162	150	447	51,968	116	13,01,777	147	11,96,046	130	. . .	1,05,731
23rd ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,12,002	170	660	1,38,300	210	31,81,842	230	29,89,130	219	. . .	1,92,712
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	66	4,016	61	. . .	. .	80,116	67	80,116	. . .
	TOTAL	3,616	5,98,184	165	4,004	6,15,023	154	1,48,54,658	196	1,45,39,713	177	. . .	3,14,945
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd Aug. 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,127	61	126	6,670	53	44,980	61	1,94,437	76	1,49,457	. . .
16th ditto	Assam.	. .	(b)	.	. .	(b)	.	(c)8,486	47	(d)71,606	57	63,120	. . .
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	.	214	3,954	18	. . .	. .	48,238	34	48,238	. . .
23rd ditto	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . .	.	69	840	12	. . .	. .	(e)34,337	24	34,337	. . .
	TOTAL	(f)35	2,127	61	(g)409	11,464	28	53,466	58	3,48,618	52	2,95,152	. . .
	Native States.												
23rd Aug. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	7,900	41	193	12,164	63	4,39,150	108	5,48,413	137	1,09,263	. . .
30th ditto	Jodhpur	19	898	47	44	970	22	15,097	38	20,539	32	5,442	. . .
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	11,710	97	121	15,096	125	3,18,888	125	3,99,938	160	81,050	. . .
16th ditto	Mysore	86	5,200	60	. .	(b)	.	(h)1,03,282	60	(d)1,15,955	65	12,673	. . .
	TOTAL	419	25,708	61	(j)358	28,230	79	8,76,417	100	10,84,845	120	2,08,428	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	(f)10,362	24,38,694	237	(k)10,959	22,36,851	204	6,81,62,461	315	6,33,33,186	279	. . .	48,29,275
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	3,22,49,475	149	3,07,32,268	135	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	3,59,12,986	166	3,26,00,918	144	. . .	33,12,068

(a) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 16th July to 18th August 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th August 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 23rd August 1884.
(f) Exclusive of the mileage of the Assam Railway (39).
(g) Exclusive of the mileage of the Assam Railway (70).
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th August 1883.
(j) Exclusive of the mileage of the Mysore State Railway (130).
(k) Exclusive of the mileage of the Assam and Mysore Railways (70+130).

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALVES OF JUNE AND JULY AND 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1120, 1121, 1208, 1209, 1334 AND 1335 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th JULY, 23rd AUGUST, AND 13th SEPTEMBER 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.
2nd half of June 1884.																																					
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 4	5 to 8	10 to 20
2nd half of July 1884.																																					
Dholpur	17 9	17 4	17 3	22 8	22 6	25 5	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	20 6	20 13	21 15	21 1	21 0	21 12	...	...	...	19 12	19 13	24 7	...	...	...	13 4	12 15	13 8	12 7	12 2	12 6	...	...	...
1st half of Aug. 1884.																												R a p. per maund.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	27 6	21 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	40 0	37 8	...	...	...	3 5 9	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 10	...	...	...
Dholpur	17 12	17 9	16 12	23 0	22 8	24 4	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	22 7	20 6	21 12	22 0	21 1	21 1	...	...	...	20 8	19 12	23 11	...	...	...	S. C. 13 8	S. C. 13 4	S. C. 13 8	12 10	12 7	12 10	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS APRIL TO AUGUST.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	1[illegible],20	49,80	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,56	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	73	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,20	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	16,55	34,13	50,68	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	2,19	3	2,40	4,62	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	17,48	34	17,82	28,68	46,50	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	5,06	14	4,27	9,47	4,24	17	71	5,12	1,64	3	18	1,85	2,00	1	2,79	4,80	3,34	4	12,96	16,34	16,28	39	16,67	20,91	37,58	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th September 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th SEPTEMBER 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency the rainfall was again light, and the prospects of the crops continue unfavourable in the Ceded Districts and in parts of Madura and Coimbatore. Rain still holds off in Mysore, and the prospects of the crops in most districts are very bad. Fodder is also becoming scarce. In Coorg prospects are favourable. In parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country rain is still insufficient; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency there has been good rain, and in parts it was excessive and crops have been slightly damaged. In the Nizam's territories, the Berars, and the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are very good. There was rain throughout the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and prospects are good.

The heavy rain which continues in the Central Provinces is injuring the crops in places, and a break would be beneficial. In Bengal rain is still insufficient, and more is very much wanted in many districts. Good rain fell in three districts of Assam, but more is wanted in Gauhati. The last report of the Meteorological Department, dated 18th instant, shows that rain is confined to the western, central and southern parts of India, to Burma, and to Eastern Bengal.

Harvesting is in progress in a few districts of the Madras Presidency. *Kharif* prospects are good in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. Preparations for the *rabi* are in progress in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal transplanting of *amun* is still going on, and the *aus* harvest continues.

Cholera, small-pox, and fever are prevalent in most provinces. Prices are rising in Bellary and Kurnool and are fluctuating in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh they show a tendency to fall; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 17th)		
Bellary ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops generally withering. Pasture and water scanty. No improvement. Prices rising.
Kurnool ...	·49 (average)	Prospects somewhat better, but prices rising. Some small-pox and cattle-disease.
Ganjam ...	2·09 (average)	More rain wanted. Transplantation in progress. Fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	·91 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest gingelly, outturn poor. River 5·60 feet over anicut. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 45 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·04 (average)	Insufficient rain. Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield half the average. Small-pox generally prevalent; 44 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·09 (average)	Standing crops wet good in 5 taluks, elsewhere withering; dry crops fading; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Slight small-pox and fever. Fodder scarce. Cattle suffering in parts.
Tanjore ...	·50 (average)	Standing crops generally good. Rivers 1 to 8 feet. Harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn average. 78 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·70 (average)	Prospects tolerably good in 3 taluks, elsewhere crops fading from want of rain. 25 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·11 (average)	First crop paddy being harvested, outturn fair; operations for second crop cultivation progressing. Slight small-pox in 7 taluks and fever in 3 taluks; 30 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·21	Operations for second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and small-pox in parts; 4 deaths from cholera.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in the Ceded Districts, parts of Madura and Coimbatore, where drought continues, and prospects are unfavourable.
Bombay—(Sept. 17th)		
Karachi ...	·27; average of 15 other stations, 1·88.	River at Kotri on 15th, 15 feet 10 inches against 14 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in 4 talukas and cattle-disease in 5 talukas. *Kharif* crops coming into ear in places. Slight shocks of earthquake felt at Sujawal, Mirpur Botoro and Jati on 3rd and 4th, duration 3 seconds to 5 minutes; no damage done. Small-pox in 10 villages in districts, 7 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 14 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 34, in Kotri 30 and 36, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Shahbandar 20, 32 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad ...	Rain in 7 talukas; average 1·07.	River at Kotri on 14th, 15 feet 4 inches against 15 feet last year. Crops slightly damaged through rain. Small-pox in 3, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 2 talukas.
Ahmedabad ...	·26	Total rainfall 30·33. Slight damage to *bajri* and *juari* in Dholka by flood, to cotton crops in Dholira, and to *bajri*, *juari*, and cotton crops in Viramgaum by excessive rain; other crops healthy. Cholera in the city, 4 cases fatal, in Parantij 1 case, and in Viramgaum 16 cases, 9 fatal; fever and cattle-disease in Dholka. Wheat 31 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	1·43	Total rainfall 37·46. Cholera in Dehgam and Vijapore mahals. Crops in fair condition. Prices—*bajri* 28 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	2·38	Total rainfall 32·85. *Juari* crops injured by floods in some villages of the Olphad taluka; healthy elsewhere. *Juari* 30 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain throughout the district.	Crops flourishing; land being prepared for *rabi*. Public health generally good. Wheat 37, *bajri* 33½, and rice 17½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Light rain daily; total of week, 2·58.	Total to date 58·56, being 5·71 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° to 0° cool; vapour in air somewhat excessive; abnormal wind southerly from 10th to 12th.
Poona ...	At Khandalla, 2·64; light showers in 6 talukas; no rain in Bhimthadi.	Crops withering for want of rain, and scarcity of fodder felt in the Eastern Division. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 33; in Poona, *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	In Kopargaon, 1·32; Sangamner, 1·17; Jamkhed, ·73; none in Shrigonda, and slight in remaining talukas.	Owing to a scanty rainfall the *bajri* crop is reported to be withering in Shirgonda; more rain is urgently wanted for the *kharif* already sown. *Rabi* is being sown in all the talukas, except Jamkhed, Kopargaon, and Akola, with the hope that more abundant rain will fall hereafter. Want of fodder for cattle is much felt everywhere, except in Akola. Slight fever in Sheogaon; cattle-disease in Parner. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds per rupee in Akola, minimum 33 in Shrigonda; *juari*—maximum 54 pounds in Akola, minimum 33 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	·92; Barsi, ·4; Madha, ·39; Karmala, ·1; Pandharpur, ·44; Sangola, ·21; Malsiras none.	*Juari* 33 pounds and *bajri* 32 pounds 30 tolas per rupee. Slight rainfall of no benefit to crops. Grass prospects slightly better.
Dharwar ...	Navalgund, maximum ·53; Bankapur, ·46; Dharwar and Ron nearly ·20; Kod, Hangal and Hobli, nealy ·10; none in the rest of the district.	Sowing of cotton in eastern talukas is retarded; elsewhere in progress. All standing crops urgently require rain; there are signs of early rainfall. Cholera abating, except in Navalgund and Bankapur talukas. Slight rise in prices (average); *juari* 55 and rice 31 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·78; total 84·92; Kumpta, 1·19; Sirsi, 1·8; Haliyal, ·14.	Common rice in Karwar 12 seers; district average 15¼ seers per rupee. Small-pox—7 deaths in Kumpta, 4 deaths in Sirsi, and 1 death in Supa; cholera—2 deaths in Sirsi and 2 in Mundgod.
Rajkot ...	1·20; total 36·13	General health good. Weather cloudy. Cholera in Dhoraja; fever and diarrhœa in some villages in Wrath Prant. *Bajri* 38 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency. Crops slightly damaged by excessive rain or floods in parts of Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sindh Frontier, Ahmedabad, and Surat. More rain still wanted in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Scarcity of fodder in Sholapar, Ahmednagar, and Kaladgi. Cholera in parts of 11 districts; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox continue in several places.
Bengal—(Sept. 17th)		
Chittagong ...	·19	Weather hot. Transplanting nearly finished. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	·50	*Mung* and *kalai* being sown; prospects of crops on low lands good. Water decreasing.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Prospects of standing crops very good; *aus* being cut, with about 12-anna outturn; harvesting of *aus* and cutting and steeping of jute going on; transplanting of *amun* finished. Price of common rice stationary. Fever in Barrackpore, health of the district generally good. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	·48	Jute being cut and is a fair crop, but there is a scarcity of water for steeping it in; prospects of *amun* are worse owing to continued dry weather. Fever in thana Khargaon; public health otherwise good.
Rajshahye ...	·05	Weather hot. More rain still wanted for *amun*; *aus* harvest over with 6 to 8-anna outturn. Public health fair.
Purdwan ...	·63	Rain urgently wanted. Crop prospects entirely dependent on continuance of the rains; transplanted paddy still healthy, though extremely backward, and some land is still being planted out, but much must remain untilled. Price of rice stationary.
Rungpore ...	5·17	Weather hot; more rain still wanted. Prices of food-grains rising. Malarious fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	·09	Prospects of *aghani* paddy not good and much land remains fallow, and paddy planted out is withering in places. Rice 12 seers 2 chittaks per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Purneah ...	·48	*Aghani* prospects generally bad; paddy on high lands promises to be a failure; transplanting where possible over. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. Fever prevails. Ganges falling.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops being pushed; condition of paddy unsatisfactory, owing to deficient rainfall. Cholera prevalent in Behar Sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	·13	*Bhadoi* being harvested; paddy transplanting over. Rain badly wanted. Prices falling, except rice. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	2·09	Weather warm and close. *Bhadoi* being harvested; prospects of paddy little improved by recent rain and more rain is required. Cholera and small-pox still reported from certain thanas; general health good.
Cuttack ...	1·46	Weather hot. *Beali* being harvested with average outturn, *sarad* crops growing well. Price of rice stationary. Scattered cases of cholera reported.
		General Remarks.—More rain is very much wanted in many districts, and prospects of *amun* crops are on the whole not at all favourable, and are specially bad in 8 or 9 districts. Transplanting of the crop is still going on in many places; harvesting of *aus* continues. Price of rice unsteady. Public health generally good.
N.W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benarès (Sept. 15th)	Under 1·0	Crop prospects good. Slight fever and cholera in city. No sickness of men and cattle in district. Prices falling slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain during week	Break of great value to the ripening crops and for preparation of land for the *rabi*; *kharif* crops coming into market. Prices slightly falling. Health excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	No rain	Rice harvest commencing; prospects good. Cholera still prevalent in Deoria tahsil. Prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 16th)	.....	The crops have suffered in some places from excessive rain. Prices falling. Cholera abating; fever reported from Man and Garotha.
Agra („ 13th)	Rain in five parganas from ·1 to 1·5.	*Kharif* ripening; *rabi* ploughings have begun. Prices steady. Slight cholera continues.
Bareilly („ 15th)	Showers	Weather bright. Prices steady. Cholera in city increasing.
Meerut („ „)	General rainfall throughout district.	A break required. Crops flourishing; early rice cut. Average outturn seasonable. Fever prevalent, otherwise health good. Prices easy.
Kumaon („ „)	Slight showers now and then.	Crops very good; early millets and rice being reaped. General health good, except a few cases of typhus; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Rain continues 1·9 to 2·0 during the week.	State of crops very good; *sawan*, *kodon*, and *kakun* are being cut. Supplies abundant. Prices steady. Slight cholera in the city, and in the district condition of cattle good.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	No rain reported during the week.	*Kakun*, *makka*, and *sanai* being cut; prospects excellent. Prices falling. General health good.
Sitapur („ 15th)	Little rain has fallen, except in tahsil Biswan.	Rain is required for the *mash* sowings, in other respects the state of the crops is very favourable.
Fyzabad („ „)	·5 to 2·0 during the week.	Crops doing very well. Markets well supplied. Health of people and condition of cattle good. Prices stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	1·1 during the week	Weather cloudy; wind variable. Crops flourishing. Some cases of fever reported. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	·1 to 2·0 of rain during the week.	Prospects fair; some injury to crops in parganas Bilhaur, Shurajpore, and Narwal. Fever and ague prevalent; few cases of cholera reported from 3 parganas.
Farukhabad („ „)	Average 1·3 of rain during the week.	Crops promising. Prices stationary. No sickness, except usual fever.
		General Remarks.—The rains are slackening. *Kharif* harvest progresses and prices tend to fall. Prospects are good and public health normal.
Punjab—(Sept. 17th)		
Delhi ...	4·30	Fever prevailing. Harvest prospects good. Prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Fever prevalent in Hissar and Rohtak; cattle-disease in Rohtak. Crops maturing fast, good yield expected, probably in most places above average. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	6·20	*Kharif* crops flourishing; *makka* being harvested, yield expected to be good. Fever throughout the district. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	1·90	Slight fever. Crops good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices falling.
Sialkot ...	4·0	Health good. Harvest above average expected. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	3·40	Health good. Probable yield of *kharif* crops good. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	·20	Health good. *Kharif* outturn expected. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	2·30	*Kharif* prospects good in six tahsils and average in one. Health good; cattle-disease in one tahsil. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	5·50	Crops and health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·10	Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·40	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Rain in many districts. Fever in the Delhi, Hissar, Rohtak, Umballa, and Jullundur districts; elsewhere the health of the province is good. *Kharif* prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(September 17th)		
Nagpur ...	3·4	Rain continues. Prospects fair; *juari* damaged in places. Ground being prepared for *rabi*. Fever somewhat prevalent; small-pox in one and cattle-disease in 2 tahsils. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	2·75	Weather showery, but likely to clear. Weeding continues. Prices stationary.
Saugor (Sept. 16th) ...	2·71	Weather very wet. *Kharif* crops, except rice and *kodo* in bad way; *rabi* ploughings delayed. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	2·36	Rain almost continuous, break urgently needed. All agricultural operations stopped. Cattle-disease still reported. Prices reported to fall.
Hoshangabad ...	5·22	Crops suffering from incessant rain. Fever prevalant; one case of small-pox. Wheat 21 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Prospects and health good; fields being prepared for *rabi*. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	1·26	Weather cloudy and rainy. Crops suffered in places from excessive rain; weeding continues. Fever and dysentry in Raipur town. Prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	4·63	Weather cloudy. Prospects of rice very good. Fever and cattle-disease prevail. Prices unchanged.
		General Remarks.—Rain almost general. Crops have suffered; prospects fair. Health generally good. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Sept. 17th)		
Akyab (Sept. 13th)	1·78	Cholera still prevalent, but somewhat less severe. Total rainfall 162·29.
Rangoon (" ")	1·0	Total rainfall 74·05.
Bassein (" ")	3·07	Total rainfall 81·31.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	3·84	Total rainfall 143·89.
Tounngoo (" ")	1·29	Total rainfall 63·36.
Kyoukphyoo (" ")	.....	No report received.
Sandoway (" ")	.....	No report received.
Hanthawaddy (" ")	.....	No report received.
Pegu (" ")	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy (" ")	.....	No report received.
Prome (" ")	0·6	Slight cholera. Total rainfall 33·62.
Thonegwa (" ")	.....	No report received.
Henzada (" ")	0·5	Slight cholera and small-pox in town. Total rainfall 75·08.
Thayetmyo (" ")	0·22	Total rainfall 26·35.
Shwaygyin (" ")	.....	No report received.
Tavoy (" ")	3·79	Total rainfall 135·47.
Mergui (" ")	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health for most parts good, and weather seasonable.
Assam—(Sept. 17th)		
Gauhati ...	·50; rain during the week ended 16th instant.	Rain wanted. *Sali* paddy being still transplanted; prospects of tea good; sugarcane doing well. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	3·01	State and prospects of crops favourable. Public health good.
Cachar ...	4·58	Weather warm. Fields damaged by the floods are being replanted. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not favourable. Health good.
Dibrugarh ...	3·65	Weather hot. Prospects of *sali* crops fair. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	0·92	Standing crops slightly improved, owing to recent rain, but prospects bad, as crops will now be very short.
Mysore ...	No rain	Crops indifferent. General rain still holds of, and prospects are very uncertain. Crops reported withering in most districts, and fodder is becoming scarce. Public health good.
Mercara ...	1·88	The cutting of the *ragi* and picking of the cardamom crops have commenced, yield fair; transplantation of rice completed. Prices have fallen slightly.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 17th)		
Amraoti ...	1·59	Weather cloudy with occasional rain, crops in good condition. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	4·85	Prospects good. *Rabi* preparations continued.
Hyderabad ...	·76 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 24·84. *Kharif* and *abi* crops prospering. Cholera broken out in one taluka; in others general health good. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 20½, and *tur* 19 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 17th)		
Indore ...	0·5	Total rainfall 28·39. Weather apparently gathering up for more rain; one heavy shower would do good. Prospects excellent at present. Public health here and in Central India generally good, though there is a little sporadic cholera in some parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—*contd.*		
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·37	Total rainfall 27·79. Prospects good. Fever bad in Morar.
Sutna ...	1·40	Fine weather required for *kharif* crops. Fever prevalent.
Neemuch ...	0·19	Agricultural prospects favourable. Prices of food-grain falling. Wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Goona ...	1·31	A long break much wanted.
Agar ...	0·20	Health good. Prospects favourable. Prices falling.
Sehore ...	2·28	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	1·42	Total rainfall 64·35. *Kharif* prospects damaged by excessive rain; public health generally good, but cholera reported in some parts of Bandelkhand.
Manpur ...	4·0	Total rainfall 32·60. Crops good. Cases of cholera in Burwani.
Rajputana—(Sept. 17th)		
Abu (Sept. 17th)	5·62	Weather still cloudy, but seasonable.
Sirohi („ 14th)	·97	Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good. Weather cloudy and cool.
Marwar ...	.....	No report received.
Meywar (Sept. 14th)	·96	Tanks, wells, and crops prospects very good. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 13th)	·13; Deoli, ·43; Kotah, ·17; Tonk, 1·45; and Shahpura, 1·39.	Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Cholera in the town of Tonk, in the town and district of Bundi, and a few cases in the Kotah district.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	·80	Crops and health good.
Ajmere („ 16th)	·72	Prospects excellent. Health good. Prices falling.
Jeypore („ „)	·23	Crop prospects favourable. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	1·30	Prospects very good. Health good. Prices continue falling.
Nepal—(Sept. 11th)		
Katmandu ...	3·32	Weather cooler. Prospects fair in the hills. The rainfall in the Terai is reported to be deficient and there may be partial scarcity, if more rain does not come soon.

No. 125 $\frac{\text{Met.}}{27\text{-}8}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorological),—dated Simla, the 19th September 1884.

Read—

Summary of the Weather Reports for August 1884.

Except at a few stations in the north-west of India the barometer has been generally low in the past month. The depression has been most strongly marked in Orissa, Ganjam, and the Central Provinces in the east, and in Guzerat and Sind in the west. Otherwise, with the single exception, shortly to be noticed, the relative distribution of pressure has been fairly in accordance with that which is usual at the time of year. In August there exists, as a general rule, a broad band of relatively low barometer stretching from the Indus Valley south-eastward to Behar, but, in the present month, this normal band was divided into two portions and formed two distinct areas of low pressure, one lying over Behar and Chutia Nagpur, the other over the Indus Valley. This change in the distribution of pressure coincided with a considerable variation of the winds from their normal character and consequently of the weather of Northern India.

Of travelling cyclonic disturbances, such as usually appear during the summer monsoon, there have been no examples of importance during the present month.

Temperature has been a little above the average at most of the Carnatic and Deccan stations and locally at a few places in Northern India also, but in general the temperature of the month has been below the average. In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces the changes of temperature have been sudden and considerable, but in other parts of the country the departures from the mean have as a rule been slight and gradual.

The humidity of the atmosphere has been slightly in excess over Northern and Central India, but in the peninsula the amount of moisture has shown either a slight deficiency; or, as on the Bombay coast, an almost exact agreement with the average.

The rainfall returns display considerable variations in the amount of precipitation. In the Punjab, with the exception of Murree, Rawalpindi, Simla, and Delhi, there has been more or less deficiency on the average, while over nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces, on the contrary, there has been excessive rain. At Allahabad, however, a region of deficient rainfall commences, and from that station eastwards, in Behar, Bengal, and as far as Burma, the present month has been one of general deficiency. Over the central parts of the country the departures from the average were very irregular, ranging from an excess of 12 inches at the stations of Jubbulpore and Sutna to a deficiency of 5 inches at Khandwa. Rajputana, like the Punjab, has had a somewhat scanty rainfall, while Sind and Guzerat, though deficient on the mean of all stations, show irregularities similar in character to those of the more central parts of the country. On the west coast from Ratnagiri southwards, as well as at the inland stations of Belgaum, Mercara, Madura, Salem, and Wellington, the rainfall has been above the average, but both on the coast to the north of Ratnagiri and at almost every peninsula station to the east of the Ghauts, the amount of rain has been below the average of the month.

The largest total fall in the month has been 42 inches at Mercara, and there were 38 inches at Moulmein, 34 inches at Ratnagiri and Akyab, 32 inches at Mangalore, 30 inches at Karwar, and 27 inches at Goa and Simla. According to the data the largest number of wet days, 27, occurred in Burma and on the west coast, while the Central Provinces had 25 and Bengal (excluding Behar) and the North-Western Provinces 23.

Very heavy falls of rain were experienced in the west on the 28th and 29th, and in the North-West Himalaya and neighbouring region on the 7th, 10th, and partially on the 12th.

The following table sums up the rainfall returns under the divisions adopted in the weather summaries previously issued. It will be noticed that the deficiency reported from Behar and mentioned in the text is masked in the table by the excessive rain which has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and similarly the excess which is shown in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore is due to the heavy rain which occurred within a limited portion of the west coast and not to general excess over the whole region :—

Districts.	Average rainfall in August.	Difference of the rainfall of August 1884 from average August fall.
	Inch.	
North and West Punjab	5·20	— 0·09
South Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Behar ...	11·02	+ 2·24
Assam	14·32	+ 3·45
East Bengal	16·31	— 8·20
Lower Bengal, Orissa	13·46	— 5·04
Central Provinces	12·07	+ 2·60
Rajputana, Central India, and Berars	10·01	+ 1·39
Sind, Guzerat	5·48	— 1·63
Bombay	10·04	+ 2·25
Madras	6·51	+ 0·27
Mysore	11·42	+ 3·86
Ceylon	4·99	— 3·80
Burma	22·89	— 3·12

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Summary be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 39.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th September 1884.

No. 1257.—Mr. G. G. Collins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burma, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of the Central Jail at Rangoon.

EDUCATION.

The 22nd September 1884.

No. 275.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Jagannath School, Dacca, to the University of Calcutta up to the First Arts standard, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 22nd September, 1884.

No. 1823G.—Major W. F. Prideaux, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 24th September, 1884.

No. 1844G.—The following promotion and appointment are made in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse:—

Ressaidar Bahawuldeen Khan, from the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Isri Parsad, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided.

Ressaldar Bahawuldeen Khan, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Isri Parsad, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided.

Foreign Department Notification, No. 1355G., dated the 14th July, 1884, is cancelled.

FRONTIER.

No. 209 F.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 458-92-85 S., dated the 26th August, 1884, the services of Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

INTERNAL.

The 22nd September, 1884.

No. 3566 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the following Acts to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the extent and subject to the modifications hereinafter set forth :—

1	2	3	4
Number and year.	Title or short title.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
XIII of 1875	To amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.	Section 6 ...	Prefix the following preamble :—"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, as to probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration; it is hereby enacted as follows" :— In sub-sections 19A and 19E, *for* "the Province in which the probate or letters has or have been granted" *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts." In sub-section 19C, first line, *omit* the word "such." In sub-section 19G, *for* "first day of April, 1875" *read* "22nd day of September 1884."
I of 1876 ...	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.	The whole Act, except clause (*c*) of section 8.	In section 1, *for* the second and third clauses *read* "And it extends to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts." In sections 4 and 10, *for* "British India" *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts." In the first paragraph of section 5 and in section 16, *for* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Hyderabad." In the second paragraph of section 5 and in section 17, *for* "or to the Local Government" *read* "or the Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad."
III of 1882...	The Seditious Publications Act, 1882.	The whole Act ...	*For* the second paragraph of section 1, *read* "And it extends to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."
VI of 1882...	The Indian Companies Act, 1882.	The whole Act, except, in section 65, the words "if the registered office be situate in a district beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court" and the words "language or"; in section 125, the words "situate outside the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay"; the proviso in clause (*g*) of section 144; in clause (*c*) of section 220, the words "that there be at all times maintained in	*For* "Local Government" *read* "Resident at Hyderabad." *For* "British India" *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts," except in the first place in which the phrase occurs in section 172, where it should be read as including the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In clause 3 of section 1, *for* "the first day of May, 1882," *read* "the 22nd day of September 1884." In section 3, *for* the definitions of "Court" and "District Court" *read* "'Court,' and 'District Court,' mean the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district." In sections 123, 218, and 219, *for* "High Court" *read* "Court of the Judicial Commissioner."

1	2	3	4
Number and year.	Title or short title.	Extent of application.	Modifications.
VI of 1882...	The Indian Companies Act, 1882.	each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at least one such office, and "; and the second paragraph of section 252.	In section 26, *for* "one of its Secretaries" and in section 36 *for* "one of the Secretaries to such Government" *read* "his Secretary." In section 55, *for* "any Judge of a High Court" *read* "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner." In section 65, *for* "such district" *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts." In section 68, *for* "The High Court or any Judge thereof" *read* "The Court of the Judicial Commissioner." In section 130, *for* the last fifty-two words *read* "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, in which case the word 'Court' shall mean the Court of the Judicial Commissioner." In section 171, *for* "the High Court" and "a High Court" *read* "the Court of the Judicial Commissioner." In section 254, *for* "High Court" *read* "Resident."
VIII of 1882	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	The whole Act ...	In sections 9 and 11, *for* "British India" *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts"; and in section 11 omit the words "and it shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1883."

No. 3567 *I.*—The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed are repealed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with effect from the dates specified in the fourth column thereof opposite each Act :—

Schedule.

Acts.			Dates from which repeal is to take effect.
Number.	Year.	Subject.	
XIV ...	1843	Salt	11th May 1877.
XXXVI ...	1855	Salt	11th May 1877.
XIX ...	1862	Salt	11th May 1877.
VII ...	1864	Salt	11th May 1877.
XXIV ...	1867	Administrator-General ...	The date of this notification.
XIX ...	1869	Administration of Estates	Ditto.
XXI ...	1869	European Vagrancy ...	Ditto.
XXVIII ...	1871	European Vagrancy ...	Ditto.
XXI ...	1872	Native Military Lunatics...	Ditto.
X ...	1874	Salt	11th May 1877.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September 1884.

No. 3636.—In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 112, dated 6th April 1883, notice is hereby given that the original Promissory Notes mentioned on the subjoined list (of which duplicates have been applied for on the allegation that the originals have been lost) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William on 31st December 1884, with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Notes shall cease :—

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date the lost Note bears interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	Rs.				
089468 4°/₀ 1842-43	1,000	Bank of Bengal	1st August 1881 ...	Goshy Churn Doss, care of Dwarka Nath Dutt, Attorney-at-Law, 3 Hastings Street.	Case No. 60.
067609 „ „	500	Ditto	1st August 1881 ...	Ditto	„ 60.
053583 „ 1865	500	Nobo Coomar Acharji ...	1st November 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharji, care of Bama Churn Roy, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office, Calcutta.	„ 62.
034126 „ Rd. 1879	4,000	Triposore Shashagerow, of Aska, Ganjam.	No interest paid since issue.	Triposore Shashagerow, of Aska, Ganjam.	
003254 / 001285 4°/₀ 1835-36	2,500	Narsu Babji Sanch Wayakar ...	31st March 1868 ...	Mt. Umabai	„ 484.
001015 / 000088 4°/₀ 1865	2,000	Ditto	1st May 1868 ...	Ditto	„ 484.

No. 3637.—The following lists of Notes which were advertised for discharge in Notifications Nos. 3273 and 3274, dated 15th September 1883, are republished in accordance with Financial Department Resolution No. 112, dated 6th April 1883.

No. 1.

List of Government Promissory Notes advertised on which interest is paid under orders of the Comptroller General, but duplicates of which have not yet been issued subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	Rs.				
000078 3½°/₀ 1853-54	1,600	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay... ...	August 31, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay ...	Case No. 36.
000478 „ „	5,000	Shama Sundary	February 29, 1876	Shama Sundary	„ 13.
65 4°/₀ 1832-33	3,400	J. A. Hawkins, Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1852	Ranee Chunder Cally Dabee, Executrix of Rajah Gunesh Chunder Roy.	
14663 „ „	5,000	Moti Khanum	November 1, 1856	Bisheshar Persad † ...	Case No. 55.
Ct 4403 „ „	6,500	The Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1872	Monee Brindo Dabee by her attorney Jogendra Lall Mookerjee.	*
000936 „ „	2,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	November 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
Ct 001565 „ „	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum	May 1, 1878	P. Ramaswamy Moodeliar	Case No 12.
Ct 001566 „ „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 12.
Ct 8339 „ 1835-36	500	Krishto Mohun Mitter ...	March 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterji.	
2709 „ „	1,000	Motee Khanum	September 30, 1856	Bisheshar Persad† ...	„ 55.
005940 „ „	2,800	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay... ...	September 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay ...	„
10948 „ „	500	James English...	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry.	
006592 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	March 31, 1877	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
006296 „ „	500	Ditto ...	September 30, 1873	Ditto.	
005783 „ „	600	Nobokissory Dassee	September 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee.	
001262 „ „	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
000671 „ „	2,000	Ladli Persaud	Ditto	Ladli Persaud.	
009710 „ „	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	
008612 „ „	1,000	Kadumbini Debee	September 30, 1874	Hura Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gosain.	Case No. 3.
011382 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto		
015719 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal	March 31, 1877	Heera Lall	„ 8.
008595 „ „	1,000	Prem Chand Bose	September 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose ...	„ 15.
002614 „ „	500	Nobin Chunder Paul	September 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee ...	„ 21.
3981—14965 4°/₀	1,000	Raja Indoo Bhusun Deb Roy	March 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly	„ 19.
007603 4°/₀ 1842-43	3,500	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay... ...	August 1, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay ...	„ 36.
010783 „ „	500	Balcrustna Myaram	August 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram.	
017477 „ „	5,000	Wazeeroonissa Khanum ...	August 1, 1872	Yakoob Ally Khan.	
017479 „ „	2,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
20822 „ „	500	Hurry Nath Mookerjee ...	February 1, 1861	Behary Bhoosun Mookerjee	
21200 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
024259 „ „	1,000	Bholanath Mitter	February 1, 1873	Bholanath Mitter.	
24261 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011852 „ „	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Ditto	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	
029914 „ „	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee	August 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee.	

* Notice of discharge withdrawn by consent.

† To be renewed on Bond.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	Rs.				
013697 4% 1842-43	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	February 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
013698 „ „	500	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
013699 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	February 1, 1874	Ditto.	
023259 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
014164 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
013431 „ „	500	Ditto ...	February 1, 1873	Ditto.	
014326 „ „	500	Ditto ...	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
Ct 14914 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	August 1, 1871	Doyal Chund Seal.	
18998 „ „	1,000	Pettumber Dhur	Ditto	Ditto.	
034182 „ „	1,000	Jeevunjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee, & Fuckerjee Lunjee	August 1, 1874	Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	
002540 „ „	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghossamy ...	August 1, 1866	Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	
040876 „ „	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass	August 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass.	
075291 „ „	10,000	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga ...	Ditto	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Garra.	
029160 „ „	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar ...	February 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pall.	
024731 „ „	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss	February 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kissore ...	Case No. 362.
056608 „ „	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	February 1, 1878	Degumbery Dabee ...	„ 355.
035874 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal	February 1, 1877	Ishoobunnesury Dabee ...	„ „
019889 „ „	5,400	Kadumbini Debee	February 1, 1875	Hurroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	„ 3.
045164 „ „	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mangamur Lakshmamma.	August 1, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lukshmamma.	„ 2.
047000 „ „	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen	February 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	„ 32.
047001 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	...	„ 32.
047002 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	...	„ 32.
047003 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	...	„ 32.
000248 } Ct 19682 } „ „	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowlee.	February 1, 1866	Jowala Persaud ...	„ 25.
03 982 „ „	1,800	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	„ 2.
Ct 401 „ „	1,000	Gopal Chand Seal & Co. ...	December 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee	
33666 „ „	4,100	Motee Khannum	December 31, 1856	Bisheshar Persad* ...	Case No. 55.
009974 „ „	300	Udit Chunder Addy	August 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose ...	„ 38.
039090 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	February 1, 1879	Mr. S. J. Stuart ...	„ 40.
039487 „ „	500	S. T. Moysey	Ditto	Ditto ...	„ 40.
089923 „ „	500	Collector of Allahabad ...	August 1, 1879	Subadhar Boghaul Singh	„ 47.
038637 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Ditto ...	„ 47.
052900 „ „	5,000	E. D. I. Ezra	February 1, 1878	Indromoni Dassee, Administratrix, Estate Gunga Narayon Sircar.	„ 48.
056251 „ „	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank ...	Ditto.	Ditto ...	„ 48.
001129 } Ct 18461 } „ „	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose	August 1, 1874	Drobomoyee Dabee ...	„ 52.
10299—17252, 4% 1854-55.	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Baba Sundary Dabee.	„ 24.
018972 4% 1854-55	4,600	Mungamur Nursein Harrow ...	June 30, 1878.	Mungamur Nursein Harrow	„ 28.
014423 „ „	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	December 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
024588 „ „	1,000	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
43985 „ „	1,000	Pettumber Dhur	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chund Seal.	
021160 „ „	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
027795 „ „	1,000	Kahandoss Muncharam ...	December 31, 1877	Gurdhanbhai Doyaram.	
034705 „ „	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	
25289 „ „	2,000	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay ...	Case No. 36.
019182 „ „	500	Prem Chunder Bose	December 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose ...	„ 15.
011859 „ „	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons ...	June 30, 1877.	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	„ 44.
42809 „ „	600	A. M. Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C. J. Vencata Soobbiah ...	„ 56.
022431 „ „	900	Bank of Madras	Ditto	Ditto ...	„ 56.
019741 „ „	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	„ 56.
086119 „ 1865	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee ...	November 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dasee	„ 430.
2766 „ „	500	Modhoo Soodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose.	
041413 „ „	500	Goolab Shunker Doobey ...	November 1, 1872.	Goolab Shunker Doobey.	
045261 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	November 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee.	
003330 „ „	2,000	Natye Churn Bysack	November 1, 1872	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	
1305 „ „	500	Toolsey Dass Mullick	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	
017194 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	Ditto	Hurris Chunder Ghuttuck.	
052804 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany ...	Ditto	Ram Gopal Paul and Deno Nauth Ruckhit.	
055837 „ „	500	Bijraj Jagram	Ditto	Ditto.	
028408 „ „	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	November 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
037506 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	November 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro.	
082310 „ „	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee ...	May 1, 1876	Joggon Mohinee Dabee.	
060464 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	November 1, 1874	Octavius Steel.	
059217 „ „	900	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
060053 „ „	600	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
085045 „ „	5,000	Dr. Charles J. Jackson, and William M. Souttar.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	
087736 „ „	5,000	Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Doss	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal.	
002175 „ „	2,000	Broja Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Tarruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	

* To be renewed on Bond.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	Rs.				
036859 4% 1865 ...	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie	November 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	
066583 " "	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy Commr of Delhi, Admr. of G. D. E. Dorris.	
063409 " "	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal	Ditto ...	Dheer Chand Pal.	
063410 " "	5,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063411 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063412 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063413 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063618 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
066944 " "	500	Bissonath Bakchee	May 1, 1878	Prossono Coomar Bakchee.	
093935 " "	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	Ditto ...	Survivors of the holders.	
099215 " "	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose ...	Case No. 7.
107595 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	
095796 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall ...	" 8.
090048 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radhakisen ...	May 1, 1879	Shoobol Chundra Sen ...	" 11.
075629 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany ...	November 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose	" 26.
082266 " "	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen	November 1, 1876	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	" 32.
082267 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 32.
082268 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 32.
082269 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 32.
115472 " "	500	Helen T. Schumacher	November 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher ...	" 16.
115473 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 16.
115474 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 16.
5256 " "	500	E. E. Petrococchino, & Co. ...	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondry Dabee ...	" 24.
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chunder Burral ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 24.
078693 " "	500	National Bank of India, Ld. ...	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Chooramony.	" 20.
037871 " "	500	Dyal Chund Sahoye	May 1, 1873	Brijendra Coomar Sen ...	" 30.
048219 " "	500	Mooltan Chund	May 1, 1876	Chunno Lall	" 31.
050218 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1880	Kadumbeni Dassi ...	" 33.
094140 " "	900	Ditto	November 1, 1878	Dwarkanath Pyne ...	" 34.
106893 " "	1,000	National Bank of India ...	May 1, 1878	Golal Chand Heerjee Kottra.	" 39.
106894 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 39.
106895 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 39.
106896 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 39.
106688 " "	1,000	Bank of Madras	November 1, 1879	Ditto	" 56.
106686 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 56.
036554 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 56.
067785 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 56.
004614 4½% 1872, now reduced 4% 1879.	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	January 16, 1872	Khettur Nath Moostophi, and Chundergutty Moostophi.	
004407 " "	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck ...	January 16, 1874	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
004534 " "	1,000	Ditto	July 16, 1873	Ditto.	
023978 " "	5,000	Beethal Pershad	Ditto ...	Beethal Persaud.	
007068 " "	500	Mooktamoni Dabee	January 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
013984 " "	500	Denonath Gangooly	Ditto ...	Denonath Gangooly.	
032999 " "	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee	Ditto ...	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
034511 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
012607 " "	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Ditto ...	Pundit Sheo Churn.	
056278 " "	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah	July 16, 1876	Charcoonda Rama Chundriah.	
054501 " "	1,100	Ramtaruk Mookerjee	July 16, 1877	Kadumbini Dabee.	
027398 " "	1,000	Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckerjee	January 16, 1877	Merwanjee Franjee Moody and Jarbai.	
024163 " "	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
028833 " "	1,000	J. W. Chisholm	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
028834 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
041272 " "	1,000	C. M. H. Day	January 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	
049224 " "	1,000	Kabandas Muncharam ...	January 16, 1878	Gordhunbhai Doyram.	
049225 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
005172 " "	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee ...	January 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee.	
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lal Abeerchand ...	July 16, 1874	P. Dorgachellum Moodeliar.	Case No. 1.
043475 " "	4,000	Jose Fransisco de Piedade Pereira.	January 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira ...	" 9.
034522 " "	500	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	January 16, 1874	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	" 23.
034523 " "	500				
005235 " "	500	Rajkristo Bannerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee.	" 23.
027710 " "	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen	January 16, 1877	Mohes Chunder Sen ...	" 27.
027711 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 32.
049515 " "	500	S. T. Moysey	January 16, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stuart ...	" 40.
037055 " "	3,000	Bhawanji Khosal Chand ...	July 16, 1876	Dabidass Pranjivan Das ..	" 41.
061360 " "	500	J. Alamalamena	January 16, 1878	Mysore Sreenivasa Rao ...	" 42.
065878 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	January 16, 1880	Helen T. Schumacher ...	" 16.
A 011498 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Buddree Das ...	January 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	" 49.
A 006468 " "	500	Seeta Nauth Mytee	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nauth Mytee ...	" 53.
059007 " "	500	Dr. John Meane	January 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane ...	" 54.
059008 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 54.
059009 " "	1,200	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 54.
029091* " "	600	Bank of Madras	July 16, 1879	C. J. Vencata Soobbiah ...	" 56.

* To be renewed on Bond.

No. 2.

List of lost Government Promissory Notes advertised, duplicates of which have been issued under orders of the Comptroller General subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	Rs.				
490 3½°/₀ 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondry	February 28, 1867	Shama Soondry.	
491 „ „	10,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
492 „ „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
164 „ „	600	Soolayman Mirza	February 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza.	
10084 4°/₀ 1832-33	Sic. 500	Shibnarain Roy	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy.	
12380—4231 4°/₀ 1835-36.	1,000	Shama Churn Ghose	March 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose.	
6787—3298.	500	Boly Chand Dutt	March 31, 1866	Boly Chund Dutt.	
006752 „ „	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee	September 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
006814 „ „	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
006122 „ „	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	.....	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	Case No. 57.
8186 „ 1842-43	500	Shama Churn Chatterjee ...	February 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterjee.	
8475—17794.	500	Brojo Gobind Shaha	February 1, 1869	Brojo Gobind Shaha.	
11380 „ „	700	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
6024 „ „	500	Cassee Nath Dhur	August 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondry Dassee.	
16245 „ „	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased ...	August 1, 1865	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondry Dassee.	
8653—9563 „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto ...		
017871 „ „	500	Kadumbini Dassee	February 1, 1873	Kadumbini Dassee.	
000254 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
020284 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011009 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
021705 „ „	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee	August 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
Ct. 18856 „ „	500	Modoosooden Chunder ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
21611 „ „	600	Nobin Chunder Dass	August 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass.	
022862 „ „	500	Modhoo Soodun Chowdry ...	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
038336 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	February 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	
016542 „ „	10,700	H. Palmer	August 1, 1878	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor.	
Ct. 14713 „ „	500	Anoop Chunder Moolcund ...	August 1, 1858	Bazoonjee Furdonjee.	
056370 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	August 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
056453 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
056371 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
056372 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
080125 „ „	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
063895 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
059414 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
058152 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay	February 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	
065207 „ „	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
065211 „ „	100	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1433 „ „	500	Kallypodo Mookerjee, deceased	February 1, 1862	Sowdamini Dabee.	
6970 „ „	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
049945 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	February 1, 1878	Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan.	
077070 „ „	500	Seetanath Mytee	February 1, 1879	Seetanath Mytee ...	Case No. 18.
017528 „ „	500	Digumberry Dassee	August 1, 1874	Digumberry Dassee ...	„ 236.
112962 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal	.....	Collector of Bulandshahr...	„ 36.
3166 „ „	500	Bama Cally Dabee	February 1, 1874	Bama Cally Dabee ...	„ 51.
077312 „ „	500	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	.....	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	„ 57.
066820 „ „	100	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
052075 „ „	100	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
051136 „ „	100	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
010804 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
069450 „ „	100	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
057135 „ „	100	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
057133 „ „	100	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
090485 „ „	2,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
077377 „ „	300	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
20762 „ 1854-55	500	D. McCulloch	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondery Dassee.	
2830—17672	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
026294 „ „	50,000	H. B. Goodall	December 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall.	
024455 „ „	10,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
024456 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
026295 „ „	4,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
022758 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
027593 „ „	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
022887 „ „	5,000	Major J. W. Hoggan... ...	December 31, 1873	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	
38714 „ „	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased ...	December 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondery Dassee.	
17950 „ „	1,500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	Rs.				
7532 4% 1854-55	500	Ruggoonath Sûceaba, deceased	December 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram.	
772—18295 "	1,000	Boly Chund Dutt	June 30, 1866	Boly Chund Dutt.	
001886 " "	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co. ...	June 30, 1875	Captain F. J. Palmer.	
008379 " "	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter ...	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
016140 " "	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
016138 " "	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
009231 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
10927—11615 "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Jhonstone.	
9815 of Loss/6 "	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	
36507 "	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand ...	December 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	
39958 "	1,000	Ditto	December 31, 1862	Ditto.	
6392—26308 "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011009 " "	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	December 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
1868—9358 "	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	December 31, 1861	Sowdamini Dabee.	
058157 4% 1865	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nauth Mitter.	
011620 " "	1,000	J. W. Smyth	November 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth.	
011621 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011622 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011623 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
011624 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
055948 " "	2,000	Bevole Nauth Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nauth Haldar.	
2009 " "	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khetter Mohun Nag.	
020899 " "	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick ...	November 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	
030158 " "	500	Dval Chund Saloye	November 1, 1870	James Brown.	
1802 " "	500	Cossi Nauth Mookerjee ...	May 1, 1873	Luckhy Money Dassee.	
035154 " "	500	Mehr Lall Shamunto	Ditto ...	Mehr Lall Shamunto.	
068458 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay...	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	
068459 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
095149 " "	500	Tariny Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall.	
099158 " "	500	Gourang Chunder Sirkar ...	Ditto ...	Gourang Chunder Sirkar.	
099159 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
107375 " "	700	Nogur Mull	November 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa.	
086879 " "	1,000	Bulloverder Doss	Ditto ...	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	
097595 " "	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee.	
099542 " "	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	November 1, 1878	V. Krissnama Chetty.	
014095 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
018419 " "	800	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
027720 " "	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank ...	Ditto ...	Lieut.-Col. A. Copland ...	Case No. 22.
027942 " "	500	Byramji Nusserwanje Sehi ...	May 1, 1878	Ditto	" 22.
094745 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.	Ditto ...	Ditto	" 22.
055526 " "	1,000	Tabitha Forrester	May 1, 1873	Tabitha Forrester ...	" 422.
094817 " "	3,500	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	.....	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	
155422 " "	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	.....	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	Case No. 57.
056787 " "	10,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056799 " "	2,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056788 " "	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056797 " "	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056796 " "	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056791 " "	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056798 " "	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056789 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056790 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056792 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056793 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056794 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056795 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056847 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
056848 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
049461 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
109021 " "	2,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
131234 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
111627 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
049799 " "	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	" 57.
005806 4½% 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	January 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavirchund.	
000996 " "	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chandy Churn Ghose.	
048736 " 1872	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung ...	January 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	Rs.				
056565 4½°/₀ 1872	10,000	The Bank of Madras ...	January 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	
025359 „ „	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidass Pranjeevandas.	
008825 „ „	500	J. W. Fordham	January 16, 1879	Seetanath Mytee ...	Case No. 18.
065269 „ „	3,000	Aspinwall and Co.	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall	„ 29.
033562 „ „	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty	January 16, 1878	Ditto	„ 29.
033563 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 29.
033564 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 29.
000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture loan of 1879, 4½ per cent.	200	Bema Pershad	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite.	„ 17.
000097	500	Nirunjun Pershad Sukul ...	Ditto		„ 17.
000098	500	Ditto	Ditto		„ 17.
000050	500	Doorga Pershad	Ditto		„ 17.
000167	500	Raja Mohip Singh	Ditto		„ 17.
000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul	Ditto		„ 17.
A 009862 Rd. 4°/₀ 1879	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.	
A 005090 „ „	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited ...	Ditto	Ditto.	
060633 „ „	2,500	Nurshingh Doss	July 16, 1881	Treasury Office, Lahore, on behalf of Nurshingh Doss.	CasNo. 455.
000010 Non-transferable 5°/₀ Try. Note.	500	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	September 16, 1874	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Now notified for discharge.
003488, 5°/₀ 15 years' debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal ...	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhodial.	

The following Corrigendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

No. 3621.

C. L. C.

PAGE 193.

Section 127, Exception 7.

Substitute the following for the words "who are employed exclusively on out-door work" *in line 7 of this Exception:—*

"Who are not employed exclusively on in-door work."

No. 3626.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and with reference to Clause XI of Section 19 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications for leave to occupy under direct engagement with Government land of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold such land.

No. 3648.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

August 1884. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In August.		To end of August.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals (Preliminary), 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	55	47	7,68	7,79	22,40	22,74
Opium ...	78	72	3,55	3,79	8,59	9,56
Salt ...	39	45	2,58	2,54	6,33	6,14
Stamps ...	32	31	1,60	1,55	3,53	3,50
Excise ...	30	31	1,64	1,57	3,80	3,83
Provincial Rates ...	6	5	99	1,04	2,74	2,81
Customs ...	5	6	39	48	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes ...	5	5	42	41	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only) ...	2	2	10	10	38	34
Registration ...	3	3	13	14	26	26
Tributes from Native States ...	3	5	19	19	70	72
Other Civil Revenue ...	28	32	1,20	1,21	3,00	3,05
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	2,86	2,84	20,47	20,81	53,54	54,66
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works ...	— 50	— 49	— 1,65	— 1,64	— 3,80	— 3,74
Opium ...	— 36	— 24	— 2,29	— 1,22	— 2,35	— 1,86
Exchange on transactions with London ...	— 11	— 29	— 1,20	— 1,63	— 3,72	— 3,93
Other Civil Expenditure ...	— 1,54	— 1,54	— 8,04	— 7,84	— 21,08	— 19,73
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS ...	— 2,51	— 2,56	— 13,18	— 12,33	— 30,95	— 29,26
Extraordinary Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues) ...	+ 7	+ 5	+ 31	+ 22	+ 47	+ 44
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) ...	— 1	...	— 9	— 6	— 10	— 8
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 14	+ 28	+ 1,86	+ 2,19	+ 4,65	} + 4,16
Do. Repayment of Surplus profits, &c. ...	...	...	— 3	— 10	— 45	
Military Receipts ...	+ 3	+ 8	+ 24	+ 32	+ 88	+ 83
Military Issues ...	— 89	— 93	— 4,81	— 4,79	— 11,88	— 11,66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts ...	+ 21	+ 14	+ 1,24	+ 96	} — 2,09	+ 2,42
" " Issues ...	— 37	— 31	— 2,17	— 1,72		— 4,53
East Indian Railway Receipts ...	+ 25	+ 34	+ 1,62	+ 2,02	} + 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues ...	— 12	— 11	— 64	— 68		— 1,62
Ordinary Branches Receipts ...	+ 17	+ 17	+ 76	+ 79	} — 4,96	+ 1,90
" " Issues ...	— 48	— 56	— 2,76	— 2,98		— 7,31
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	— 1,00	— 85	— 4,47	— 3,83	— 11,03	— 10,91
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments) ...	...	+ 1,50	— 2	+ 1,51	+ 2,50	+ 2,50
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	— 2	— 7	+ 12	+ 20	+ 3	+ 33
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £ ...	— 88	— 1,29	— 5,76	— 8,40	— 16,50	— 18,84
Other Debt heads (Net as above) ...	+ 1	— 17	+ 39	+ 13	+ 98	— 10
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 89	— 3	— 5,27	— 6,56	— 12,99	— 16,11
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,54	— 60	— 2,45	— 1,91	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	12,29	13,51	13,20	14,82	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	10,75	12,91	10,75	12,91	11,01	13,20

The 26th September 1884.

No. 3659.—Mr. J. Westland, Comptroller and Auditor General, on special duty in England, was granted, and availed himself of, privilege leave from the 4th July to the 19th August 1884, both dates inclusive.

No. 3660.—Mr. J. Westland, on return from special duty in England, resumed charge of his duties as Comptroller and Auditor General from Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson before noon on the 18th September 1884.

No. 3661.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, on being relieved of the appointment of Officiating Comptroller and Auditor General, resumed charge of his duties as Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. R. Logan before noon on the 18th September 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th September, 1884.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 516.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. Allen, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 18th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major F. H. Maitland, Bengal S. C., Political Assistant, 1st class, Additional Political Agent, 2nd class, and Political Agent, Central India, (u. p. a.) for 91 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. S. Marshall, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 19th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant T. S. M. Woolley, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant J. L. O'Bryen, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 31st Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. E. W. Macdonald, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 6th (Prince of Wales') Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major B. Evers, M.D., (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 14th October, 1884.

No. 517.—Captain W. L. C. Gordon, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, Ordnance Department, Madras circle, is granted general leave in India (p. a.), with effect from the date he may be relieved, pending his retirement from the service.

No. 518.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain R. C. Hadow, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant C. A. Roberts, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant E. K. E. Spence, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 92 days.

JUDICIAL.

No. 519.—In accordance with the provisions of section 4, Act No. XIII of 1881 ("The Fort William Act, 1881"), the Governor General in Council hereby invests Captain T. E. Spencer, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, with power to try persons charged with any infringement of the rules made under section 3 of the said Act.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 520.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 26th August, 1884, page 3872.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 26th August, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

Indian Local Service.

Major-General Charles Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th August, 1884.

INDIA OFFICE;
26th August, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Doveton Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th August, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Cecil David James Dodd, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer Vivian (now Aylmer McIver Campbell), of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th May, 1884.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Doveton Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th August, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Cecil David James Dodd, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1884.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer Vivian (now Aylmer McIver Campbell), of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th May, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 521.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Adolphus Vallings,—20th September, 1884.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Stafford Bailey, Madras S. C.,—19th September, 1884.

No. 522.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Mahomed Akram Khan to be Ressaidar;

Kote-Duffadar Ameer Mahomed Khan to be Jemadar,—

with effect from 16th July, 1884, *vice* Ressaidar Bahawuldeen Khan, transferred to the Central India Horse.

17th Native Infantry.

In G. G. O. No. 448 of 1884, for "Rutton Misser" read "Ram Rutton Misser."

25th Native Infantry.

Subadar Bheekum Sing to be Subadar-Major; Jemadar Jowalla Sing to be Subadar; Havildar Jameet Sing to be Jemadar,—with effect from 28th June, 1884, *vice* Subadar-Major Dhurm Sing, "Bahadur," deceased.

Jemadar Lehna Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Soobah Sing, invalided;

Jemadar Mahomed Buksh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Deena, invalided;

Jemadar Atoe to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bhoop Sing, invalided;

Havildar Bussaoo to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dulmeer Buksh, invalided;

Havildar Ghulam Mahomed to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mahomed Buksh, promoted;

Havildar Boota Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Atoe, promoted;

Havildar Bahadur Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Lehna Sing, promoted;

Havildar Baja to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mokhum, invalided,—

with effect from 1st May, 1884.

SPECIAL.

No. 523.—Captain W. C. H. Field, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Field Paymaster, Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which he took up the duties of the appointment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 524.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the amalgamation of the Cachar Mounted Rifles and the Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps into one corps to be designated the "Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles."

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 525.—*Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles*—

Major J. Knox-Wight, Cachar Mounted Rifles to be Commandant.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 526.—The following Warrant Officers are promoted to the rank of Assistant Barrack Master:—

With effect from 7th May, 1883.

Sub-Conductor W. Greaves.
Sub-Conductor C. Ingram.

With effect from 12th June, 1884.

Sub-Conductor S. J. Coleman.
Sub-Conductor J. Russell.
Sub-Conductor T. Johnston.
Sub-Conductor E. Dubery.
Sub-Conductor W. Southcombe.
Sub-Conductor J Wilson.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd September, 1884.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 16th and the 22nd September, 1884:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
5th Punjab Infantry ...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Finnis ...	12th Sept., 1884	Mussoorie ...	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1884.

No. 226.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, with rank of Examiner, 3rd Class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 227.—The services of Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 23rd September 1884.

No. 228.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 148, dated 1st July 1884, the services of Mr. P. Rainier, State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, are, from the date he is relieved of his duties on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 24th September 1884.

No. 229.—Mr. A. Sprenger, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam, is transferred temporarily to the State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 230.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 25th September 1884.

No. 231.—Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Agent to the Governor General for Central India to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 232.—Mr. J. A. A. Wallace, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Assam to that under the Director General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1884.

From the 5th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is ₹5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, ₹2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Government Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, up to the 10th October next, for printing, in Urdu and Devnagri characters, Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees, Speeches in Council and Acts, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1885. The work to be done will comprise about 600 copies of about 50 pages of matter of foolscap size monthly, and about 100 pages of each character will have to be kept standing in type.

Copies of the work can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, where full information regarding the nature of the work can be obtained.

The Superintendent of Government Printing will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. J. DEAN,

Supdt., Govt. Printing India.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th September 1884.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th August 1884.

Mr. F. J. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained extension of leave for two months from the 15th January 1885, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, under Section 7 of Act XVII of 1864, directed that Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-Law, shall continue to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson on leave, or until further orders; the duties of Official Trustee to be performed by Mr. Miller in addition to his own duties as Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

No. 1276.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first two*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883 to May 1883.	April 1884 to May 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,396,600	3,829,271	3,858,333	29,062	...
II	Opium	8,594,200	1,493,165	1,390,704	...	102,461
III	Salt	6,328,900	1,086,765	1,226,656	139,891	...
IV	Stamps	3,533,000	585,463	612,932	27,469	...
V	Excise	3,796,900	628,521	657,080	28,559	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,740,300	523,597	513,507	...	10,090
VII	Customs	1,289,500	269,259	214,725	...	54,534
VIII	Assessed Taxes	518,100	172,353	168,978	...	3,375
IX	Forest	1,052,000	100,959	105,574	4,615	...
X	Registration	265,600	48,478	46,409	...	2,069
XI	Tributes from Native States	695,900	82,324	87,484	5,160	...
XII	Post Office	1,059,000	170,690	176,132	5,442	...
XIII	Telegraph	547,700	67,174	64,701	...	2,473
XIV	Mint	102,200	9,007	30,157	21,150	...
XV	Law and Justice	617,900	81,277	69,885	...	11,392
XVI	Police	308,800	46,014	46,957	943	...
XVII	Marine	205,900	20,856	19,894	...	962
XVIII	Education	198,700	33,201	28,614	...	4,587
XIX	Medical	46,100	9,340	6,406	...	2,934
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	75,700	9,452	9,226	...	226
XXI	Interest	643,100	148,027	148,568	541	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	194,200	20,345	16,689	...	3,656
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	53,000	5,803	6,222	419	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	248,300	28,654	34,164	5,510	...
		55,511,600	9,469,995	9,539,997	70,002	...
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,716,900	557,669	595,696	38,027	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	4,850,000	916,339	810,537	...	105,802
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,613,000	1,453,793	1,375,197	...	78,596
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	942,600	91,900	68,868	...	23,032
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	196,100	6,719	35,368	28,649	...
XXX	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	2,131	2,131	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	140,700	13,042	13,880	838	...
XXXII	Military Works	37,700	3,523	3,054	...	469
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services	520,600	71,086	70,651	...	435
XXXIV	Army	810,000	122,028	110,871	...	11,157
XXXV	Military Operations in Egypt	...	444	...	...	444
		70,339,200	12,706,538	12,626,250	...	80,288
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	221,200	46,958	50,039	3,081	...
	GRAND TOTAL	70,560,400	12,753,496	12,676,289	...	77,207

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 23rd September 1884.

months of the year 1884-85, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883-84.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883 to May 1883.	April 1884 to May 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt †	3,798,300	785,809	831,375	45,566	...
2	Do. on other Obligations	470,300	22,970	46,301	23,331	...
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	220,400	34,916	30,915	...	4,001
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,240,100	240,841	236,063	...	4,778
5	Land Revenue	3,340,100	468,989	497,441	28,452	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,352,000	774,960	1,774,525	999,565	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	521,700	67,411	69,598	2,187	...
8	Stamps	85,600	13,481	15,343	1,862	...
9	Excise	98,600	15,691	14,472	...	1,219
10	Provincial Rates	53,000	3,455	2,493	...	962
11	Customs	142,000	22,653	23,829	1,176	...
12	Assessed Taxes	13,800	1,554	1,501	...	53
13	Forests	724,000	77,439	100,188	22,749	...
14	Registration	176,500	30,725	28,212	...	2,513
15	Post Office	1,146,500	178,382	181,241	2,859	...
16	Telegraph	628,700	78,987	79,462	475	...
17	Mint	73,400	14,187	13,330	...	857
18	General Administration	1,843,200	203,849	222,971	19,122	...
19	Law and Justice	3,376,700	524,687	537,916	13,229	...
20	Police	2,793,900	435,133	447,411	12,278	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	381,000	55,836	51,932	...	3,904
22	Education	1,237,100	176,354	176,383	29	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,100	25,492	27,429	1,937	...
24	Medical	722,900	116,625	115,070	...	1,555
25	Political	548,200	73,188	66,683	...	6,505
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	428,600	91,822	97,009	5,187	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	675,300	110,589	106,781	...	3,808
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	123	267	144	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	783,900	186,006	204,696	18,690	...
30	Stationery and Printing	383,300	55,871	57,779	1,908	...
31	Miscellaneous	268,600	38,954	43,515	4,561	...
32	Famine Relief	...	103	56	...	47
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,138,600	29,425	135,648	106,223	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	310,100	43,581	33,882	...	9,699
35	Reduction of Debt	301,300	...	...	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,538,100	792,895	647,897	...	144,998
		33,483,800	5,792,983	6,919,614	1,126,631	...
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways (Working Expenses)	2,027,700	277,501	296,298	18,797	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	2,052,500	388,030	293,755	...	94,275
37	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision).	530,000	99,319	26,959	...	72,360
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).	562,100	71,208	83,811	12,603	...
39	Charges in respect of Capital— (c) Guaranteed Railways Interest	5,300	...	...	...	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	166,700	45,526	23,020	...	22,506
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	176,700	16,069	24,551	8,482	...
42	Subsidized Railways	66,200	6,546	9,120	2,574	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	89,500	...	1,963	1,963	...
43	Frontier Railways	—73,000	—26,955	—44,496	—17,541	...
44	Irrigation and Navigation	752,200	117,493	99,658	...	17,835
45	Military Works	919,200	108,801	115,076	6,275	...
46	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	3,882,200	466,252	444,742	...	21,510
47	Army	12,121,300	1,947,141	1,995,596	48,455	...
48	Military Operations in Egypt	...	15,477	...	...	15,477
		56,762,400	9,325,391	10,289,667	964,276	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	13,993,200	2,902,626	3,259,077	356,451	...
		70,755,600	12,228,017	13,548,744	1,320,727	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,239,900	205,493	276,241	70,748	...
	East Indian Railway	540,000	38,547	18,468	...	20,079
51	Irrigation and Navigation	948,300	91,495	78,843	...	12,652
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	3,265	...	...	3,265
	In England—					
	State Railways	2,035,700	110,214	237,431	127,217	...
	East Indian Railway	...	77,062	72,866	...	4,196
	Irrigation and Navigation	500	1,875	260	...	1,615
		4,764,400	527,951	684,109	156,158	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,520,000	12,755,968	14,232,853	1,476,885	...

† Includes interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867-68.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1836-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.				
Balance of 31st August 1884	54,100	13,36,853	27,73,600	2,34,87,300	99,16,600	2,94,38,037	2,46,02,300	9,15,54,690	46,25,300	94,24,300	10,12,64,900	11,53,14,500	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,71,03,990
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September 1884	. .	. . .	4,200	91,700	11,400	95,000	2,000	2,04,300	. . . .	1,000	18,200	19,200	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2,23,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	1,99,500	1,000	76,500	7,000	2,84,000	. . . .	51,500	2,26,500	2,78,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5,62,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1884	. .	. . .	. . .	24,600	41,500	50,600	16,500	1,33,200	1,000	500	1,09,400	1,10,900	. . . .	. .	. . . .	2,44,100
	54,100	13,36,853	27,77,800	2,38,03,100	99,70,500	2,96,60,137	2,46,27,800	9,21,76,190	46,26,300	94,77,300	10,16,19,000	11,57,22,600	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,81,33,590
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	. . .	. . .	3,000	2,03,100	64,900	1,62,900	53,000	5,06,900	. . . .	. . . .	36,000	36,000	. . . .	. .	. . . .	5,42,900
Balance on 15th September 1884	54,100	13,36,853	27,74,800	2,36,00,000	99,05,600	2,94,77,237	2,45,74,800	9,16,69,290	46,26,300	94,77,300	10,15,83,000	11,56,86,600	1,24,500	. .	56,200	20,75,90,690

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1884, enfaced from India 4,999 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,264 lakhs.

„ 16th July 1884 to 31st „ „ „ „	5 „ „ „	7 „
„ 1st Aug. „ to 15th Aug. „ „ „	15 „ „ „	32 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „	8 „ „ „	9 „
„ 1st Sept. „ to 15th Sept. „ „ „	10 „ „ „	5 „
	5,037 lakhs.	4,317 lakhs.
	4,317 „	
Balance against India	720 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th September 1884.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 15th September 1884.

No. 11.—With reference to Military Works Department No. 40, dated 6th September 1884, Lieutenant E. H. Hemming, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sibi Division, and will join that division at the termination of his duties connected with the Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force.

By Order,

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Biluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 17th September 1884.

No. 2851 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1521 G., dated the 6th of August 1884, Surgeon H. N. V. Harington assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force, and the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, from Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell, on the afternoon of the 6th September 1884.

The 22nd September 1884.

No. 2917 *G.*—Passed Medical Pupil (No. 500) Futteh Mahomed held charge of the duties of the Residency Surgeon in the Eastern Rajputana States, in addition to his own, from the 27th of August to the 4th of September 1884, both days inclusive.

No. 2918 *G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant Alleem-ud-din assumed charge of the duties of the Residency Surgeon in the Eastern Rajputana States, in addition to his own, from the 5th of September 1884.

No. 2919 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Imdad Hosain has been placed in charge of the duties of the Residency Surgeon in Meywar, in addition to his own, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd of August 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th September 1884.

No. 41.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, passed, on the dates noted against their names, the examination for promotion to 1st Grade, laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16 and 18:—

Huskisson, Lieutenant W.,—12th September 1884.

Browne, Lieutenant C. A. R.,—29th August 1884.

Townshend, Lieutenant E.,—29th August 1884.

The 19th September 1884.

No. 42.—Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 15th September 1884.

No. 48.—Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, temporarily employed on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, is granted fifteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 24th September 1884, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 17th September 1884.

No. 49.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

This cancels Director General's Notification No. 42, dated 28th August 1884.

The 18th September 1884.

No. 50.—Mr. L. A. Light, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 19th September 1884.

No. 51.—The services of Mr. E. N. Homan, Store-keeper, in Class III, of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Manager, Indus Valley State Railway, for the purpose of stock verifications on that line.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued of		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sept. 15	. . .	. . .	2,95,407	2,27,368	1,18,73,362	1,00,31,579
" 16	. . .	. . .	2,36,563	4,039	1,21,14,990	1,02,73,208
" 17	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,039	1,21,14,990	1,02,73,208
" 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,039	1,21,14,990	1,02,73,208
" 19	Holiday.					
" 20	4,01,945	. . .	3,082	4,01,956	1,21,19,321	1,02,76,356

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.

The 22nd September 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
17	E 20—77571*	100	The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley, Simla.
	„ —77572*	100	
	„ —77573*	100	
	„ —77574*	100	
	„ —77575*	100	
	„ —77576*	100	
	„ —77577*	100	
18	E 19—70648†	50	Diwan Chand, Gunpat, Contractor, Amritsur Jail.

* Belonging to Agency No. 2, Simla.
† Belonging to Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
The 20th September 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on or about the 6th July 1884, certain treasure consisting of some gold beads and fourteen Queen's current rupees valued at R15, was discovered by Luxumun wd. Bapu Tekadey, of Nalegam, and Balia wd. Ganu, of Maliwada, while digging earth for a house from an open place situated to the south of house No. 4895, in Maliwada, in the city of Ahmednagar, Tuluka Nagar, in the Ahmednagar District—

14 Queen's Rupees.
1 Gold "Tik."
1 Gold "Kudmani."
3 Gold beads.

All persons claiming the same treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Nagar, at his office, on the 1st February 1885, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

B. B. PRADHAN,
Actg. Mamlatdar of Taluka Nagar.

The 30th August 1884.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 19th day of September 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2061, Private Daniel O'Halloran.
Age,—25 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—14th September 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—7th September 1878.

At what Place Enlisted,—Cardiff.
Parish and County in which Born,—Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
Marks,—Tattoo marks, right arm, letters.
Trade,—Mason.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

F. E. SHEPHERD, *Major,*
for *Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 19th day of September 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2188, Private Thomas Gray.
Age,—26 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, dark-brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—14th September 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—8th March 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—Londonderry.
Parish and County in which Born,—Glendenott, Londonderry.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Baker.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 6 years' service.

F. E. SHEPHERD, *Major,*
for *Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September 1884.

From 1st October 1884, a change will be made in the form of application for inland money orders, and a coupon, or slip, will be attached to each, which will be delivered with the money order to the payee without extra charge. The object of the coupon is to enable a remitter to write to the payee the purpose for which the money order is sent, or any other message he pleases. The coupon will be retained by the payee.

2. Forms can be obtained gratis at the Post Office as before. The remitter will have, as at present, to fill in the amount of the order, the payee's name and address and his own name and address on the receipt and acknowledgment. Remitters will continue to receive acknowledgments for their money orders signed by the payees.

3. Remitters must fill in the side of the form printed in black. The reverse printed in red ink is to be filled in by the Post Office only.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

With effect from 1st October 1884, Telegraphic Money Orders will be obtainable at all Money Order Offices.

2. A Telegraphic Money Order is an order granted by the Post Office for payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Post Office, the remittance being advised from one Post Office to another by telegraph, and payment being made at the payee's residence. Telegraphic Money Orders will be payable at any Money Order Office.

3. If there be no Government* Telegraph Office at the station of issue, the order will be sent by post to the nearest Government Telegraph Office for transmission onwards by telegraph. If there be no Government Telegraph Office at the station of payment, the order will be sent by post from the nearest Government Telegraph Office.

* Railway (Guaranteed or State) Telegraph Offices are not Government Telegraph Offices within the meaning of these rules.

4. The rates of commission on Telegraphic Money Orders are as follows :—

	R a.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 25	0 8
„ exceeding „ 25 but not exceeding Rs. 50	0 12
„ „ „ 50 „ „ „ 75	1 2
„ „ „ 75 „ „ „ 100	1 8
„ „ „ 100 „ „ „ 125	1 14
„ „ „ 125 „ „ „ 150	2 4

5. A uniform charge of R2 is made for the telegram advising the remittance, irrespective of the amount of the remittance, provided the amount does not exceed R600, payable to the same payee. These telegrams are sent "urgent."

6. The remitter may write on the coupon attached to the Money Order form any private message he desires to communicate to the payee. Such private message will be added to the telegram advising the remittance, and will be charged for at the rate of 2 annas a word. The remitter may also prepay a reply under the ordinary rules of the Telegraph Department.

7. An official acknowledgment by telegraph of payment of the remittance can be obtained by the remitter. The charge for an acknowledgment is R1.

8. Payment of a Telegraphic Money Order will be made at the residence of the payee by the postman, immediately on receipt of the telegraphic advice by the Office of Payment. With the amount of the order a copy of the telegram will be delivered to the payee.

9. A copy of the detailed rules can be had on application at the Post Office.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

1. With effect from 1st October 1884, British Postal Orders for fixed sums, from 1*s.* to £1, will be available for sale to the public at all Head Post Offices, and will be obtainable on application to any Sub-Post Office from its Head Office.

2. The following are the amounts for which British Postal Orders are issued, together with the cost of each order in Indian currency, including commission and exchange :—

Amounts of British Postal Orders.		Cost in Indian currency, including commission and exchange.			Amounts of British Postal Orders.		Cost in Indian currency, including commission and exchange.		
s.	d.	R	a.	p.	s.	d.	R	a.	p.
1	0	0	10	9	4	6	2	14	0
1	6	0	15	9	5	0	3	3	0
2	0	1	5	6	7	6	4	11	6
2	6	1	10	3	10	0	6	4	3
3	0	1	15	3	10	6	6	9	0
3	6	2	4	3	15	0	9	6	3
4	0	2	9	0	20	0	12	7	6

Note—The cost of a British Postal Order is liable to vary slightly owing to fluctuations of exchange. The rate of exchange in force can be ascertained from the Post Office.

3. British Postal Orders issued from any Indian Post Office are payable at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and at Gibraltar and Constantinople.

4. The purchaser of a British Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the order is to be paid, and may fill in the name of the Money Order Office (in the United Kingdom, &c.) at which the amount is to be paid. If the name of a Money Order Office is not entered by the purchaser, the order will be payable at any Money Order Office named by the payee.

5. The purchaser should keep a record of the number and date and name of the Office of Issue of the order, to facilitate enquiry if the order should be lost.

6. After a British Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the British Post Office will not be liable for any further claim.

7. If any erasure or alteration be made, or if the order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

8. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month of issue, a British Postal Order will be payable only on payment by the payee of a commission equal to the amount of the original British poundage marked on the order.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 23rd September 1884.

Abrahamavici, Josef.
Coe, P. H.
Calvert, J. C.
Finberry, R. S.
Green, E.
Harrington, B. R.
Heaven, John.
Monnier, J. A.
Martin, E.
Poncin, Léon.
Reilly, H.
Rivers, R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. V.
Alice, Mrs.
Andrews, J.
Baggs, W. H.
Baines, Mrs. Emily.
Benson, A. F.
Bozbaron, G.
Bowen, Mrs. M. A.
Braunstein, N.
Brigg, E. A.
Brooks, L.
C. G.
Chapman, Frank.
Cooper, H.
E. S. H.
Evans, Peter.
Farrow, Mrs. E.
Fitzherbert, A. J.
Fredalis, Soni.
Garfield, John.
G. R.
Gill. F. N. G.
Goddard, G.
H. M. W.
Harman, J. M.
Hoskins, A. C.
Hurst, W. H.
Jackson, J. A.
King, W.
Livingston, Archibald.
Lynum, R.
M. A. G.
M. T. S.
Matson, E.
Mawson, J. R.
Meij, H.
"Merchant."
Morris, Pierce M.
Nigomar, Victor.
Phœnix, J.
Piot, Monsieur.
Reynolds, Charles.
Robinson, Ellen.
Schubert, Herrn Oscar.
Selons, Edmund.
Smith, J. B.
Stobie, J. C.
Schomerully, Mr.
Tabone, Govanni.
Vandermont, T.
Vaz, Richard.
Williams, Mostyn.
X. T. Z.
X. Z. G.
Young, F.

Registered Letters.

Benson, A. F.
Bisnee, S. R.
Cherkes, Laya.
Campbell, A.
Ferefourd, Duglas.
Freedrick, Gustav.
Hobson, E. Alfred.
Meyers, G.
Rustomjee, S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd September 1884.

Augier, Miss J.
Banerjee, Rajendra Nath.
Campbell, J. W.
Chatterjee, Asutosh.
Chatterjee, Ram Kisto.
D'Rozario, Rev. F. J.
Foley, Rev. J.
Ghose, Doyal Chand.
Giri, Mohesh Chundra.
Gordon, Capt. W. L. C.
Harrison, Row & Co.
Lebray, Dhop Dhopi.
Leighton, Mar. Kyuteth.
Mills, G.
Mookerjee, Harendro Nath.
Mittra, Dr. A.
Owen, H. B.
Power, T.
Russell, J.
Whitten, A.
White, Mrs. M.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 27th September 1884.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during the month of October 1884 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
1st October 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
6th October 1884	By French Steamer.
10th October 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
13th October 1884*	By Star Line private vessel.
14th October 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
18th October 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
24th October 1884*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
28th October 1884	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
31st October 1884*	By Star Line private vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1884.	
Madras and Ceylon	1st Oct.	P. & O. Str. *Siam.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	30th Sept.	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	30th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	29th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st Oct.	Str. *Malda.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	1st "	Str. *Mahratta.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	6th "	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom can be forwarded.
† Mails for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.
N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	R	a.	p.
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West India Pilot, Vol. II	R6	0	0

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Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The 9th February 1883.—The subscription to, and postage for, the *Calcutta Gazette* will henceforward be at the following rates, payable in advance:—

For the Mofussil.

	R	a.	p.	
Entire Gazette	15	0	0	per annum.
Postage	5	0	0	„
Supplement	6	0	0	„
Postage	3	0	0	„
Parts III, IV, V, and VI, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal	5	0	0	„
Postage	2	8	0	„
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Parts III, IV, V, and VI	0	1	0	for 4 sheets or under with an additional charge of 1 anna for every 4 sheets in excess of 4.
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For Calcutta.

The same rates as those for the mofussil, with the exception of the charge for postage.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

DAM DIM TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Proceedings of Meeting of Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hare Street, at 10 A.M., on Saturday, the 13th September 1884.

PRESENT:

F. B. Peacock, Esq., C.S.; R. H. Wilson, Esq., C.S., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.; W. M. North, Esq., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.; W. S. Cresswell, Esq., *by his Attorney* A. W. Figgis, Esq.; E. V. Westmacott, Esq., C.S., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.; B. H. Carew, Esq., *by his Proxy* W. C. Aldam, Esq.

Notice of Meeting having been read, the following resolution was put to the Meeting and passed:—

Proposed by F. B. Peacock, Esq., C.S.,

Seconded by R. H. Wilson, Esq., C.S., by his Proxy W. C. Aldam, Esq.—

"That the Audited Final Accounts of the Liquidation of the Company be and they are hereby confirmed."

W. S. CRESSWELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1884.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZA ROWSON, DECEASED.

In pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, and of Section 320 of Act X of 1865, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Miss Eliza Rowson, late of No. 18, Royd Street, in the City of Calcutta, Spinster, who died at Calcutta aforesaid on the 21st day of September 1883, should send in their claims against the above estate to the undersigned at his Office, No. 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before Wednesday, the 1st day of October 1884, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed. Dated this 28th day of March 1884.

V. HARVEY,
Executor to the Estate of Eliza Rowson.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 007196 of 1879 and 094430 of 1842-43 both of the 4 per cent., for R500 each, originally standing in the names of Upendra Narain Moozoomdar and Koylash Chunder Bose, respectively, and last endorsed to Khettermony Dabee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

KHETTERMONY DABEE,
Bhowanipore.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 063577, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of Gopaul Chunder Sreemany, and last endorsed to Ram Gopal Khan, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RAM GOPAL KHAN,
Extra Asst. Commr.,
Dhubri.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th September, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1884.

An Act for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize Marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864.

WHEREAS by section 4 of Act XXV of 1864 (*to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*) it was enacted that, from and after the first day of July, 1864, certain Governments therein named should have authority to grant licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories subject to such Governments respectively;

And whereas, in exercise of the authority so conferred, the Governments therein named granted licenses to certain ministers of religion to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act XXV of 1864 was repealed by Act V of 1865 (*to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion*);

And whereas by section 9 of the latter Act it was enacted that, from and after the commencement of that Act, all marriages which should be solemnized in India otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of that Act should be null and void;

And whereas by section 6 of the same Act it was enacted that marriages might be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion who, under the provisions of that Act, had obtained a license to solemnize marriages;

And whereas Act V of 1865 was repealed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; XV of 1872.

And whereas by section 4 of the latter Act it is enacted that every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section; and that any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be null and void;

And whereas by the next following section of the same Act it is enacted that marriages may be solemnized in India by (among other persons) any minister of religion licensed under the same Act to solemnize marriages;

And whereas neither in Act V of 1865 nor in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was there or is there any provision either saving licenses granted under Act XXV of 1864 or permitting a marriage to be solemnized by a minister of religion who had obtained a license to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864 only; XV of 1872.

And whereas certain marriages have been solemnized both while Act V of 1865 was in force and since the passing of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, by ministers of religion who had obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act XXV of 1864, but had never obtained licenses to solemnize marriages under Act V of 1865 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as the case may be, and doubts have therefore arisen as to the validity of such marriages; XV of 1872. XV of 1872.

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts and to declare the continued validity of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of licenses to solemnize marriages granted to ministers of religion under Act XXV of 1864.

1. A license to solemnize marriages granted to a minister of religion under Act XXV of 1864 shall be deemed, if in force on the date on which Act V of 1865 came into force, to have been, while that Act was in force, a license granted under that Act, and, if in force on the date on which the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, came into force, to have been since that Act came into force, and to be, a license granted under that Act. XV of 1872.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 13 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :

XVIII of 1882.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1884; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1882.

2. In section 4 of the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, after the words "first or second class" the words "or as engine-drivers" shall be added. XVIII of 1882.

Amendment of sections 5, 8 and 11 of same Act.

3. In section 5, sub-section (2), section 8, clause (*b*), and section 11, clause (*b*), of the said Act, after the word "engineer" the words "or in the case of a boiler or prime-mover attached to an engine of not more than twenty horse-power of an engineer or engine-driver" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, in such a manner as to provide for the grant of certificates to engine-drivers, authorizing them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power. Under the Act as it at present stands, certificates can be granted to engineers of the first and second classes only, and all boilers and prime-movers must be in charge of engineers of one or other of these classes. The Board of Examiners appointed under the Act have recently represented to the Chief Commissioner that these provisions cause unnecessary hardship to a class of Native drivers who can be trusted to manage, and actually do manage, small engines. It would be misleading to give these men engineers' certificates of any class, inasmuch as they are in no sense engineers. On the other hand, it is only fair to them and the small millowners who employ them that they should be eligible for some sort of certificate and be permitted to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of low horse-power. Under these circumstances, the Board suggest that the Act should be amended in such a way as to authorize the grant to such persons, when found competent, of engine-drivers' certificates, which will empower them to take charge of boilers and prime-movers attached to engines of not more than twenty horse-power, and they point out that there is a precedent for the grant of such certificates in the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, sections 28 and 29. In order to carry out these suggestions, which are supported by the Chief Commissioner, the present Bill, which makes the necessary amendments in the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, has been prepared.

The 28th August, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 39.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	11 2	9 10	...	...	...	13 0	15 6	17 0	13 13	16 5	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 2	11 3	9 8	12 6	13 10	11 14	21 10	23 13	23 13	21 13	21 13	23 13
	Godavery	13 8	14 6	10 13	...	...	...	13 11	13 14	10 14	15 13	16 0	14 0	26 14	26 14	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	15 3	15 3	14 11	21 13	21 13	20 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	14 13	14 6	10 13	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 8	21 10	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	12 14	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	26 14	26 2	29 3	29 0	29 0	31 3
	Anantapur	14 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	12 5	28 13	27 13	30 14	23 8	25 13	30 2
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	33 0	33 0	37 2	22 10	23 8	30 2
	Kurnool	13 10	13 5	12 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	10 10	12 2	12 2	11 6	24 11	26 0	37 0	23 11	23 11	31 14
	Madras	10 5	10 5	11 5	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 8	14 5	13 10	15 2	23 13	23 13	22 5	20 8	20 8	23 13
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	18 8	19 2	21 2
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	9 11	...	...	...	14 6	13 2	13 8	16 0	15 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	31 5
	South Arcot	10 14	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 14	13 10	13 10	14 14	...	...	...	23 2	23 2	28 8
	Tanjore	11 6	12 2	11 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	17 13	...	...	...	21 8	23 13	33 6	24 10	23 3	42 0
	Trichinopoly	...	8 10	9 10	...	...	...	12 10	13 0	15 13	12 11	13 0	16 11	28 0	...	33 10	25 6	23 8	30 8
	Madura	11 5	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	15 8	12 0	12 11	16 0	21 14	24 5	38 14	22 0	19 2	32 5
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 5	11 10	11 10	16 13	18 6	20 8	...	19 2	19 2	...
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	13 2	...	...	...	13 0	12 10	14 6	14 0	14 0	15 6	20 14	20 14	27 13	22 5	...	30 3
	Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	10 10	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	10 6	12 0	20 13	18 8	20 0	18 14	18 14	21 0
	Salem	12 11	13 10	12 11	...	...	...	13 10	14 0	14 0	14 2	14 11	15 0	27 5	27 5	32 13	24 10	26 8	29 8
	South Canara	8 13	9 11	7 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	13 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 6	14 3	14 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	12 6	12 6	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 5	7 8	7 8	7 5	10 12	10 12	11 3	16 3	15 7	17 14	13 1	12 10	15 15
	Ahmedabad	17 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	17 8	20 0	14 8	20 0	21 8	13 0
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	10 10	24 10	24 10	20 0	8 8	8 8	9 11	11 7	11 7	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 5	18 8	19 0	12 12
	Surat	13 10	13 10	11 4	14 13	12 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 5	14 3	14 3	19 2	13 10	13 10	14 0
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 15½	12 12	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 14
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	10 10	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 0	8 0	7 13	9 4	9 4	8 2	12 14	12 14	18 10	12 13	12 13	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	18 12	14 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 9	10 12	10 12	10 13	20 6	20 6	16 14	17 10	17 10	14 4
	Násik	...	... 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 7	...	10 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 6
	Ahmednagar	15 8	15 12	13 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 6	10 3	10 4	10 9	17 12	17 3	23 6	15 11	15 5	17 6
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 3	9 3	11 0	15 4	15 4	20 11	13 13	13 13	17 2
	Sholápur	15 6	15 6	14 10	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 6	10 6	10 6	12 4	15 15	17 4	27 10	18 6	18 6	22 15
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 0	19 4	19 8	15 12	15 4	16 8	7 12	7 12	6 8	11 12	11 12	11 8	24 0	26 12	31 0	24 12	25 0	28 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 5	15 5	20 0	14 14	14 14	18 2
	Belgaum	20 0	20 8	16 8	14 0	14 4	14 8	14 0	13 15	11 8	14 8	14 7	12 0	19 0	20 7	17 8	22 0	20 0	19 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	9 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 14	9 14	13 7	13 0	13 0	...	12 4	12 4	13 8
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	17 12	17 12	20 0	17 12	17 0	12 13
	Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0	11 3
	Asirgarh	16 0	14 10	13 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 14	13 4	13 4	14 0	21 4	21 0	17 9	25 0	25 0	17 12
	Baroda	11 10	11 10	9 5	17 8	15 2	14 0	7 9	7 9	8 12	10 8	10 8	11 1	16 4	14 0	14 9	16 4	16 5	12 13
	Disa	17 12	16 12	12 2	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 10	8 2	9 0	21 10	15 2	14 8	22 4	20 10	14 2
	Nimach	21 8	19 12	16 12	35 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	30 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Nasirabad	17 15½	17 8	14 11½	23 9½	22 8	20 7	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 6	21 0	18 5	16 0	16 0	15 4
	Rajkot	18 0	17 2	13 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 8	22 4	16 0	18 8	17 10	13 8
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	13 12	22 0	20 8	23 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	13 4	22 12	22 12	27 12	21 0	22 12	23 8
	Karachi	14 0	13 13	12 8	21 0	19 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 4	18 0	17 0	16 0
	Haidarábad (Nakur)	15 0	15 0	13 4	26 0	27 0	24 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	21 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	13 12	13 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	11 8	11 12	11 10	12 6	12 0	17 0	20 8	21 0	25 14	25 0	25 0	25 14
	Sukkur	16 0	16 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	25 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	11 8	24 0	23 0	25 8	22 0	24 0	23 0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 12	14 2	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 13	...	...	...	19 0	17 5	16 1
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	15 0	14 8	15 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	11 0	11 4	17 8	14 0	13 8	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0	15 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	13 8	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	12 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	14 8	11 4	13 8	13 4	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11-12 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1884.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	26 6	35 3	30 0	30 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
24 3	25 3	23 3	32 13	32 13	32 13	93 5	93 5	83 10	14 0	14 0	14 10	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam	
31 13	32 13	30 14	32 8	34 10	32 8	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
28 6	28 6	25 0	30 13	30 13	29 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
25 0	25 0	25 8	25 11	25 3	24 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
31 8	31 8	30 0	32 11	32 11	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
31 0	31 13	31 0	35 13	38 6	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
31 0	30 2	34 14	30 13	28 0	35 13	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 8	Bellary	
...	...	...	26 3	27 0	30 11	140 14	145 2	175 0	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	Kurnool	
28 2	27 6	24 11	26 2	26 2	25 5	83 13	83 13	85 0	17 5	17 5	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
27 6	27 6	26 0	25 11	25 0	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 0	17 5	17 0	16 12	17 0	Chingleput	
34 3	34 3	32 8	26 10	26 10	28 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
28 10	27 13	29 6	29 11	30 3	25 10	213 13	213 13	201 11	18 14	18 14	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 6	South Arcot	
29 2	29 6	39 5	26 3	26 3	28 0	170 2	194 6	194 6	17 0	17 0	15 10	16 10	16 10	15 3	Tanjore	
30 2	28 13	36 11	27 11	29 5	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 10	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	Trichinopoly	
27 14	26 5	38 11	26 11	28 8	35 10	121 8	116 10	170 2	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	Madura	
21 2	21 2	...	26 0	26 0	37 2	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 11	17 6	17 6	18 5	Tinnevelly	
26 3	26 3	29 8	30 6	30 6	33 3	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
20 3	18 11	21 10	21 10	21 10	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
32 8	30 13	30 13	34 8	32 8	35 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	17 8	15 11	15 11	16 14	Salem	
21 2	21 2	19 6	20 3	20 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	14 14	14 14	18 6	13 13	13 13	17 3	South Canara	
21 3	20 6	21 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	17 5	14 7	62 6	62 6	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
20 0	20 0	...	16 8	16 8	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
...	...	...	14 13	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	Broach	
13 5	13 5	25 11	15 10	15 10	13 4	70 0	70 0	71 0	15 3	15 3	14 5	13 5	13 5	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	Colába (Alibág)	
...	...	...	22 5	21 7	15 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 14	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
...	20 11	20 11	...	21 0	17 0	...	128 0	128 0	...	15 10	15 8	...	15 8	15 5	Násik	
...	...	...	23 1	23 0	18 6	91 4	79 1	79 12	13 15	14 8	13 3	13 11	14 4	[illegible]	Ahmednagar	
15 6	15 6	15 6	19 9	19 9	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 6	13 6	13 6	Poona	
...	...	...	23 4	25 1	21 14	75 4	67 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
...	...	...	22 0	21 12	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	11 11	10 11	12 0	11 0	10 0	Kaládgi (Bágalkot)	
...	...	...	20 2	20 2	18 3	116 8	116 8	116 8	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	12 6	Satara	
25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	20 1	16 8	60 0	60 0	65 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Belgaum	
31 0	31 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
14 2	14 2	18 13	17 8	17 8	14 11	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	12 15	13 2	12 15	12 15	12 15	Ratnágiri	
21 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 12	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Páuch Maháls (Godhra)	
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Asirgarh	
18 10	17 8	16 5	16 4	16 5	12 13	70 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 1	14 9	14 9	14 0	Baroda	
...	...	...	15 3	15 4	13 11	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Disa	
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	19 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	Nimach	
...	...	...	22 8	21 2¼	21 13¼	90 0	90 0	80 0	16 14	16 14	16 2	15 13½	15 12	15 8	Nasirabad	
...	...	...	21 0	20 4	14 10	60 0	60 0	70 0	42 0	44 0	50 0	32 0	34 0	40 0	Rajkot	
60 0	60 0	58 0	20 8	20 8	20 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	†12 11	†12 11	†12 12¾	12 10†	12 10†	12 8†	Upper Sindh Frontier	
11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	17 11	17 11	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karachi	
20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	...	20 4	19 12	20 8	210 0	200 0	220 0	13 14	13 12	13 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 4	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
...	...	...	18 0	19 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 8	13 4*a*	13 4	12 10	Burdwan	
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 0*b*	12 4	12 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 7 0	12 0*c*	12 0	11 4	Beerbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 12	12 8	Midnapore	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of sa 1tper rupee were :—Ghatal 14-8 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 12-8 seers.

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

† In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	17 10	17 10	15 5	26 12	27 0	20 10	8 6	8 6	10 12	10 12	11 0	16 0	11 7	13 0	23 0	11 8	13 0	21 5
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	14 8	14 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	13 5
	Nuddea	16 0	16 12	14 8	20 0	21 5¼	22 15	11 6	11 6	15 4	12 4	12 13	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	17 4	17 4	16 0	17 12	17 8	17 8	13 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	15 0	20 *0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	19 4	17 13	15 4	26 4	26 4	29 0	12 8	12 8	14 0 to 15 4	16 0	14 8	20 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	20 0	13 5	...	...	...	9 10	9 12	13 5	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	16 8	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	15 0	15 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	21 12	23 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	16 0	16 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	9 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	16 0	13 5	23 0	23 0	22 12	13 0	13 0	17 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	14 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	14 0	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5	13 4	11 12	...	...	...	12 10	15 0	18 12	17 6	18 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 5	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	16 4	17 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	9 8	9 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0	18 0	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 0 to 12 0	12 8	12 0	14 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	26 0
	Durbhunga	17 0	15 7	15 0	19 6	18 12	...	9 6	9 15	12 8	11 9	12 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	20 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 4	18 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	32 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 9	19 12	18 13	19 11	21 0	23 1	10 8	10 8	12 9	11 9	12 1	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 15	17 10	15 12	20 3	18 15	24 0	10 6	11 6	15 2	12 10	12 10	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 8	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6*	18 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	19 11	18 6	18 6	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	17 0	17 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the retail price of rice ranged from 21 to 26-4 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Chooadanga 14 seers, and Ramghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt at Satkhira and Bagirhat was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Narail 12 seers, Magurah 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers and Jungypore and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail prices of salt were at Raigunge 11-4 seers and Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was at Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram and Gaibanda 13 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers, and at Silligoree 10 seers per rupee.
p The retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipur sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 10¾ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 13 seers, and Madaripore 12 seers.
s In the sub-division of Patuakhali the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jamalpore 11-4 seers, Attea 12 seers, Netrokona 12-5 seers, and Kishoregunge 10 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 11 3	...	2 12 0	13 0	...	13 5	Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	16 0	17 8	17 8	17 12	90 0	100 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21 5¼	22 15	20 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
...	...	...	21 4	22 12	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 12*i*	10 12	12 0	Jessore	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	11 9*j*	11 9	12 8	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	17 12	17 8	18 0	120 0	160 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0*k*	12 0	11 8	Dinagepore	
...	...	...	22 3	23 10	21 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 1 0	3 0 0	12 11*l*	12 9	12 4	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 6	100 0	100 0	110 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 5 3	9 0*m*	9 0	11 14	Rungpore	
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 4	60 0	60 0	82 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
...	...	...	21 12	22 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 6*n*	12 6	12 0	Pubna	
15 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	102 8	102 8	128 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*p*	12 4	12 0	Jalpáiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	97 0	3 0 0	3 1 6	3 4 0	13 0*q*	13 0	12 8	Dacca	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*r*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*t*	12 4	12 4	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0*u*	9 0	9 8	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	...	3 2 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	16 0	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 1 6	10 8	10 8	9 12	Patna	
...	...	...	21 0	19 0	20 8	320 0	200 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0*w*	11 0	11 0	Gya	
...	...	...	24 0 to 25 0 } 21 0		24 0 to 25 0 }	140 0	140 0	100 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0*x*	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
23 1	...	29 0	20 15	19 14	20 0	176 0	...	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	12 6*y*	12 9	10 0	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 0*z*	12 0	0	Mozufferpore	
22 8	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*z1*	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 7 0	...	11 0*z2*	11 8	11 8	Chumparun	
...	...	...	23 9	23 1	25 3	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	3 0 5	2 15 6	12 1*z3*	12 9	12 9	Monghyr	
...	...	...	22 1	21 7	24 0	151 8	151 8	126 4	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 1 0	12 10*z4*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 13 6	3 13 6	4 0 0	10 12*z5*	10 12	9 0	Purneah	
...	...	...	20 0	22 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Maldah	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 6	3 7 0	3 11 6	11 12*z6*	11 0	10 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
15 12	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	18 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	105 0	100 0	90 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	Pooree	
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	4 2 0	10 12*z7*	10 8	9 3	Balasore	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
17 0	16 0	30 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 9 9	10 0*z8*	10 0	10 0	Hazáribágh	
24 0	22 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	9 0*z9*	9 0	9 0	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 11 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	10 10*z10*	10 10	10 0	Manbhoom	

u The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 9 seers per rupee.
v In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Aurungabad and Jehanabad 12 seers, and Newadah 10 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Bhabhua 11 seers, and Sasseram 12 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Seetamarhi 11 seers, and Hajeepore 12 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :— Sewan 11-12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z2 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Beguserai 11 seers, and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt at Banka, Madhupura, and Soopole was 11 seers per rupee.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 1 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers.
z7 The retail price of salt at Bhuddruck was 8 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridih sub-division was 11-8 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Daltongunge in the Palamow sub-division was 9 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt in the Govindpore sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	14 12	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 0	10 12	9 2	8 0	13 0	12 13	8 0	11 6	12 13	12 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 4	13 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	18 8	17 8	26 0	25 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	21 8	21 8	17 3	25 13	25 13	23 10½	7 8½	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	9 11	11 13	23 10½	23 10½	29 0½	21 8	21 8	21 8
	Muzaffarnagar	23 2	21 0	17 10	28 11	28 11	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	26 6	25 5	26 6	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Meerut	22 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	19 0
	Bulandshahr	21 0	21 4	18 0	26 9	26 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	26 8	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Aligarh	19 8	19 4	17 0	29 0	25 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	20 8	20 8	16 8
	Kumaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	14 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0
	Bijnor	18 9	18 0	18 4	23 10	24 3	28 2	8 7	8 7	9 4	9 4	9 9	9 8	...	20 4	...	...	21 6	...
	Moradabad	20 5	20 0	19 1	26 0	26 8	27 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 12	26 0	26 0	26 14	27 0	25 8	15 4
	Budaun	20 11	20 6	18 14	30 0	27 9½	27 9½	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	19 3	...	22 12½	24 0	...
	Bareilly	20 0	19 6	18 12	26 14	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 14	11 9	13 2	23 12	22 8	25 0	25 0	23 12	18 12
	Sháhjahánpur	23 4	22 12	19 4	33 0	32 12	31 0	8 4	8 4	9 12	14 0	13 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 0	21 8	23 0	32 8	31 4	50 0	8 8	7 14	8 12	14 4	11 8	13 8	30 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Muttra	19 8	19 0	15 8	26 0	24 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	19 0
	Agra	19 4	18 4	15 8	26 8	24 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	24 8	21 0	20 0	24 8	22 0	20 0
	Farukhabad	21 7	20 12	17 5	29 15	29 5½	22 14	7 0	6 14½	7 4	11 8	11 4	12 10	24 8	24 8	23 7½	27 4	27 4	21 8
	Mainpuri	21 0	20 8	16 8	28 8	26 0	22 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	21 0	20 0	16 0	25 8	25 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	19 0
	Etah	22 0	21 3	18 0	28 11	26 5	24 8	7 11	7 11	8 0	11 11	11 5	12 0	...	20 0	18 0	...	20 0	16 0
	Jalaun	23 0	22 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	22 8	22 8	18 0	26 0	25 12	26 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	26 0	25 12	25 15	17 8	17 8	...
	Lalitpur	27 2	27 2	20 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	38 0	36 8	29 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Cawnpore	22 0	21 0	18 0	31 0	29 0	25 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	27 0	26 8	25 0	28 0	27 8	23 0
	Fatehpur	20 4	19 0	16 10	27 12	26 0	24 8	9 8	9 8	10 12	13 0	13 8	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	24 0	24 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	31 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Allahabad	19 0	18 8	16 12	25 8	25 12	27 8	8 0	8 8	10 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 8	30 8	24 0	24 12	30 0
	Hamírpur	21 14	22 7	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	11 4	11 4	...	29 4	29 4	21 0	27 0	28 2	...
	Jaunpur	19 8	19 8	19 13	25 0	23 12	31 1	7 1	7 1	7 12	11 4	11 4	14 2	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	19 13	18 14	24 5	23 6½	27 14	11 4	11 4	13 1	14 5	14 5	16 3	23 6½	21 9½	39 9½	14 5	12 9½	...
	Basti	19 12	18 12	20 0	23 0	23 0	34 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 1	18 1	17 11	22 14	22 8	25 1	11 1	11 1	10 5	13 0	13 0	14 12	29 8	...	29 8	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Benares	18 6	18 4	16 13	23 5	22 12	25 8½	8 15	8 15	10 13½	12 3	12 7½	16 13	24 6	25 0	26 0	22 12½	21 6	27 2
	Gházipur	18 0	18 0	19 5	21 4	21 4	27 11	6 7	6 7	9 0	12 4	12 4	15 7	...	...	25 12	19 5	20 9½	25 12
	Balia	18 0	18 0	18 12	21 14	22 10	27 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 10	14 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Philibhít	19 0	18 8	19 13	27 12	27 8	34 8	10 0	10 0	12 2	12 8	12 8	14 12	...	18 12	...	...	20 0	...
	Almora	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	21 14	21 4	20 2	29 12	28 5	33 5	13 8	13 13	15 0	15 4	15 9	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 12	18 8	17 8	24 8	24 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	10 4	12 4	12 0	13 8½	...	...	33 0	...	...	18 8
	Kheri	22 8	22 0	22 8	31 0	31 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	34 0	29 0	45 0	30 0	27 0	29 0
	Lucknow	22 1	21 0	17 5	28 2	28 4	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 9	28 0	27 0	27 12	28 6	27 0	23 0
	Bára Banki	21 0	22 0	18 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	21 0
	Bahraich	21 0	21 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	36 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	23 0
	Rai Bareli	22 8	21 4	18 0	28 0	27 8	25 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	22 0
	Sitapur	25 0	23 0	20 14	33 4	32 2	33 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	27 4	25 0
	Gonda	22 0	21 2	20 8	24 8	25 8	43 8	12 8	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	15 12	25 10	23 12	38 12	23 14	23 4	22 6
	Unáo	22 0	21 8	18 0	29 0	28 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	21 0
	Hárdui	21 8	20 0	16 14	30 0	30 3	27 11	6 0	6 0	5 10	10 0	10 11	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 14
Punjab.	Gujránwála	25 4	24 4	19 4	46 0	42 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Lahore	25 0	25 0	18 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
	Ferozepore	23 8	23 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Sirsa	18 8	17 0	19 0	29 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	25 0
	Hissar	18 8	19 0	16 8	29 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	25 0
	Rohtak	20 0	20 0	17 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	19 0
	Gurgaon	21 0	20 8	18 0	30 0	27 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	20 0
	Delhi	21 0	19 0	16 12	28 0	24 8	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	18 0
	Karnál	22 8	21 0	16 12	30 0	29 0	24 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	21 0
	Umballa	24 8	22 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	16 0
	Ludhiana	28 0	24 8	18 8	33 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	18 0
	Simla	15 8	15 0	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	19 8	...	...	17 0	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
			16 0	16 4	16 4	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	12 12	15 0	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	10 12	11 0	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	12 4	13 4	13 4	80 0	80 0	65 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	Goálpará	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	13 8	12 8	11 8	Kámrúp	
...	...	...	9 8	9 6	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	3 0	8 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills	
			22 8	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	25 4	25 4	21 8	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 5	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	27 8	25 5	19 12	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 6	12 2	12 2	11 8	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	25 8	24 8	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aligarh	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	6 4	7 8	7 13	Garhwál	
...	...	...	21 2	19 2	19 2	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	Bijnor	
...	...	...	22 8	21 8	21 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 2	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	20 6	20 6	22 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 4½	11 6	11 11	11 11	11 1½	Budaun	
...	...	...	21 14	20 10	21 14	125 0	137 8	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	12 3	11 14	Bareilly	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 6	13 8	13 0	11 6	11 8	11 0	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 0	Taráí Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	19 8	100 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	...	23 8	22 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	22 10	22 15	22 8	114 8	114 8	145 0	12 10½	12 10	12 4	11 12	11 12	11 9	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	20 0	20 12	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	21 5	22 0	20 15	153 0	140 0	180 0	12 8	12 13	12 0	11 13	12 2	11 0	Etah	
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	25 0	24 14	25 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 12	11 12	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	36 0	35 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	27 8	26 0	25 8	135 0	140 0	145 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	26 8	25 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bánda	
...	...	...	26 4	27 0	28 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	33 12	31 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 8	10 0	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	21 0	22 6	31 1	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	22 8	22 1	30 9½	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 9½	10 13	10 13	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	30 0	180 0	120 0	150 0	10 8	10 2	9 0	9 12	9 12	8 0	Basti	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 15	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 5	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	22 12	21 6	23 5	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 7	10 11	10 6½	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
...	...	...	21 4	22 8½	27 11	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	23 0	23 2	26 4	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
...	...	...	19 8	18 12	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Philibhít	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Almora	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	...	22 12	23 13	26 2	190 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	10 12	10 10	Partábgarh	
...	...	...	22 4	22 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 2	10 0	10 0	10 4	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 10	Kheri	
...	...	...	24 0	23 4	23 1	120 0	120 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	25 0	28 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Rái Bareli	
...	...	...	27 0	25 14	27 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Sitapur	
...	...	...	23 12	24 0	33 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	Gonda	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	Unáo	
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	20 14	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
			36 4	35 4	26 4	90 0	90 0	95 0	14 9	14 9	15 4	14 8	14 8	15 0	Gujránwála	Punjab.
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
...	...	...	38 8	36 4	25 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	13 8	12 12	14 0	13 4	12 8	Ferozepore	
...	...	...	34 0	31 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Sirsa	
...	...	...	28 8	27 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Hissar	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Rohtak	
...	...	...	25 0	23 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon	
...	...	...	25 8	22 8	19 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi	
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	Karnál	
...	...	...	32 0	28 0	21 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	Umballa	
...	...	...	35 8	32 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	14 11	14 8	14 8	14 0	Ludiana	
...	...	...	15 8	...	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	9 6	9 6	9 11	Simla	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	28 0	26 8	17 0	38 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	30 0	28 0	24 0
	Hoshiárpur	28 0	26 0	17 8	38 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Gurdáspur	31 0	31 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar	27 0	26 8	19 8	41 0	37 0	29 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	41 0	34 8	24 8	26 8	26 0	25 8
	Siálkot	27 8	26 8	21 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	39 0	37 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	32 0
	Gujrát	28 0	28 8	22 4	45 0	46 8	42 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 8	44 0	44 0	30 0	42 0	42 0	34 0
	Jhelum	28 0	26 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	31 0
	Ráwalpindi	30 0	27 4	20 8	46 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 0	8 8	50 0	45 0	33 0	48 0	48 0	30 8
	Shahpúr	28 0	29 0	22 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	31 0	34 0	35 0	34 0	34 0
	Jhang	21 4	21 8	17 8	31 0	32 0	28 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	30 0	32 0	30 0
	Montgomery	21 8	21 8	16 0	34 0	34 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan	18 0	18 0	14 8	27 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Muzaffargarh	21 0	21 0	17 12	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	20 0	20 0	16 14	26 4	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	25 10	25 0	32 8	22 7	21 4	32 8
	Dera Ismail Khán	22 6	22 13	20 10	33 14	34 9	32 3	...	...	...	8 12	8 11	8 7	30 0	28 11	40 0	26 4	23 14	32 8
	Bannu	36 4	36 4	29 6	47 8	47 8	42 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 12	30 0	30 0	50 0	27 8	27 8	37 8
	Kohát	30 10	30 6	19 12	56 1	55 2	31 14	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	36 15	35 11	35 11	35 11
	Pesháwár	27 4	27 4	18 10	48 8	48 8	30 3	...	...	...	10 12	12 11	12 0	50 0	30 0	25 4	32 13	34 0	22 0
	Hazára	30 0	30 0	24 0	39 0	40 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	24 0	30 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh																		
	Jubbulpore																		
	Mandla																		
	Seoni																		
	Narsinghpur																		
	Hoshangabad																		
	Nimár																		
	Betúl																		
	Chhindwára																		
	Wardha																		
	Nágpur																		
	Chánda																		
	Bhandára																		
	Bálaghát																		
	Raipur																		
	Biláspur																		
	Sambalpur																		
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	7 8	12 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	8 0	13 6	13 6	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	16 0	11 6	12 2	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	10 8	12 2	11 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 2½	7 14	7 14	7 14 22/23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	14 9	14 9	9 11	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 9	12 7	12 7	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	14 13	14 14	15 15	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	15 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	15 1	15 1	9 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 3	10 6	10 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 0	12 2	12 2	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 6	17 15	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 9	14 2	14 2	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 3	12 13	12 13	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	9 1	12 7	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	14 13	16 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 14	11 4	11 4	10 3	18 13	17 12	23 0	21 7	21 7	27 0
	Bolarum	16 2	16 2	18 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 1	10 4	10 4	9 10	19 9	19 9	29 9	...	...	...
	Chuttanchat	13 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	18 12	18 8	27 0	24 8	24 0	34 0
	Amráoti	21 0	21 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	16 8	15 8
	Akola	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	19 8	19 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 12	24 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	21 0
	Buldána	23 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Wún	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 8	23 8	31 8	...	...	...
	Básim	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	6 0	12 4	12 0	13 0	27 8	25 0	29 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Káangra	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	Jullundur	
...	...	...	31 0	30 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Gurdáspur	
...	...	...	39 0	35 8	24 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 4	15 4	15 5	14 12	14 12	14 13	Amritsar	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot	
...	...	...	33 0	34 12	28 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	14 2	Gujrát	
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Jhelum	
...	...	...	36 0	36 8	24 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 8	15 6	15 0	15 4	15 4	14 8	Ráwalpindi	
...	...	...	35 0	36 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Shahpúr	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 2	14 0	14 0	Jhang	
...	...	...	36 0	37 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 4	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 12	13 12	Mooltan	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	13 8	Muzaffargarh	
...	...	...	25 0	23 12	22 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	31 4	27 8	27 8	28 12	Dera Ghází Khán	
...	...	...	31 9	32 0	29 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	42 8	42 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	47 8	Dera Ismail Khán	
...	...	...	45 10	46 14	36 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	Bannu	
...	...	...	33 12	33 12	25 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	61 3	61 3	71 6	58 11	58 11	66 5	Kohát	
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	21 8	105 0	112 0	96 0	44 4	44 4	44 3	43 0	43 0	43 0	Peshá wár	
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	*	*	*	12 0	11 0	11 8	Házára	
															Saugor	Central Provinces.
															Damoh	
															Jubbulpore	
															Mandla	
															Seoni	
															Narsinghpur	
															Hoshangabad	
															Nimár	
															Betúl	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chhindwára	
															Wardha	
															Nágpur	
															Chánda	
															Bhandára	
															Bálaghát	
															Raipur	
															Biláspur	
															Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
			10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
			17 10	17 2	19 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	46 9	46 9	...	7 7	7 7	...	5 3	5 3	...	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 13⅝	535 11	535 11	535 11¾	...	...	...	27 7	32 7	35 11¾	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	167 9	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
			13 12	13 2	10 15	225 11	211 15	273 4	28 6	28 6	16 9	26 12	26 12	28 14	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
			12 2	12 2	12 3	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	35 8	20 15	20 15	25 5	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 2	Mergui	
...	...	...	9 1	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	3 3	14 1	14 1	2 10	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
23 0	23 0	29 9	18 4	17 4	17 12	115 0	115 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 3	10 3	10 3	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned District.
...	...	...	18 15	18 15	20 4	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Bolarum	
...	...	...	18 0	19 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghát	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Akola	
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	Buldána	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	175 0	150 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wún	
...	...	...	22 8	20 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past Fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 13	8 13	8 7	9 13	9 14	9 10	12 3	11 15	13 11	17 6	16 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 4	17 8	15 8	24 0	22 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 8	19 4
	Kishengurh	17 4	17 0	15 4	23 8	23 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	19 8	16 0	17 8	14 8
	Kerrowlee	21 4	18 12	15 15	26 4	24 1	21 1	9 4	8 12	10 0	10 11	10 0	11 4	23 12	23 2	21 14	23 2	22 8	19 6
	Ulwur	19 7	19 2	16 4	25 14	24 13	20 9	7 4	7 7	8 10	10 5	10 5	10 8	21 1	19 15	21 12	20 15	19 3	19 4
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 3	17 14	16 0	26 7	24 4	22 9	7 12	7 6	7 12	9 12	8 7	9 6	22 3	22 3	20 0	24 11	20 3	20 8
	Ajmere	17 0	15 8	14 8	23 8	22 0	20 8	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 12	21 15	16 1	29 8	29 5	22 15	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	30 0	25 11	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Erinpura	17 13	15 15	13 12	24 6	22 7	20 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 2	7 13	21 0	19 8	19 0	20 0	19 11	17 10½
	Sirohee	15 8	15 0	11 4	25 0	25 0	22 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 4	8 8	7 8	18 8	18 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	15 0
	Abu	14 12	13 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 10	6 0	6 0	6 6	7 4	7 4	7 6	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	13 2
	Anadra	15 10	15 0	12 2	23 0	23 0	20 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	8 0	8 0	7 14	...	...	...	23 0	18 0	14 8
	Bálmere	14 12	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	6 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	...	...	...	28 8	26 0	27 0
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0½	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	20 11¼	19 8½	13 7½	28 8¼	27 5½	17 15½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	27 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 12	16 14	12 13	20 0	20 0	17 8	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 14	7 8	7 8	17 12	16 4	18 12	20 0	17 8	15 10
	Bikaneer	12 0	11 2	9 5	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	3 6	6 5	6 5	5 12	...	...	...	15 2	14 5	15 8
	Boondee	27 12	27 12	19 4	42 0	42 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	38 8	38 8	27 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	29 0	29 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	38 0	38 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	12 8
	Tonk	21 8	21 9	17 0	28 12	28 8	22 8	7 8	7 10	6 0	8 0	8 7	8 0	31 0	30 4	24 0	...	21 5	...
	Jhallawar	25 3	25 9	16 3	40 0	37 15	20 14	...	..	...	10 3½	10 3½	7 14	37 0	35 6	21 14	15 14	15 14	17 1
	Shahpoora	20 6	20 0	15 8	30 0	27 4	19 0	7 8	7 7	10 8	9 8	9 15	15 4	23 12	22 6	19 2	19 0	19 12	15 0
	Dholpur	18 0	17 12	15 6	25 1½	23 0	21 11	9 0	9 0	7 6	10 2	10 2	11 4	22 13½	22 7	21 3	22 14	22 0	19 5½
Central India.	Indore	19 12	19 12	14 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 14	26 0	25 4	20 0	23 0	23 0	18 7
	Gwalior	18 6	17 8	15 0	20 9	20 9	21 8	7 5	7 3	7 5	8 12	8 12	9 2	21 4	20 12	21 15	20 1	19 11	18 12
	Goona	30 0	31 0	21 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	45 0	48 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 8	23 12	22 4	32 0	32 4	35 12	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	...*	...*	35 0	21 0	22 0	30 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1884—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
31 2	30 2	30 9	22 12	22 9	28 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 6	10 8	9 14	9 10	9 11	9 11	Coorg	Coorg
...	...	...	22 0	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 12	15 12	14 12	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	22 8	22 10	21 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 14	13 14	13 8	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	23 8	22 10	20 6	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
...	...	...	22 11	21 15	21 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	27 0	26 2	23 3	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 0	12 0	12 12	Deoli Cantonment	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	21 2	20 3	18 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 6	3 1 3	13 0	13 0	12 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 12	...	...	...	2 13 3	2 13 6	3 4 0	14 4	14 4	12 4	Anadra	
...	...	...	13 0	11 8	15 8	280 0	280 0	300 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	16 4	16 4	17 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	18 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	22 4½	21 14	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¾	12 1¾	9 6	11 11½	11 11½	8 15¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	30 0	...	...	...	3 5 9	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 10	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh (")	
...	...	...	17 12	18 6	16 9	100 0	120 0	...	2 10 9	2 10 9	2 10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	16 0	14 15	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	36 12	36 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	155 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 4	Boondee	
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	Kotah	
...	...	...	26 10	26 4	23 8	90 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 4	12 8	13 4	13 0	[illegible]	Tonk	
...	...	...	31 6	33 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 7½	10 14	9 12	10 3½	10 0	9 8	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	25 5	24 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 9	13 6	13 1	13 7	13 5	12 13	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	20 15	20 8	20 10½	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	13 8	12 14	12 10	12 10	Dholpur	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	19 1	18 12	20 1	127 12	127 12	127 12	12 7	12 9	...	11 14	11 14	11 7	Gwalior	
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	30 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	11 9	11 5	10 12	10 12	11 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

† Eight pies per bundle.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st September 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th August 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 1st September 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 30th August 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
30th Aug. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	90,468	165	547	77,460	142	25,06,748	208	22,31,105	188	. . .	2,75,643
6th Sept. 1884	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	735	1,49,320	203	706	2,15,974	306	49,11,036	300	45,53,131	284	. . .	3,57,905
30th Aug. 1884	Madras	861	1,35,969	158	861	1,36,163	158	28,67,442	151	30,15,808	161	1,48,366	. . .
30th ditto	South Indian	655	75,342	115	654	86,967	133	17,11,551	119	19,25,448	136	2,13,897	. . .
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	2,82,514	195	1,450	4,25,126	293	1,50,42,817	470	1,47,67,000	467	. . .	2,75,817
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,36,675	296	461	1,37,939	299	50,26,683	496	51,33,579	513	1,06,896	. . .
	TOTAL	4,709	8,70,288	185	4,679	10,79,629	231	3,20,66,277	309	3,16,26,071	309	. . .	4,40,206
	State.												
6th Sept. 1884	East Indian	1,509	7,92,282	525	1,509	6,44,888	427	2,19,74,213	662	1,74,22,175	532	. . .	45,52,038
30th Aug. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	228	96,929	425	233	1,10,931	476	19,61,812	391	16,74,450	331	. . .	2,87,362
6th Sept. 1884	Nalhati	27	1,764	65	27	1,288	47	35,831	60	34,211	58	. . .	1,620
30th Aug. 1884	Northern Bengal	239	36,478	153	249	38,410	154	8,55,062	166	7,85,194	146	. . .	69,868
30th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,527	48	37	2,167	59	40,758	58	51,256	70	10,498	. . .
6th Sept. 1884	Tirhoot	166	19,426	117	193	19,249	100	3,61,148	100	4,64,419	111	1,03,271	. . .
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,483	96	57	8,932	156	1,69,712	135	1,86,211	150	16,499	. . .
30th Aug. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,974	79	240	18,738	78	2,30,075	76	3,64,605	69	1,34,530	. . .
6th Sept. 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	639	53	12	600	50	21,031	80	23,207	89	2,176	. . .
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,92,432	172	1,120	1,55,290	139	52,92,205	215	50,50,804	208	. . .	2,41,401
6th ditto	Rewari-Ferozpur	89	8,729	98	140	7,340	52	1,76,962	90	3,16,749	104	1,39,787	. . .
6th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,544	145	45	10,797	240	3,06,649	310	2,21,631	227	. . .	85,018
6th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	5,476	37	149	9,074	61	6,07,648	185	5,88,355	182	. . .	19,293
6th ditto	Burma	161	18,403	114	254	27,404	108	5,90,640	167	7,96,953	162	2,06,313	. . .
6th ditto	Sindia	75	4,913	66	75	6,074	81	1,32,561	80	1,45,443	90	12,882	. . .
30th Aug. 1884	Punjab Northern	421	54,399	129	447	50,880	114	13,56,176	146	12,46,926	129	. . .	1,09,250
30th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,46,707	222	660	1,29,400	196	33,18,634	229	31,12,049	217	. . .	2,06,585
6th Sept. 1884	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	66	4,110	62	. . .	. .	84,226	67	84,226	. . .
	TOTAL	3,616	6,10,823	169	4,004	6,00,684	150	1,54,56,904	195	1,51,46,689	176	. . .	3,10,215
	Assisted Companies.												
30th Aug. 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,292	65	126	7,719	61	47,272	61	1,97,070	74	1,49,798	. . .
30th ditto	Assam	39	2,980	76	70	3,962	57	(b)14,056	53	79,239	57	65,183	. . .
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	.	214	3,606	17	. . .	. .	51,844	32	51,844	. . .
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . .	.	69	970	14	. . .	. .	(c)35,307	23	35,307	. . .
	TOTAL	74	5,272	71	479	16,257	34	61,328	59	3,63,460	50	3,02,132	. . .
	Native States.												
30th Aug. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,337	59	193	10,859	56	4,50,487	106	5,59,339	133	1,08,852	. . .
6th Sept. 1884	Jodhpur	19	1,001	53	44	870	20	16,098	39	21,409	32	5,311	. . .
30th Aug. 1884	Nizam's	121	12,619	104	121	16,009	132	3,31,507	125	4,15,246	158	83,739	. . .
30th ditto	Mysore	86	4,878	57	130	7,496	58	1,13,360	59	1,30,866	63	17,506	. . .
	TOTAL	419	29,835	71	488	35,234	72	9,11,452	99	11,26,860	118	2,15,408	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,327	23,08,500	224	11,159	23,76,692	213	7,04,70,174	311	6,56,85,255	276	. . .	47,84,919
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	3,34,72,563	148	3,20,25,906	135	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	3,69,97,611	163	3,36,59,349	141	. . .	33,38,262

(a) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

(b) Total receipts from 16th July to 1st September 1883.
(c) Total receipts from 2nd April to 30th August 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 31st JULY 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doab Canal.													On the Bári Doáb Canal there is a decrease of 6,784 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, which is attributed to the timely rainfall having allowed of maize, jowár, &c., being sown without canal-water.
1st Division	4·9	4·4	3,073·6	1,813	. .	. .	Gurdáspur	16,808	6·4	8·1	Cotton	19,717	
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·2		752	. .	. .	Amritsar	37,020	9·8	10·1	Rice	20,032	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3·3		606	. .	. .	Lahore	40,758	7·8	8·3	Sugarcane	9,980	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	178	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Others	44,857	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·6	3,349	. .	. .	. .	94,586	. .	. .	. .	94,586	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·6	3,363·25	. .	. .	. .	101,370	. .	. .	. .	101,370	
Western Jumna Canal.													On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 16,483 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
Karnál Division	4·33	4·54	2,546	347	. .	504,441 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 42,072 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	1,901	10·35	13·44	Cotton	49,588	
Delhi do.	5·70	5·60		736	. .		Karnál	33,324	6·79	3·24	Rice	25,846	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·70		1,198	. .		Delhi	34,651	9·90	. .	Sugarcane	52,516	
Do. Balla Head	8·80	4·29		145	. .		Rohtak	38,032	5·00	2·12	Others	40,541	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	293	. .		Hissar	35,354	5·40	2·80	. .	. .	
							Jínd	24,218	9·00	3·80	. .	. .	
							Bíkaner	106	. .	. .	. .	. .	
							Kalsia State	905	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	2,719	. .	504,441	. .	168,491	. .	. .	. .	168,491	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,413	. .	631,372	. .	152,008	. .	. .	. .	152,008	
Sirhind Canal.													
Main Line	8·0	3·89	4,500	1,295	. .	. .	Ludhiána	7	7·33	9·7	Cotton	342	
3rd Division, Combined Branch	6·4	4·04	2,850	945	. .	. .	Ferozepore	2,193	4·4	2·4	Rice	3	
4th „ mile 43rd, Abohar Branch	6·0	4·89		730	. .	. .	Faridkot	462	. .	. .	Sugarcane	1	
							Nábha State	23	. .	. .	Others	3,184	
5th „ Feeders	7·5	2·83	1,650	269	. .	. .	Sirsa	845	4·42	4·9	. .	. .	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	. .	1,295	. .	. .	. .	3,530	. .	. .	. .	3,530	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Inundation Canals.													On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 91,209 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is due to the favorable state of the rivers.
Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Lahore	8,000	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. .	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Montgomery	26,090	4·72	0·75		. .	
Indus Canals Divisions	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Mooltan	205,790	2·3	2·5		. .	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Dera Ghází Khan	109,229	2·40	2·83		. .	
							Muzaffargarh	166,404	. .	1·9		. .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	515,513	. .	. .	. .	515,513	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	424,304	. .	. .	. .	424,304	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	266,607	. .	. .	. .	266,607	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	253,378	. .	. .	. .	253,378	

J. E. CATTON,

Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th SEPTEMBER 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency the rainfall of the week has been heavier than that hitherto recorded and prospects have generally improved. In Coimbatore and Madura, however, the crops are still suffering from want of rain and in the former district fodder is becoming scarce. There was slight rain throughout Mysore and the condition of the crops has been slightly improved, but prospects still continue unfavourable. In Coorg the weather continues to be very beneficial to the standing crops and a good *ragi* harvest is expected. Good rain has fallen in most parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and prospects have much improved. In several Deccan districts, however, more rain is still wanted for the young crops. There was rain throughout the Berars and the Nizam's territories and the Central India and Rajputana States, and prospects continue very good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rains are reported to be breaking up, and in the Punjab also there has been little or no rain during the week under report. In both Provinces prospects are good. In the Central Provinces there has been a slight break, but it was not of sufficient duration. Crops have been damaged in places by excessive rain, but prospects continue good. In Bengal the rainfall continues insufficient, and the prospects of the *amun* paddy are unfavourable. Rain is wanted in all the Assam districts for the *sali* crop and for tea.

The last report of the Meteorological Department, dated the 25th instant, shows that in the North-Western Provinces, except at one or two places in Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Berars, Central India, Bombay and Burma, rain has been general and in places heavy.

Harvesting continues in a few districts of the Madras Presidency. The earlier *kharif* crops are being cut in parts of Bombay and ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* have also commenced in Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab the *kharif* prospects are very favourable. In Bengal it is feared that transplanted paddy will be much damaged in many districts if heavy rain does not fall before long. The *bhadoi* harvest is in progress and sugarcane is doing well.

The public health is generally good, though cases of cholera, small-pox, and fever are reported in most Provinces.

Prices are rising in Bengal and falling in Madras; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 24th)		
Bellary ...	·84 (average)	Pasture scanty. Prices falling owing to rainfall.
Kurnool ...	2·17 (average)	Prospects improving. Prices generally falling. Some small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam ...	2·18 (average)	Standing crops paddy thriving; transplantation in progress. Fever, small-pox, and slight cholera prevalent.
Kistna ...	3·11 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn below half the average. River 4·50 feet over anicut. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 14 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·47 (average)	Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield half the average. Small-pox generally prevalent; 23 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·23 (average)	Standing crops wet, good in 5 taluks and fading in 3; dry crops fading everywhere; harvest dry crops, outturn below average; fodder scarce; and cattle suffering in parts.
Tanjore ...	·17 (average)	Standing crops generally good. Rivers 1 to 5 feet. Harvest wet and dry crops, outturn average. 84 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·05 (average)	Prospects fair in 3 taluks, elsewhere crops fading from want of rain. 11 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·88 (average)	First crop paddy being harvested, outturn fair; transplanting operations for second crop cultivation progressing. Slight small-pox and fever prevalent; 14 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	2·08	Operations for second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and slight small-pox prevalent; 2 deaths from cholera.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in Ceded Districts, Coimbatore and parts of Madura; improved in Ceded Districts; prices falling.
Bombay—(Sept. 24th)		
Karachi ...	·7; average of 8 other stations, ·57.	Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 22nd, 15 feet 8 inches against 12 feet 3 inches on corresponding date last year. Fever in 6 and cattle-disease in 4 talukas. *Kharif* harvest commenced in places. Small-pox prevalent in 6 villages in the districts; 4 fresh cases, no deaths, 13 remaining sick. Prices—red rice, wheat and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 36, in Sehwan 36, 32 and 40, in Sujawal 26, 34 and 36, and in Tatta 26, 30 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	1·05 on 22nd	River at Kotri on 22nd, 15 feet 8 inches against 12 feet 3 inches in last year. Weather unsettled. Crops good; *juari* attacked by worms and *bajri* by blight in Sakrand; *rabi* operations under preparation. Small-pox in 3, fever in 12, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas. Wheat 29, *bajri* 41, *juari* 40, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	3·85	Total rainfall 34·18. *Bajri*, *juari*, and cotton crops more or less damaged by excessive rain, other crops healthy. Cholera in the city, 2 cases fatal, and in Parantij 1 case fatal, in Viramgaum 3 cases; fever and cattle-disease in Dholka. Wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	5·59	Total rainfall 43·5. Crops in fair condition, but damaged in parts by excessive rain. Cholera continues in Dehgaon. Prices—*bajri* 28 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	2·54	Total rainfall 35·39. Young crops thriving; *juari* 31 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Maximum in Nandgaon, 7·6; minimum in Sinnar, ·70.	Good rain throughout the district. Crops flourishing; land being prepared for *rabi*. Public health generally good. Wheat 37, *bajri* 33⅓, and rice 17⅔ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Total of week, 4·86.	Total to date 63·42, being 3·23 below average. Rain daily, except on 18th, heavy on 21st. Abnormal temperature 0° to 3° cool. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind generally backed from north-north-east on 17th to south on 23rd.
Poona ...	Maximum 2·53 at Khadkala; minimum at Poona, ·45.	More rain urgently wanted eastwards, but young crops reported to be improving in Indapur and Baramati; scarcity of fodder felt in east. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 33; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Jamkhed, 4·55; Nagar-linch, 4·35; Karjat, ·96; Rahuri, 1·89; Kopargaon, 1·56; Shrigonda, 1·45; Nevasa, 1·33; Sheogaon, 1·31; Parner, 1·19; Sangamner, ·66; Akola, ·20.	The rainfall has been beneficial to the *kharif* crops. Sowing of *rabi* is in progress in all the talukas, except Jamkhed and Akola, where it will commence after a week. Slight fever in Sheogaon. *Bajri*—maximum 51 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat. *Juari*—maximum 54 pounds in Akola and minimum 33 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	Sholapur, 1·43; Barsi, 4·38; Madha, 2·73; Karmala, 1·8; Pandharpur, 1·60; Sangola, 2·98; Malsiras, ·77.	*Juari* 33 pounds 3 tolas and *bajri* 32 pounds 20 tolas. General prospects improved; *rabi* sowing in progress, but more rain wanted.
Dharwar ...	Gadag, 2·50; Ron, 3·10; Kalghatgi, 1·6; Karajgi and Mugad Petha, ·60; Hubli, ·45; Kankarpur, ·40; Hangal, Kod, and Mundargi, ·32; Dharwar, Nargund, and Ranibennur nearly ·20; Navalgund, ·04.	Rice and other early crops are good, but require good rain; cotton sowing in progress in eastern talukas, except Navalgund, where it is retarded for want of rain. Cholera abating everywhere, except in Navalgund. Average prices—rice 32 and *juari* 57 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 2·52; Kumpta, 2·33; Sirsi, ·77; Haliyal, ·13.	Total rainfall 87·44. Common rice in Karwar 15 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee. Rice plants healthy. Small-pox—2 deaths in Kumpta and 4 deaths in Sirsi.
Rajkot ...	2·52	Total rainfall 37·65. General health good. Weather warm and cloudy. Fever in some villages. Crops damaged from excessive fall of rain in some parts of the Sorath Prant. Cholera still continues in Dhoraji and appeared in other places. *Bajri* 38 and *juari* 54 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country. Prospects much improved; more rain still wanted in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi. Crops injured by excessive rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Pauch Mahal, Shikarpur, Baroda, and Rajkot; *kharif* harvest commenced in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur, and *rabi* sowing in parts of Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, and Ahmednagar. Cholera, fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	2·42	Weather hot. Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting finished. Prices steady. General health good; a few sporadic cases of cholera.
Dacca ...	·58	Damage to crops apprehended for want of water.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·93	Prospects of *amun* paddy good; *aus* being cut with 12-anna outturn; *amun* transplanting finished and jute being cut and steeped. Price of common rice 11⅓ to 15½ seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·16	Weather hot and sultry. Prospects steadily deteriorating and prices rising; sowings of *thalai* progressing in *dearah* lands.
Rajshahye ...	·56	Weather cloudy and showery. Prospects of *amun* paddy very uncertain. Price of rice rising; and health fair.
Burdwan ...	·55	Rainfall recently at Sadr benefiting crops. Prospects of crops moderately favourable in Culna and Raneegunge, elsewhere less so. Price of rice rising slightly.
Rungpore ...	·16	Weather cloudy; more rain wanted. Prospects of *amun* paddy unfavourable owing to want of sufficient rain. Prices of food-grains rising. Malarious fever prevails.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Bhagalpur ...	·03	*Bhadoi* harvest almost over in south, but still going on in north, with an estimated outturn of 7 annas. Prospects of *aghani* paddy unfavourable. Rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	·30	Owing to slight rainfall, prospects of crops not improved. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. Fever in some places.
Patna ...	·45	Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continues with 8 to 12-anna outturn. Rain badly wanted for paddy crops. Public health good, except in Behar sub-division, where cholera prevails.
Durbhunga ...	1·84	*Bhadoi* harvesting over with average outturn of 8 annas. Paddy suffering from want of rain. Prices falling owing to new *bhadoi* crops coming into market. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh ...	·26	Weather warm. *Bhadoi* harvest continues. Want of rain more or less generally felt for paddy. Cholera and small-pox abating; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·11	Weather cloudy. *Sarad* crops promising well. Price of rice almost stationary. Cholera broken out violently at Banki; scattered cases in town also.
		General Remarks.—Owing to insufficient rain prospects of *amun* paddy becoming unfavourable day by day, and if heavy rain does not fall shortly, the plants already transplanted will be much damaged in many districts; sugarcane doing well; *bhadoi* harvest progressing. Prices rising. Public health generally good; cholera is prevalent in the Behar sub-division of the Patna district and in Banki and in Cuttack, the outbreak in the latter is violent.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 23rd)	Average rainfall under 1·0.	Fever in city only. Prospects of *kharif* crops good; ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain in all tahsils, varying from ·8 to 5·3.	Bright sunshiny weather during week, benefiting all crops. Prices beginning to fall. Health excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	.....	A few showers of rain wanted. Rice being reaped. Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 23rd)	.....	Weeding of crops in progress; prospects fair. Cholera still continues, but in a mild form. Prices stationary. Health of cattle good.
Agra („ 20th)	Rain in five parganas from ·1 to 2·9 during week.	*Kharif* ripening and forward crops being cut; *rabi* ploughings going on. Cholera now very slight. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	.....	Cholera slightly increasing in city, 10 deaths on 14th. Everything else satisfactory.
Meerut („ „)	Rain everywhere, excepting Baghpat, but less heavy.	Crops thriving. Ague and fever prevalent; cholera at Hapur, Dasna, and Meerut. Prices easy and still falling.
Kumaon („ „)	Thunderstorm and showers.	Rice and millets being reaped; *rabi* ploughing commenced. Fever rife in valleys; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Rain from 1·6 to 3·4 during week.	Rice is nearly ripe; *hewat* crops splendid; fields are being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Condition both of men and cattle good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	Rainfall for the district 3·5	Early rice being reaped; prospects excellent; prices almost stationary. General health good.
Sitapur („ 22nd)	No rain during week, except in Misrikh tahsil.	State of crops favourable; rice and millet being cut.
Fyzabad („ „)	·7 to 1·0 during week	*Sawan, kakun, kodon, juari,* and *marwa* are being cut. Supplies abundant. Prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ 20th)	2·1 of rain during week at Sadr.	Weather sometimes cloudy. *Kharif* crops flourishing. *Makka, kakun,* and *dhan* in some places are being cut. Some cases of fever reported. Supplies abundant. Prices slightly falling.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	·1 to 3·3 of rain during week.	Prospects fair; some injury to crops on low lands in pargana Bilhaur. Fever and ague prevalent; few cases of cholera reported from two parganas.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain in all tahsils, but chiefly light showers, none has fallen for 4 days.	Crops promising. Fever general; no other sickness. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—The rain seems to be nearly over. *Kharif* prospects are promising; ploughing for the *rabi* has commenced. Markets are well supplied, and prices are nearly stationary. The usual seasonal fever and cholera prevail, but the general health is good.
Punjab—(Sept. 24th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Fever continues. Expected yield of *kharif* above average. Prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in Golghata, district Rohtak. Expected harvest in Sirsa and Rohtak above average; in Hissar from 12 to 14 annas.
Umballa ...	.....	Fever very prevalent throughout the district. *Makki* being harvested; other *kharif* crops flourishing, yield expected to be above average; grain sowing commenced. Prices gradually falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Jullundur ...	.....	Health and crops good. Prospects of coming harvest very favourable. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being sown. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	1·0	Health good; a few cases of rinderpest and anthrax in the Sialkot and Daska tahsils. Harvest expected to be above average. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	·60 at city; ·80 at Sadr	Health and probable yield of *kharif* good. Prices stationary, with the exception of that of wheat which has risen.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and expected yield of harvest good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·90	Health good; cattle-disease in three tahsils; expected yield of harvest above average in four tahsils, average in two, and inferior in one. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and expected yield of *kharif* good. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Expected yield of harvest above average.
Peshawar ...	.....	Expected yield of cotton crop good, of *makki* average. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in a few districts. Fever in the Delhi and Umballa districts and in the Hissar division; elsewhere the health of the Province is generally good. *Kharif* prospects, on the whole, very favourable.
Central Provinces—(September 24th)		
Nagpur ...	3·21	Weather rainy. Prospects of crops failed; rice good, *juari* somewhat damaged; *rabi* preparations in progress. Fever and small-pox in Nagpur and Raintak tahsils. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	1·25	Weather clear and warm. Weeding completed; rice in ear; break beneficial, though late; cotton crops poor. Wheat 24 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	1·95 on 23rd	Weather fair for last 3 days. Rice and *kodo* good; other crops damaged by excessive rain; preparations for *rabi* in hand. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	3·47	Frequent heavy showers; hot intervals. Prospects of rice good, other crops indifferent; no preparation for *rabi* possible yet. Prices easy. Cattle-disease increasing.
Hoshangabad ...	2·36	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* crops suffering, break much wanted. Fever prevalent; and small-pox 15 cases. Wheat 21 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	2·89, heavy rain on night of 22nd.	Weather cloudy and close. *Juari, til,* and cotton damaged in Burhanpur tahsil; other crops doing well, break wanted; *rabi* preparations in progress. Health good. Rice 15, wheat 28, and *juari* 27 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	1·23	Weather sultry, with occasional showers. Weeding progressing; prospects fair. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur ...	2·58 on 20th	Strong sunshine with occasional heavy showers. Prospects of rice excellent. Fever, bowel complaint, and cattle-disease prevalent. Common rice 22½ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—There has been a slight break, but not sufficient. Some crops damaged, but prospects continue good. Small-pox in one district. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Sept. 24th)		
Akyab (Sept. 20th)	0·53	Cholera still prevalent in town and district, and a few cases of cattle-disease. Total rainfall 162·82.
Rangoon („ „)	2·19	Total rainfall 76·24. Some cholera in town.
Bassein („ „)	5·35	Total rainfall 86·66.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	15·99	Total rainfall 159·88.
Toungoo („ „)	3·19	Total rainfall 66·55.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	No report received.
Sandoway ...	.....	No report received.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	No report received.
Pegu (Sept. 13th)	1·28	Total rainfall 92·73.
„ („ 20th)	5·10	Total rainfall 97·83.
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	No report received.
Prome (Sept. 20th)	8·27	Total rainfall 35·89. Slight cholera.
Thonegwa ...	.....	No report received.
Henzada (Sept. 20th)	4·96	Total rainfall 80·04. Cattle-disease in two townships.
Thayetmyo („ „)	2·34	Total rainfall 28·69. Crops promising in parts. Rainfall deficient in parts.
Shwaygyin ...	.....	No report received.
Tavoy (Sept. 20th)	14·15	Total rainfall 149·60. Slight small-pox.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health good. Crop prospects for the most part very good.
Assam—(Sept. 24th)		
Gauhati ...	No rain	Weather hot; rain wanted for *sali* and tea cultivation. Occasional cases of cholera reported from Barpetta. Sugarcane doing well. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	·39	State and prospects of crops same as in previous week. More rain wanted; a heavy storm on 17th.
Cachar ...	·10	Weather warm. Transplanting of *sali* crops finished. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not favourable. Rain much wanted. Health good.
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Sali* crops well in low lands. More rain is wanted. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 24th)		
Bangalore ...	·12 to 1·41 has fallen over the province during the last week.	Standing crops in parts have slightly improved in consequence, but more rain is generally needed; prospects continue unfavourable. Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...	4·80	Monsoon lasting longer than usual; favourable to standing crops. A good *ragi* crop being cut. Prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 24th)		
Amraoti ...	3·68	Weather rainy and cloudy, break wanted. Crops in good condition. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	1·55	Weather rainy. Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad ...	2·53 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 27·37; excessive rainfall has damaged the standing *kharif* crops; *rabi* crops prospering. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 20½, and *tur* 19 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 24th)		
Indore ...	5·80	Total rainfall 34·19. Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·45	Total rainfall 28·24. Prospects good. Fever still severe in Morar.
Sutna ...	1·34	Weather hot; fever prevalent.
Neemuch ...	0·64	Total rainfall 20·06. Health and prospects good. Weather sultry.
Goona ...	2·33	Partial break in the rains.
Agar ...	4·15	Weather warm. Health and state of crops good.
Sehore ...	3·76	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	2·57	Total rainfall 66·92. *Kharif* prospects damaged by excessive rain. Public health generally good.
Manpur ...	4·50	Total rainfall 37·10. Crops good. Slight cholera in Burwani.
Rajputana—(Sept. 24th)		
Abu (Sept. 24th)	·63	Weather cloudy and sultry, passing showers now and then with heavy thunder.
Sirohi (21st)	·28	[illegible] wells, health, and crop prospects good. Weather fair.
Marwar („ 19th)	No rain during week in Jodhpore city; but good showers reported in districts.	City tanks all full. Fever still prevails. Crops in good condition. Weather oppressively close and warm. Prices stationary with tendency to fall.
Meywar („ 21st)	1·09	Tanks, wells, and crops very good. Health fair. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 20th)	Deoli, ·22; Tonk, ·06; Kotah, 1·85.	Weather cloudy and close. Indian-corn being harvested. Slight cholera in Tonk and Bundi towns, Bundi and Kotah districts. Prices falling.
Jhallawar („ 19th)	1·96	Health and prospects good. Indian-corn being cut.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	No rain	Land being prepared for *rabi*. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·59	Crop prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	1·33	*Rabi* preparations going on. Prices of *juari* and *bajri* grain falling. Health good.
Nepal—(Sept. 18th)		
Katmandu ...	·55	Weather seasonable. Prospects fair in the hills. More rain needed in the low lands.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Surinam.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	13	11	24	42·85 women to every 100 men.	15	11	26	40·11 women to every 100 men.	28	22	50
From 2 to 10 years	38	33	71		31	24	55		69	57	126
„ 10 „ 20 „	70	31	101		79	21	100		149	52	201
„ 20 „ 30 „	194	81	275		248	107	355		442	188	630
„ 30 „ 40 „	28	13	41		31	16	47		59	29	88
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	1	3		1	...	...		3	1	4
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	345	170	515		405	179	584		750	349	1,099

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Western Bengal	21	9	30	13	13	26	34	22	56
Central ditto	2	4	6	7	9	16	9	13	22
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
Behar	136	59	195	174	70	244	310	129	439
North-Western Provinces	99	59	158	127	57	184	226	116	342
Oudh	55	24	79	51	19	70	106	43	149
Central India	1	[illegible]	1	9	4	13	10	4	14
Punjab	18	5	23	5	...	5	23	5	28
Nepal	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	12	10	22	14	6	20	26	16	42
GRAND TOTAL ...	345	170	515	405	179	584	750	349	1,099

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Fiji.			Surinam.			Total.		Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste	68	26	94	75	28	103	143	54	197
Hindoos: Agriculturist ...	70	25	95	124	43	167	194	68	262
Hindoos: Artisans	17	11	28	18	9	27	35	20	55
Hindoos: Low castes ...	137	77	214	137	67	204	274	144	418
Musalmans	53	31	84	51	32	83	104	63	167
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	345	170	515	405	179	584	750	349	1,099

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	646	286	932
2. Musalmans ...	104	63	167
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	750	349	1,099

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

ALTERATION OF THE MODE OF VALUING SUITS RELATING TO REVENUE-PAYING LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING THE JURISDICTION OF THE VARIOUS GRADES OF CIVIL COURTS.

The following letter is published for general information :—

No. 1260, dated Simla, the 26th September 1884.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secy. to the Government of India, Home Dept.,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 449, dated the 15th February 1883, regarding the question of altering the mode of valuing suits relating to revenue-paying land for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the various grades of Civil Courts.

2. Under section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, No. III of 1873, when the subject-matter of any suit or proceeding is land, a house, or a garden, its value is, for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by that Act, fixed in the manner provided by the Court-fees Act, 1870, section 7, clause V.

3. The following are the rules under the last-quoted Act by which the computation of court-fees is regulated :—

(1) permanently settled land paying annual revenue to Government, which forms an entire estate or a definite share of an estate, or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, is valued at ten times the revenue so payable ;

(2) temporarily settled land paying annual revenue to Government, where it forms an entire estate or a definite share of an estate, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid, at five times the revenue so payable ;

(3) land wholly or partially exempted from the payment of such revenue, or charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue, where net profits have arisen therefrom during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint, at fifteen times such net profits ;

(4) land forming part of an estate paying revenue to Government, not being a definite share of such estate, and not separately assessed as above mentioned, at the market value of the land.

4. In the communication from the High Court at Madras submitted to this Department with your letter No. 316, dated the 1st May 1882, it was represented that in the Madras Presidency the effect of the above artificial system of valuation is to cause suits relating to land to be greatly undervalued, the result being that District Munsifs, while nominally disposing only of suits valued at Rs. 2,500 or less, are in fact deciding cases which involve much higher values. The High Court expressed an opinion that the market value of the land should be adhered to as the true criterion of valuation for purposes of jurisdiction in all cases ; but, as there might be practical difficulties in the way of ascertaining this value, the Court suggested that the principle provided in the Court-fees Act should continue to be followed, the multiples being increased twofold and fixed under the first of the three foregoing rules at 10, 20 and 30 times the revenue or net profits, respectively. This proposal received the concurrence of the Government of Madras, who recommended legislation for the purpose of giving effect thereto.

5. It was intimated to the Madras Government in this office letter No. 1570, dated the 23rd October 1882, that, before deciding what measures should be taken in order to place on a more satisfactory footing the system under which

suits of the nature described are at present valued for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency, the Governor General in Council had deemed it advisable to consult other Local Governments and Administrations on the subject generally, with the view of ascertaining the systems followed in this respect in the several provinces, and of determining whether a uniform scheme of valuation of land cannot be adopted throughout British India for the purposes of court-fees as well as for the purposes of jurisdiction.

6. From the replies received to this reference it appears that, while the Civil Courts Acts of the several Provinces, unlike that in force in Madras, prescribe no special rules for fixing the value for jurisdiction of the subject-matter of land suits, but simply define the limit of the jurisdiction of each grade of Court by the money value of the subject-matter in suit, thus leaving the market value to be the strictly legal criterion, a practice has sprung up generally in the inferior Courts of accepting, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, the court-fee valuation for purposes of jurisdiction also. The generally admitted result is that land suits are in consequence much undervalued and disposed of by Courts not duly competent to try them. It is agreed by the great majority of the authorities consulted that the prescription of some artificial mode of fixing valuation for jurisdiction would prove of great advantage, and that, if a mode founded on the principle adopted in the Court-fees Act should be accepted, a fair average approximation to the market value of temporarily and permanently settled lands respectively might be secured by doubling the multiples of 5 and 10, by which the fees on suits for such lands are computed. In the case of lands falling under the third of the classes enumerated in paragraph 2 *supra*, the weight of opinion seems to be in favor of considering the multiple therein mentioned as securing a fair approximation to the market value of such lands.

From the foregoing statement must be excepted the Bombay Presidency, where, under rulings of the local High Court, the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in regard to suits for land is reported to be determined in each case solely by the market value of the land.

7. The Government of India agree with the generally expressed opinion that it is extremely desirable to introduce some simple mode of valuing land suits for purposes of jurisdiction—some mode which will give a fair approximation to the true criterion of market value. It would no doubt be the most logical course to adhere, as Sir C. Turner recommends, to the true market value as ascertained in each individual case. But the practical objections to such a course are weighty, and indeed irresistible. In default, some artificial measure capable of easy application must be devised. The simplest means of effecting the object in view is, the Government of India consider, to adopt and apply the principle of the Court-fees Act, which has received legislative sanction in Madras and has established itself in practice in most of the other Provinces, but to alter the multiples so as to bring the value thus determined into as close accord as possible with true market value. As the market value of land varies considerably in the different provinces, and even in different districts of the same province, it has been suggested to the Government of India that a rule to secure the end proposed would most appropriately be laid down somewhat to this effect, that, for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the Courts in all suits relating to land, the Local Governments shall have power to declare from time to time in each district what multiple of the land revenue payable to Government in the case of revenue-paying lands, and what multiple of the profits or what rate per acre in the case of revenue-free lands, most nearly represents the market value; that the rate so declared shall remain in force for ten years; and that such valuation, so long as it remains in force, shall be accepted by the Courts.

8. It would be evidently convenient as well as expedient that there should be one and the same mode both for the purpose of court-fees and for that of jurisdiction, and this object will be kept in view when the Court-fees Act comes under amendment. But as it is uncertain when the Government

may be able to undertake a revision of this Act, and as it is desirable that the anomalies in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Courts, brought to notice, should be removed, it has been considered advisable to confine any modification which may be introduced in the present law and practice to points which do not raise any financial issues. In the meantime, I am to enquire whether the suggestion above referred to commends itself to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council and to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Madras.

No. $\frac{20}{1261-69}$.

Copy forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request for early report as to whether there are any substantial objections to the course proposed.

Bombay.
Bengal, Judicial Department.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*